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PARKE COUNTY INDIANA CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL

INTRODUCTORY



HIS work is not an "up-to-date" History. It is a Memorial. Had the purpose been anything in the way of a complete history, dealing largely with recent events and with the present time, I should have declined writing it. As I understood the purpose of the Centennial Committee, it was to collect, in so far as possible, the scattered fragments of historical lore, particularly that which has remained unwritten, and record them before they are lost or forgotten. Therefore, this volume deals principally with the past. The principal reason for this omission is as has been stated--the memorial character of the work--but there is another reason, and from the standpoint of impartial history, a better reason. Nobody can write fairly and impartially of men with whom he has associated, either in co-operation or opposition, or of events in which he took an active interest. No history of Parke County, for instance has dealt fairly with such men as John G. Davis, or with the events of the Civil War, for the reason that no man on either side who imbibed the hatreds of that period could write of it fairly and dispassionately. The men and women who are subjects of sketches herein are those who should have a place in a memorial volume. In the illustrations the same idea prevails. The picture of no living man is printed, and with one exception--that of Elizabeth McCoy, who is in her 106th year--no living woman.

In 1885 I was making a study of the Tippecanoe campaign, and the Hon. William M. Endicott, Secretary of War, had copied from the archives of his department more than 100 foolscap pages relating to that campaign and sent them to me. These reports of General Harrison made the basis of an article in the Magazine of American History, May, 1887. Other sources of information are: Dillon's History of Indiana; Dunn's Indiana; Lossing's Field Book of the War of 1812; Indiana State Library archives; personal investigations at Vincennes, and much inquiry of people in Parke County. To the latter, and especially to those who have contributed to the work I am greatly indebted, and I am sure that their services will also be appreciated by the reader.

I. K. S.

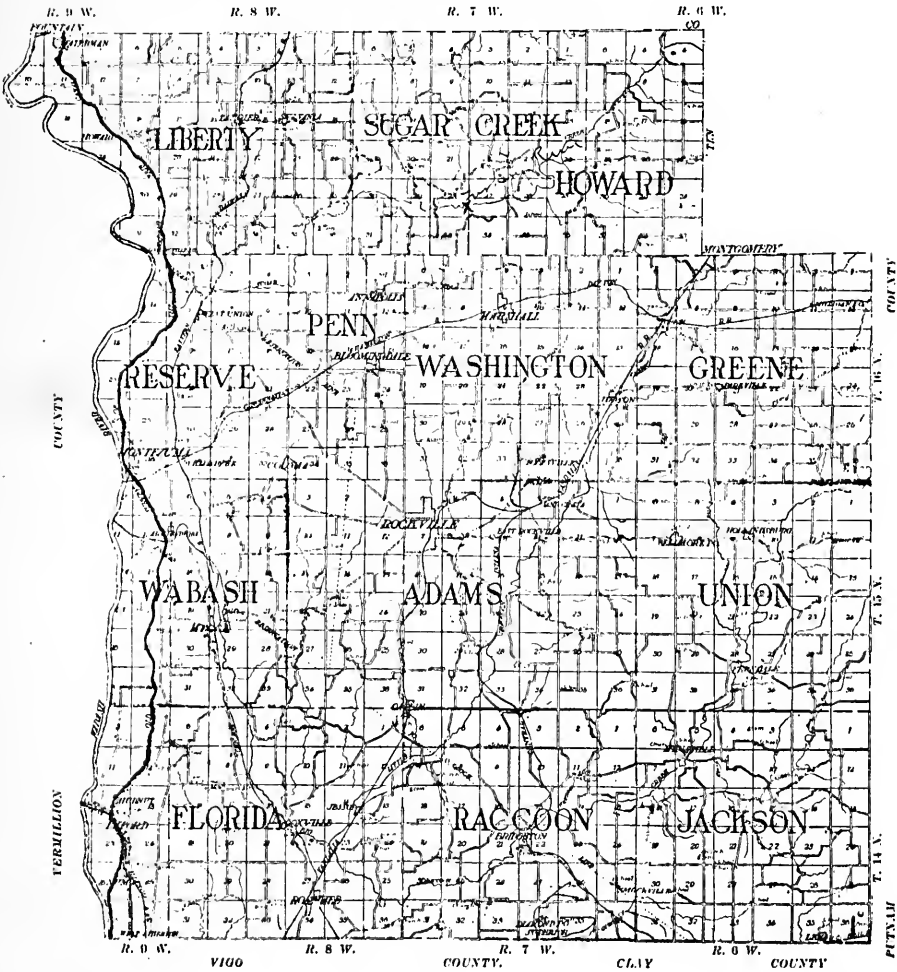
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OUTLINE MAP OF PARKE COUNTY



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Historical Sketch of Parke County

THE last and only history of Parke County worthy of the name was written by John H. Beadle in 1880. I was then associated with him in the publication of the Rockville Tribune, and although a youth, was of some assistance to Mr. Beadle in the preparation of the history. When I accepted the office of historian of Parke County in connection with the Centennial Celebration of Indiana, I did not realize that more than a third of a century has passed since anything in the way of an authentic or connected history of the County has been written—a longer period than that which elapsed from the capture of Vincennes in 1779 to the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. It is therefore impossible in the scope of the work allotted to me to give anything like a complete history of the County from its aboriginal period to the present day. Events, and people who are a part of them, worthy of pages, must be condensed into paragraphs, and in many cases historical sequence and continuity will be impossible. It would be grossly improper to call this work a History of Parke County. It is merely an historical sketch.

ISAAC R. TROUSE.



DEED P. WHITE, in his eloquent historical address delivered in the old court house on the Fourth of July, 1876, in commemoration of the Nation's Centennial, said, though not reverentially: "The Lord was in a good humor when He made Parke County." It has always seemed to those of us who were born here more divinely endowed than any county in the State in variety and diversity of soil and topograph-



Henry Harrison

ical features. It has the fertile valleys of the Wabash River, Sugar and Haccoon Creeks, with those of numerous smaller streams. The prairies of Reservo township are unsurpassed for fertility of soil and beauty of landscape. The "Thin Thicket" and "New Discoveries" upland are typical of thousands of acres in every township of the County. Surely in no other place in creation can be found a more delightful country than that fair land so fairly proportioned between water, wood, hills and prairie which lies within the borders of Parke County.

Only in fancy can we see the canoe of the first French explorer as it floated down the Wabash and disclosed what no white man had ever seen before—the virgin soil of Parke County. Tradition alone records that man, for it is not known who among the explorers to descend the Wabash in the 17th Century was first. The first white man who is known to have visited Parke County was, according to Beadle a "brave and gallant Frenchman, with the style of a D'Orsay and the morals of a Lou Juen." Like many of the young bloods of his nation in the 18th Century, he had been sent out to Canada to sow his wild oats, and like many more had wandered from Quebec to the Wabash. About 1705-10 he ascended Sugar Creek to the Narrows, an account of which was published in Paris in 1718.

After the establishment of military and trading posts at Quilatanon (1720) and Vincennes (1727) it is probable that the business of trade along the Wabash was frequent. Quilatanon and Vincennes before the French and Indian War enjoyed a profitable trade with the Indians. Just where Quilatanon stood is not known, and why no trace of it can now be found or was not noticed and recorded in recent years after its destruction in 1791, is one of the mysteries which baffles, while at the same time it lures the historian. That it was somewhere between Covington and the rapids of the Wabash fifteen miles below Lafayette is certain, but where? Quilatanon was totally destroyed by General Charles Scott in 1791, although it was then an American town under the sovereignty of the United States. General Scott led a force of Kentucky volunteers into the Indian Country to punish them for their murderous forays. Every man of his force had suffered in some manner from the bloody invasions of Kentucky by the Indians north of the Ohio. It was suspected that the French people at Quilatanon harbored the Indians, although the French were peaceful and friendly to the United States. However this may be, such a suspicion once entertained by the pioneers of Kentucky was sufficient to call for summary vengeance. Quilatanon, consisting of seventy houses, some of them of brick, was burned to the ground. The site of Quilatanon has no doubt for more than 100 years been the bed of the Wabash River. A rapid and radical change in the river's course can only account for the disappearance of all debris of the ancient town. One guess as to its exact location is as good as another; so I give my opinion that it stood somewhere in the neighborhood of Attica, but on the opposite side of the river.



J. Taylor

The Ten O'Clock Line

Tecumseh and the Prophet

Parke County first figures in Indiana Territorial history in the treaty to extinguish Indian claims in that part of the territory then being settled or organized into counties. This treaty was first drawn and signed at Ft. Wayne, September 19, 1800. It was then signed by the head men of the Delaware, Potawatonia, Miami and Eel River Indians. On the 24th of October, General Harrison, who had negotiated the treaty, held a council with the Weas at Vincennes, who also ratified the treaty. About 2,500,000 acres of land was acquired by this treaty.

The Ten O'clock line, which is still shown on maps of Indiana and Parke County, was established by the treaty of Ft. Wayne. But the idea so long prevalent that this line was explained to the Indians as being along its southernmost point and continuing along the direction of the shadow cast by the sun at ten o'clock is erroneous. On the contrary the line starts at the mouth of Big Harcon, and its course was explained to the Indians as being towards the point where the sun was at ten o'clock. In this direction the line continued to a point on the east fork of White River in Jackson County about ten miles from Brownsburg. It then ran diagonally to the Ohio boundary line north of Richmond. It has been generally supposed that the line began on the Ohio River, another popular error in connection with the Ten O'clock line.

At this period of our history the trouble was brewing between the United States and Great Britain which brought on the war of 1812. General Harrison suspected the British military authorities in Canada and British traders of influencing the Indians against the United States. The attention was made more perplexing and dubious by the advent at this time of Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet. There is no doubt about the ability of Tecumseh and his high standing among the great Indians of history. But the Prophet was a fraud. However, he was quite useful to Tecumseh in his role of spiritual head of the Confederacy that the great Shawnee chief hoped to form from all the tribes of the South and West. At the Prophet's town on the Tippecanoe all of the foot-locks or hair Indians from the Mississippi River to the Ohio were being gathered to witness the incantations of the Prophet, and these Indians were easily influenced against the settlers of Indiana.

Tecumseh resented the transfer of land affected by the treaty of Ft. Wayne. He declared that the Indians who signed it away had no right to do so. Many messengers were dispatched from Vincennes to the Prophet's town by General Harrison immediately after the establishment of the Ten O'clock line to influence these Indians favorably. These messengers were generally Frenchmen who had been residents of Vincennes at the time of its

capture from the British by George Rogers Clark in 1779; Francis Vigo, one of the famous characters of that period, was one of these trustees; also, P. M. Johnson, Joseph Barron, M. Braulte and Pierre Laplante. Two were Americans, John Chance and William Phelps.

An incident showed the different characters of the Prophet and Tecumseh, which occurred when Joseph Barron made his trip to the Prophet's Town. He was conducted to a place where the Prophet was sitting and

in an unexpected manner by Tecumseh himself, who at this juncture came out of one of the bushes, took a cold, formal notice he paid to Barron, requesting him to state the object of his visit. The text of Governor Harrison's message was then communicated to the Prophet. The latter was told that in a few days he would be expected to meet him and hold an interview with the Governor.

It was on the 12th of August, 1810, that Tecumseh with seventy warriors arrived at Vincennes. This day although nobody knew Tecumseh knew it, was a day of great importance to the South in order to induce them to join in a confederacy similar to that formed by Pontiac in 1769. Tecumseh began that day a long and able address to the Indians which he was able to hold the address of "Indians, and the territory of Tecumseh has been given as his greatest talent. Perhaps it was when delivered in his native tongue to those who understood his language. A speech delivered at the same time by Governor Harrison at it on the 20th of August was taken down by the Governor's order from which I take the following passage:

"Brother, I wish you would listen to me well. As I think you do not clearly understand what I wish to say to you, I will explain it all again. * * * Brother, Since the peace of Greenville in 1795, I was made, you have killed some of the Shawanese, Winnebagoes, Delaware, and Muncie; and you have taken our lands from me; and I do not see how we can remain at peace with you, unless you consent to do so. You try to force the red people to do some injury. It is you that are pushing them on to do mischief. You wish to do some destructions of Indian tribes in attempting to reach a particular tract of land, to make them in war with each other, and to make them your enemies. I wish to do so. You are explicitly driving the red people; when, at last, you wish to make them your friends, where they can't either stand or work. Brother, — You ought to know what you are doing with the Indians. Perhaps it is by direction of the President to make those distinctions. It is a very bad thing; and we do not

like it. Since my residence at Tippecanoe we have endeavored to feel all disposition to destroy. All the chiefs by whom all a better is done. It is they who call our Indians to the Americans, they order us to our affairs be transacted by warriors."

It looked as if Tecumseh would "start something" at this council. Governor Harrison arose and began his reply. He had not spoken long when Tecumseh leaped to his feet

his party also sprung up, armed with war clubs, tomahawks, and spears, and stood in a threatening attitude. Not understanding his language, I did not know what he was saying. The interpreter explained it to me. But the secretary of the territory, General Gibson, who speaks the Shawanese, did not rise as sitting near me, apprehending some violence, requested Lieutenant J. Ross Jenkins to make a guard of twelve men to stand in front of me, and escorted him instantly to depart in his camp, declaring that I was determined to establish the council fire, and no longer to have any communication with him. When the interpreter visited him in the morning he earnestly requested me to give him another interview, and proposed that he should be here for his conduct the day before; and that he wished every thing to be mutually settled. He also told Mr. Barron that it was probable he had been deceived by wild people; that he had been informed that the citizens here were equally divided — one half on my side, and the other on his."

Governor Harrison and Tecumseh held two more interviews. The last was on the day when Tecumseh and his warriors flouted down the Wabash on their way South. At this time Tecumseh told Governor Harrison at his camp, where the Governor had gone attended only by the interpreter, that the President of the United States was not a fit person to decide the differences between the whites and the Indians. In this situation Tecumseh had very clear conception of a truth that is applicable to all wars. He said:

"Well, as the great chief in the great matter, I hope the Great Spirit will put some strength into his hands to induce you to direct me to give up this land. It is true, he is so far off he will not be injured by the war, if you sell still in his name, and drink his wine, while you and I will have to fight it out."

* Dawson's Life of Harrison, p. 159. — Drake's Life of Tecumseh, p. 139.



TECUMSEH.

rounded by a number of Indians of different tribes. Barron stood about ten or twelve feet from the Prophet. "He looked at me," said Barron, "for several minutes, without speaking or making any sign of recognition, although he knew me well. At last he spoke, apparently in anger. 'For what purpose do you come here?' said he. 'Braulte was here; he was a spy. Tuhaha was here; he was a spy. Now you have come. You, too, are a spy. There is your grave! — look on it.' The Prophet then pointed to the ground near the spot where I stood. 'But the Prophet's bluff was not



THE PROPHET.

and with violent gestures and every indication of anger declared that the governor's statements were false. Governor Harrison afterwards speaking of this episode said:

"When he first rose, a number of

Tecumseh and the Prophet were two of the captives from a Creek number, killed in a cabin of scalping on the mud flats in Ohio. Their names were Tecumseh, Elakawata and Komakka. The portraits here seen are from pencil sketches made by Pierre Le Dou, a young French trader at Vincennes, in 1808. Owing to excessive dissipation the Prophet appears much older than Tecumseh. Lossing, from whose history these pictures are taken, says that "Tecumseh" is the proper spelling, as it corresponds to the Indian pronunciation of his name.

The Tippecanoe Campaign and Battle

"On Wabash, when the sun withdrew, And e'en November's temper blew, Amidst that lonely solitude, Tecumseh, Amidst that lonely solitude, Tecumseh, Amidst that lonely solitude, Tecumseh,

But Wabash was another sight, How bright and burning bright, Encampment near the shore that night, And lighted up her scenery."

"The day led on the steady beat, With halting banners, hoisted high, What could their meaning else be, without? What sign the warriors' maddened might, Whirling round, they cleared the field, To Harrison, who, near and far, There from his seat saw the war."

Shortly after the conference with Tecumseh a small detachment of U. S. regulars under Captain Cross was sent to Vincennes. These soldiers with three companies of militia, infantry and a company of Knox county dragoons were intended for service in erecting and garrisoning a fort to be built on the east bank of the Wabash and near the Fort Delack. But, the erection of the fort was deferred. In October, 1810, Governor Harrison believing that a survey of the treaty boundaries might be commenced without danger from the Indians sent a Mr. McDonald to run the line.

passing a highway in Tipton township two rude grave stones were disclosed. These stones were brought to The *Norwalk Tribune* office where they remained for some time and were, I think, first given to one called "county museum." They had been cut from soft sand stone, and traces of lettering could be seen. The date of "1811" was quite legible, the most reasonable conjecture as to the presence of white men at that place in 1811 would be their connection with the surveying party sent out by Governor Harrison. The further fact that during the spring and summer of 1811 men engaged in surveying were harassed by the Indians would indicate that the stones were placed at the grave of some man who was killed while with the surveying party which ran the Fort Delack line.

Repetitions became so numerous, and the gathering of such a promiscuous host of Indians were attending to the Prophet's town by the "venues" so threatening, that General Harrison decided it had to be stopped. Added to the dissatisfaction of Tecumseh was the suspicion that British agents were being employed against the United States' government. After considerable correspond-

ence with the Secretary of War, General Harrison left Vincennes on the 20th of September, 1811, with a force of 1,235 men. We hear much lately about a lack of officers for military service both in Europe and the United States. No such shortage attended the army which fought at Tippecanoe. The officers were: one commander-in-chief, 2 aids, 1 adjutant of the army, 1 brigade major, 1 force major, 1 colonel, 3 lieutenant colonels, 4 majors, 10 captains, 32 subalterns (lieutenants), 1 paymaster, 4 adjutants, 1 surgeon, and 2 surgeon majors. Such was the "only officer" force which encamped at Arlesburg and marched from there to a point, one mile above Montezuma, where the army crossed the river. All historians say that the Wabash was crossed "about where the town of Montezuma now stands," but as I shall show later on it is an established fact that the crossing was one mile above Montezuma.

The army proceeded on the west side of the river to Big Vermillion, where a block house was built for protection of stores. The entrance of the Wabash becoming too winding to protect provision boats "five or six wigwags" were ordered sent from

Vincennes and when these arrived the march was resumed across country to the Prophet's town.

The order of march was similar to that of General Harrison on his route to "Fallen Timbers." The infantry were in two files on each side; the mounted men in front and rear and on each flank. Sometimes the mounted riflemen would exchange places with other mounted men from front to rear, an circumstance favored such a movement. General Harrison was tireless in his supervision of the troops, and with great skill made the best of every situation.

On the evening of November 6, 1811, the army arrived near the "Prophet's Town," and some negotiations were begun. The general says: "A correspondence was immediately opened with the Prophet," and there was every appearance of a successful termination of the expedition without bloodshed. Indeed there was an agreement for the suppression of hostilities until further communication should take place next day." But the known character of the Prophet's war aims, and the fact that he was exactly the opposite of his professed intentions. The army bivouaced for the night in the order of battle. Each

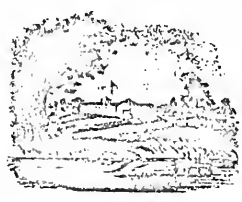
About twenty years ago while re-

man slept opposite his place in ranks, which were single or Indian file, for, as General Harrison had said, "In Indian warfare, where there is no flank to resist, one rank is nearly as good as two, and in that kind of warfare the extension of lines is a matter of the first importance. Having a narrow manoeuvre with much more facility in single than in double rank."

General Harrison had arisen at a quarter past four, and the morning came to fall, it was about six o'clock when a single shot was fired by a sentinel on the left flank; no resistence was made by the pickets who fled to the camp. In a minute the Indians were upon the army, firing at close range and yelling like devils. The flashes from their rifles was all that could be seen in the darkness preceding the dawn of a November morning. As planned by the "Prophet," the attack was nearly successful; but the little force was not so easily routed in that manner. It was here that the large number of officers was used to good advantage. These officers had been carefully selected to be brave men, and had seen service elsewhere. They encouraged the soldiers to stay in line, and were quick to take advantage of every weak point of the enemy. The fight continued until daylight, when a vigorous attack by the mounted men and Indians, with fixed bayonets, drove the Indians from their front, and they retreated and fled in a manner to render pursuit ineffective. The losses were heavy, considering that only about seven hundred non-commissioned officers and privates, and a few officers were killed, and one hundred and eighty-eight wounded. General Harrison thought the Indians suffered a greater loss, but as they carried off all their wounded and many of their dead, and as they were given, it may be supposed that the general's opinion was well founded, as the infantry baskets used a cartridge containing twelve ball-shot, and in those days almost every man west of the Alleghenies was a warrior.

The names of the officers killed are perpetuated by the State in whose defence they lost their lives. They were men of high standing in the West, particularly in Joseph B. Daxson, who was shot from his horse in daylight while leading a charge of the dragoons. In Kentucky he had been a lawyer of great ability and an officer of wonderful power. When Aaron Burr came to the aid of the State in a movement at the Southwest, Major Daxson wrote several letters to the President, and without receiving any authority, thinking it would be too late if he waited longer, resolved to notify Burr as early of treason; being called States Attorney, he went before Judge Hunt, at Frankfort, with the accusation that Burr was organizing a force to make war against the provinces of Mexico. Judge Hunt refused to issue a warrant for his arrest, and in the time Burr appeared with his counsel, Henry Clay and Colmoe Allen. Major Daxson was fully convinced that Burr designed the acquisition of the Southwest, but he had to fight against public opinion, and thought he tried with all the skill and energy of his nature he could not frustrate the charge. Important witnesses could not, or would not appear, and at this juncture Burr demanded a trial. Judge Toms afterwards advised of having an attempt to make Kentucky a Spanish province, decided every point against Daxson;

the influence of Burr was too potent, and the non-resistant young attorney lost his case. He afterwards came to Vincennes and joined the expedition as a private, and at the substitution of



FORT HARRISON.

the soldiers was made major of dragoons. General Harrison said "His conduct justified their choice. Never was there an officer possessed of more ardor or zeal to discharge his duties with propriety, and never one who would have encountered greater danger to purchase military fame.

Second Army in Parke County

Exactly one year after the march of General Harrison to Tippecanoe another army having the Prophet's town neighborhood as its objective, marched through Parke County. The War of 1812 was then in its first stages, and the Indians of Ind. had encouraged by the British committed many depredations. Ft. Harrison, four miles north of Terre Haute, was attacked on the night of a September 1, 1812. The day before, two men who were making hay near the fort were killed and scalped. The fort was heroically defended by the small garrison under Captain Zachariah Taylor, who not only had to fight the Indians, but to fight the fire which had been started by blazing arrows and the heated to entirely consume the block-houses. After fighting desperately all night the battle was terminated at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, by the Indians withdrawing beyond the reach of the guns of the fort. Three men were killed and two wounded out of the fighting force of only 30 or 35 men who were not at that time sick.

On the day the two men were killed outside of Ft. Harrison, September 2, the Union House massacre occurred in Scott county, Kentucky. Two and a half dozen men were captured and killed in the afternoon while hunting for bee trees in the woods. About sunset the Indians attacked the settlement, and in an hour killed one man, five women, and sixteen children. The persons unscathed were Henry Collins and his wife, Mrs. Payne, wife of Jeremiah Payne, and eight of her children. Mrs. Richard Collins and seven of her children, Mrs. John Morris and her only child, Mrs. Allen, the mother of John Morris, Mrs. Jane Higgs with her three small children, escaped from their cabin and before daylight the next morning arrived at the house of her brother, Zebulon Collins, six miles away. William Collins, who was over 20 years old, defended his cabin for nearly an hour until it became dark enough for him to escape with two children, John and Lydia Collins. They also reached the cabin of Zebulon Collins, many years afterwards said: "The manner in which I used to work, in those perilous

The return to Vincennes was accomplished without difficulty. It was eventless, unless mention is made of one circumstance: In Parke County, on the east bank of the Wabash, at a beautiful spot called the river is called "Blue Grass Landing." Here Harrison's men found "blue grass" growing wild. When returning, some of the Kentuckians pulled up the grass and carried the "stems" home, that grew in such abundance the following day, it has been claimed that the original "blue grass" of the beautiful section of Kentucky known by that name, came from this quiet spot on the Wabash. Several years ago a gentleman of western Indiana had a correspondence with Henry Clay on the subject, whom he convinced that Indiana and not Kentucky was the original home of the "blue grass," but for some reason the claim has not been generally recognized. But here the general was killed, and the war was taken to Kentucky, and some at least of the verdure of the "Blue Grass Country" had its origin in the Wabash.

thilly rebuilt and consisted of forty cabins or huts, and a large Kickapoo Village on the west side of the Wabash. This village had 100 cabins or huts. All the corn found was destroyed. General Harrison was compelled to start on his return march on the 25th of November, by reason of the coldest weather even known here at that time of year. His soldiers were "barefoot and shivering clad in ragged remnants of the summer dress." Pierre L'Enfant, a citizen of Vincennes who was with the army, said: "We all suffered very much; but I pitied the poor Kentuckians. They were almost naked and barefoot—only thin linen shirts—and the ground covered with snow and the Wabash freezing up."

INDIAN VILLAGES SEEN BY HARRISON IN 1812.

I may well pause here for brief mention of the men who marched through Parke County in the armies of General Harrison, the General Hopkins. It furnishes an honor roll that stands as a monument to the extraordinary merit and bravery of the officers and soldiers who composed the two armies.

First honorable mention is due the officers who were killed at "Blue Grass Landing": Colonel Abraham Daxson, Col. Isaac White, Major Joseph Hamilton, Davles, Captain W. C. Hara, Captain James Warwick, Captain Rider Spencer, Lieutenant Colonel Mahanna, Lt. Thomas Berry, Lt. Thomas Handolph.

Counties have been named to perpetuate the memory of Owen, White, Davles, Warwick, Spencer and Handolph.

In addition to the paragraph already given, we note the following names of those killed at "Blue Grass": He was commonly called "the old fellow," and was recorded as the most brilliant man in the army. He was born in Virginia, and at the time of his death was 37 years of age. In 1801 he was in Washington on professional business, and was the first lawyer west of the Alleghenies to appear before the United States Supreme Court. Although a Federalist in politics, he was appointed United States District Attorney by Jefferson in recognition of his great ability. He married a sister of Chief Justice John Marshall.

John Parke Boyd, Colonel of the 10th U. S. Infantry, was born in Newbernport, Miss., December 21, 1771. He served the army in 1791, as ensign in the Second Regiment. With a squad of volunteers, he went in October 1793, having first touched on the Isle of France. In a letter to his father from Madras, in June, 1796, he said: "I have arrived at the English coast, and am residing at the court of his highness, the Nizam, I proceeded to his capital, Hyderabad, 120 miles from Madras. On my arrival, I was presented to his highness in form by the English court. After the ceremony was over, he presented me with the command of two thousand of Infantry, each of which consists of 500 men." His commission and pay were in accordance with his command. He decided the army of the Nizam, which had taken the field against Tippu Sultan. "It consisted of 15,000 Infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 500 elephants, each elephant supporting a 'carrack' containing a cannon and crew." He remained in India several years in the line of guerilla service, and obtained much favor. He was in Paris early in 1808, and at home in the autumn of that year, when he was

* Burr was at Jeffersonville and Vincennes in 1806

appointed October 23 Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of the U. S. Army. He then came to Indiana. On the commencement of the war with Great Britain he was appointed a brigadier general. President Jackson appointed him Naval Officer at Boston in 1812. He died there the same year, on the 14th of October, at the age of sixty-six years. General Boyd was an all round, well balanced man; kind, courteous, and generous.

Among the adventurous youths of Kentucky who volunteered for service in the Tippecanoe campaign was George Croghan, then in his 20th year. He was a subaltern in the 1st Artillery. Two years later after his appointment to the 3d U. S. Army, he was a Major in command of Ft. Stephenson, an important fort in this area. Another young man from Kentucky with the army in Parke County was Lt. Edmund Shipw. He was detailed as ensign in the 5th U. S. Infantry in 1812. Shipw was under Croghan at Ft. Stephenson when it was besieged in 1812. The British commander asked for a parley and Croghan went Shipp to confer with him. The British had also outnumbered the Americans ten to one, and the demand for the surrender of the fort was really prompted by a humanitarian spirit on the part of the British to consider who feared that he could not restrain his Indians, and all the Americans would be massacred. Shipw communicated the substance of the parley to Croghan, and was still talking to the British officer when Croghan called to him to come in Shipp, and we'll show them the single cotton with a ball charge of powder and half full of sunset balls. He planted it so as to sweep a ditch the British and Indians had to cross. When it was full of men advancing on the fort the cannon was fired with great effect. At the same time the Infantry fired with deadly aim. The battle was not long, followed by the retreat of the invading army. Croghan advanced to the rank of Inspector General, and in 1827 Virginia voted him a gold medal for his services at Ft. Stephenson. Upon his resignation from the army he moved to New Orleans and was appointed 1834 master. He died on the 26th of January, 1849.

Captain Josiah Brinkley of the 11th Infantry was distinguished for gallantry at the battle of Brownstown in August, 1812. In April, 1813, was appointed assistant Inspector General with the rank of a Major, and in February, 1814, was a commanding officer of the 11th Infantry at the Battle of Red Bank. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel. He was distinguished at Fort Mifflin on the Schuylkill, under General Howe; and when the army was placed on a march for the 18th he was appointed as Lieutenant of the 11th Infantry. He was promoted Colonel of the 11th in 1819. He died at Washington City on the 28th of August 1822.

Colonel Samuel Wells, of the Kentucky Militia in Tippecanoe, was a Major in leading a battalion of mounted riflemen. General Charles Scott's division of Kentucky Volunteers in 1813. He was afterwards made Lieutenant General of the Kentucky Militia. He was appointed Colonel of the 11th Infantry of the U. S. Army in March, 1812, which was disbanded in May, 1811.

Major James Miller, U. S. Infantry, who was at Tippecanoe, became famous in American history by his words, "I'll try, sir." All accounts

of the old school histories will remember the answer of Colonel Miller when asked if he could take a British battery at Lundy's Lane, also the fact that he took the battery. He was one of the most gallant officers of the U. S. Army when it became a real fighting force in 1814. Promoted to the rank of General in 1815, in 1816 to become territorial Governor of Arkansas. He was subsequently appointed revenue collector at Salem, Massachusetts, an office he held for 21 years. He died July 7, 1851, aged 75 years.

General Samuel Hopkins, who commanded the second army in Parke County, had served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. He was called to the command of the Kentucky Militia in the war of 1812, and led an expedition to Illinois previous to his expedition against the Indians of Indiana. He was a brave man and a good soldier.

Very few people now know that Senator John J. Crittenden, author of the Crittenden Compromise, was a soldier in Parke County when a young man. He was with General Hopkins in 1812. John J. Crittenden was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, in September, 1796. He accompanied General Hopkins in his expedition on the Wabash, and the next year was with Harrison on the Northwestern frontiers. He was armed gallantly in the battle on the Thames, after which he resumed his profession at Russellville. He was several times a member of the State Legislature, and was elected United States Senator in 1817. He was elected to the rank of Brigadier General in 1811, an Attorney General. He was again elected to the Senate, and in 1816 was chosen Governor of Kentucky. President Fillmore called him to his cabinet in July, 1850, as Attorney General. He entered the Hall of States men as a member in 1843, and held his seat there until 1861, when his term of office expired. He took an active part, as a Union man, in legislative measures pertaining to the great rebellion, and his preparation for congressional action is well known in history. The Crittenden compromise. In 1861, he was elected a Representative of the Lower House of the Thirty-seventh Congress, which position he occupied until the close of the session on the 3rd of March, 1862, when he was again put in nomination for the same office. But he did not live until the time for the election. His physical powers had been gradually giving way for some time, and at half past three o'clock on Sunday morning, July 25, 1862, he died at his residence, Frankfort, without a struggle, at the age of almost seventy-seven years.

Although not in either army that came to Parke County during its abortive period, we deem it proper to give a few lines to Colonel James H. Baker, of Rockville, then a boy, in one of the few living who saw Colonel Johnson at that time.

Another famous man who marched and bled in Parke County in 1812 was the Major John Taylor, singularly enough the only man ever elected President by the White party were the two soldiers who laid the foundation for their military fame on the banks of the Wabash. Like the service performed by them on Indiana's beautiful river, a part of it

Parke County, there is a similarity in their careers. Both were elected by the White to the Presidency, and both died before their administrations had scarcely begun. Both had been brave and successful soldiers, and as such will ever be remembered with a grateful people. They were that for which they faced death, and the world still worships at the shrine of military glory. An successful soldiers

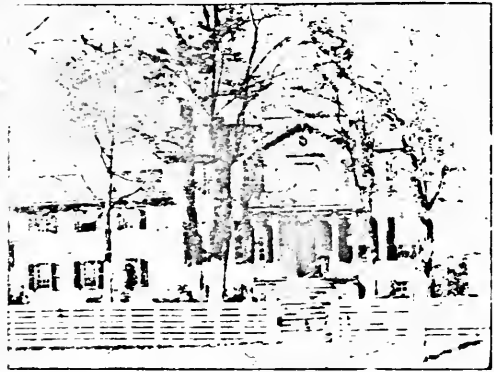
their names are indelibly written on the pages of our country's history, one associated always with Tippecanoe and the Thames; the other with Buena Vista and Monterey. They, with all the gallant throng who saw Virginia in the County, "dream of the fields no more," and know no more "days of danger, nights of waking."

"On Lewis' several campaigns against the Indians these brave men are named."

Benjamin Parke

In 1821, five years after the admission of Indiana into the Union, Parke County was organized under an act of the Legislature and named in honor of Benjamin Parke. At that time he was one of the most prominent

Benjamin Parke was a member of the first Territorial Legislature, and was by it chosen as the first representative in Congress, in which capacity he served until 1828, when he was appointed by Jefferson Territor



HOME OF BENJAMIN PARKE.

This house was built by Judge Parke in 1804, at Vincennes. It was afterwards sold to two and the merits used to separate him to Vincennes. It was framed with heavy timbers and braced like a barn. The space between plasters and weatherboard was laid up with brick, making it proof against rifle bullets in case of attack by Indians originally the house had no veranda.

was in the new State. Benjamin Parke was born in New Jersey in 1777, and came to Indiana when a young lawyer, age 21, in 1801. He had come to Lexington, Kentucky, when 23 years of age. There he studied law and married Miss Eliza Harrison. Soon after his marriage he and his young wife came to Vincennes, then the capital of Indiana Territory, and the home of the governor, William Henry Harrison. Parke opened a law office, and was soon in the good graces of Governor Harrison. To this circumstance is no doubt due his appointment as Attorney General of the Territory by President Jefferson.

He was honored and respected for those generous traits of character that distinguished him in later life, and won for him the love and veneration of such a man as the late Harpagon C. Hobbs, historical truth compels me to state that one of Benjamin Parke's earliest acts at Vincennes was a challenge to fight a duel. He was so active and loyal supporter of the party which called around Governor Harrison on the issue of slavery in the Territory, and we further must state that on the question as to the presented itself the Governor's past was pro-slavery. The controversy was so bitter that Parke and a colleague in a duel with William C. Hobbs, but it was not accepted.

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In person Benjamin Parke was tall, nearly six feet, but spare and of a rather delicate frame. His dignified presence impressed reverence, and his kindness of heart won the love and devotion of everybody. He was a member of the first board of trustees of the Vincennes University, and he was an organizer and president of the Indiana Historical Society.

An interesting fact, strangely overlooked by Parke County historians, is the Indiana association with Benjamin Parke enjoyed by the late Harpagon C. Hobbs. In the year 1828 the

town of Salem suffered from the terrible scourge of cholera. Harrison, the only son of Judge Parke, and the little grandson lost by the death of his father in the care of his grandparents, both died, and Elizabeth and Eliza Parke were left childless.

Prof. Holden in giving an account of his relations with Judge Parke says: "In his illness he invited me to board with him while I was attending school at the Seminary, and to have a care of the family garden and stables, while he was away at court in Indianapolis. On one occa-

sion we were agreeably surprised to have a call from General Harrison, who was making a visit by saddle from North Bend to Vincennes, and dined with us. I was much interested in witnessing the address of friendship of these former officials. After dinner I brought out the general's horse and helped him in his stables, and they parted to meet on earth no more. During the summer of 1827 the doctorcy finished his work. I was with him in his last hours, saw him expire, and was seated by David Campbell, Professor Campbell's father, of Crawfordville, prepared him for his nar-

row resting place on the hill west of Salem.

"Benjamin Parke was a Christian in the true acceptance of the term, though he identified himself with no religious denomination. He attached much value to the spiritual acceptance and experience of Christian life. To him it could not be a true life in the soul. He could not be satisfied with appearance without a practical exhibition of its genuineness. He very often rode out three miles into the country to sit in silence with the Friends at their mid-week meetings, as well as on the Sabbath, and was an

exponent of their spiritual emanations as themselves. He read and enjoyed their books, and kept them in his library, which was perhaps the best at the time, in the State. When death was near he was very calm and calm, and smiled at all my little attentions; and when the last suffocating cough was over he seemed quite ready with his wife who sat under the circumstances.

"Henceforth, O world no more do desire, No more hope of an ever-resting shore, I labor all. Now other cares engage me, And my livel'ud will, with emulative haste, Looks to its God and plumes its wings in Heaven."

The Pioneer Period

Parke County at the time of its organization included most of its present territory and all of Vermillion County west of it. In common with other portions of the "Hoosier State," Parke County has been famous for its nature and beauty. There is courage to do and dare, and possessed of a fine patience to endure the hardships and privations of early settlement of a forest frontier. Many a pioneer came to Parke County, weary from his wanderings, and found it inhabited by Indians, the dense forests untouched, its streams unmined, and its rich prairie and uplands unimpaired by the plow and sickle. Here and there the cabin was erected in the midst of unbroken woods, and the pioneer of Parke County, as in land neverd with undimmed courage, began the battle of life. An acre or two was cleared the first year for corn, and the woods and streams furnished fuel, and then by-and-by a new variety was added to the scanty larder in the shape of "hog and hominy," the staple article of sustenance in those simple but heroic days. Compared with the highly bred stock of today those "racer hocks" long were poor indeed from the standpoint of the modern breeder; but the exquisite flavor of mast-fed ham and bacon amply made up what was lacking in present day development. The raw, wild meat, hams and wild berries constituted the simple stock of fruits, palatable and refreshing to the appetite of the pioneers. The flux patch and wild deer often furnished the entire week's supply of food. The berries of the tribe were dishes of wild honey and trays of juncupkin pies, neither of which has lost its attraction to this day. The blazed path way through the woods or the Indian trail was the only known route of travel. Near neighbors were bears, panthers and wolves, the latter of capricious stomach, eternal appetite and a boundless and limitless "cheek." As a disturber of life's sequestered scene the wolf stands second in the history of Parke County to her average conditance of the present day!

Traces of old Indian war trails, which for a long time were visible in different parts of the county, and the frequent turning up by the plow of an ornamental and warlike, the abundance of pure water and plenty of game, indicate that Parke County stood equally favorable in the estimation of the red man as she is now, with her new farms, villages, churches, bridges, railroads, herds and flocks, orchards and happy homes, to the successors of the pale face generations, who with the ungle hand of labor transformed the wilderness of 100 years ago. Step by step these grand old fathers and mothers march-

ed, side-by-side they labored from early morn to dewy eve," together they sang and prayed and fought the good fight of faith "in God and love to man, until the forest lowed and surrendered to their patient industry, and School houses and churches sprang up from almost every hill and valley, the clang of enterprise and commerce rang throughout their borders, and then, having finished their work and given to us their children, the fruits

of Wabash Township. It is close to the Wabash River, containing 6710 acres. It was made in pursuance of the Third Article of the treaty made and concluded at St. Marys between the United States of America, by their Commissioners, Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass and Benjamin Parke, and the Wes Tribe of Indians, October 2, 1818, granted into Christ man Dugnet, (Honey), one of the children of the Mechiungonecha, etc.



CHAUNCY ROSE.

of their courage, virtue and toil, they passed away, making the history of Parke County what it is, full of interest, intelligence, morality and progress at the close of the first century of our beloved State, and leaving us to shape her history in the coming century for good or ill.

FIRST SETTLERS IN PARKE COUNTY.

The territory now embraced in Parke County began to be settled before it was organized. Land was entered in Florida township below the Ten O'clock line as early as 1810, but there is no record of any settlers coming in the county at this time. The only Indian grant of land to be found of record in Parke County, I-

ter of Jacob, a chief of the Wea tribe. The Act of Congress stipulated that Christian Dugnet and his heirs forever, were never to convey by him, or his heirs, without the consent and permission of the President of the United States. Christian Dugnet died in Vanluren County, Missouri, in 1818. He left as his sole and only surviving heir-at-law, his wife, Mary Dugnet, and son and daughter, six in number, as follows: Eliza, Noel, Hya-ath, Edwin H., Emily and Lucinda S. Dugnet.

The land was partitioned and set apart in the Parke County Court, 1826, to the different heirs, who sold it to strangers. The new purchasers conveyed and re-conveyed it, without

the consent of the President of the United States. In looking up the file, J. E. Lambert, Administrator, discovered the said land had been conveyed to Washington T. Moore, the then President endorsed his approval of sale upon the deeds, thus perfecting the title in the land, conditioned by the original Act of Congress.

Christian Dugnet rendered valuable services to the United States, for which the government showed its appreciation by the land grant to him. We note that the present owners of the "Honey" reservation are James Blue's estate, Mrs. Dredendunch, John E. Johnston, James J. Pratt, Martha E. Shalley, Samuel A. Spencer's estate, Samuel Shaeffer, W. F. Blue and Thomas Blue's estate.

The East Fractional Section 35, Florida Township, was entered by Joseph Kitchell, September 14, 1810. The tract contained 338.47 acres and borders along the Wabash River. In early times deeds for lands in the Fourth part of the County were recorded in the Recorder's office at Terre Haute. Deeds to this tract are also recorded in Vincennes, Terre Haute and Istockville. Charles Ansell now owns 50 acres, W. F. Summers, George Walker's estate, Mary Ayres and John Peany own a residue of said tract. This piece of land is so part of the thirteen tracts lying in the Counties of Vigo, Parke and Knox, purchased from the United States by the Terre Haute Company, which platted and laid out the City of Terre Haute.

The south-east quarter (a s 1-1) of section twenty-seven (27), in township fourteen (14) north, range eight (8) west, containing 100 acres, was granted by Congress to Oliver Prosser, Sept. 4, 1810, "into a Corporal in the Corps of Canadian Volunteers, a citizen of Green County, New York." May 5, 1818, he sold the land to Thomas Parker, "late a Sergeant in the Army of the United States in the war with Great Britain." Parker died and his heir-at-law decided to Toliver Craig, of Jefferson County, Indiana, who conveyed to John M. Doty. John M. Doty died seized of this land and it was partitioned among his heirs. Elizabeth Doty and Mary Doty, two of the heirs, came into possession of it, and first laid out the original plat of the Town of Hooseland. Other additions to the Town of Hooseland are also located thereon.

The southwest quarter (a s 1-1) of section 17, township 11 north, of range 8 west, containing 100 acres, Florida Township, was entered, May 27, 1817, by Alexander H. Beall, of Knox County, Indiana. It soon came into possession of Sanford Lewis, and is now owned by J. H. Heaton. Chauncy Rose, Moses Robbins and

Andrew Brooks built a mill at Roseville in 1819. This was ten years before the original section of the county and one year before land was open for settlement north of the Ten O'clock line. At the opening of land sales an Indian reservation beginning on the Ten O'clock line just south of Cahlin, running with the river about seven miles, thence to a point about three miles north west of Rockville, and from there to the place of beginning, was made. Most of this tract afterwards became Reserve township. For a few years only did the whites respect the reservation, but while it held no land was entered inside its boundaries. The "Dunzev" reservation, however, was inside the larger reserve, and his title was respected.

Chauncy Rose was at Ft. Harrison in 1818 when Capt. Andrew Brooks, Indian agent and interpreter, who had frequently visited Parke county and noted its many natural advantages, arrived at the fort after one of his outside trips. He told Rose, then a young man of 23, about a fine mill site on the Big River. But on the winter they formed a partnership with Moses Hadden, and while the summer of 1819 on the ground in the spring of 1820 they began work on their mill and distillery at Old Roseville. Chauncy Rose, whose name as a mill proprietor is known far and wide, was born at Weatherford, Conn., Dec. 7,

1791, and led the foundation of his subsequent great wealth in Parke county.

Although it was always a question of dispute during the life time of the pioneers, and it is not positively known who was the first permanent settler in Parke county, the records, as well as the claim to that distinction made by John M. Doty, indicate that he was the first. He located near the present town of Roseville in 1818. The Mitchell and Miller families came to Roseville township in 1817, probably later in the year than the Doty family. James Kerr, who bought land in Parke County earlier than any of the first permanent settlers, did not come until after a number of other pioneers had built the log cabins; but his title always claimed that he was the first to clear his township in 1818. Joseph Rankin, sr., came from Tennessee to Roseville township in 1819. In 1819 Judge Joseph Walker settled near Numa in Florida township. As early as 1820 Judge Adams located in the "Forks of the Creek," Florida township. George and Alexander Kirkpatrick settled a Big River town in Little River valley, near Cahlin, in 1820. Daniel Brain located on Little River, near Cahlin, in 1821, and that year his daughter, Scretia, who became the wife of Enoch Barnes, was born. James Buchanan, David Todd, Abraham Durbin and Ambrose Lambert entered land on Little River in Buchanan town and 1821. Joseph C. Buchanan owns and

lives on the site of his grandfather's cabin, and the title to his land is the original patent issued to James Buchanan by James Monroe, "President of the United States."

James Kiley and Francis Dickson built Dickson's saw, located in 1821. Sawmill Creek came to the Narrows of Sugar Creek in 1822, and in 1826 built his mill there. A year later John Beard built a mill above the mouth of Sugar Creek. Percy Mitchell first located the first settler of Penn. township, the trappers following in 1825.

The first settler in Rockville was Aaron Hann, who built a cabin not far from the "brick warehouse" in the northwest part of town. At the same time Salomon Stinsons located a mile southwest of the court house. Lane in the same year (sawmill) Ward came and located the land he afterward bought not far from the cabin of Corneil Smithland, two miles northwest of Rockville. Andrew Ray, the "father of Rockville," came in 1821, but did not bring his family until 1822. In 1822 John Glass, John and Jacob Miller and Thomas Woolverton while on their way to Montgomery County looking for good land, were told of the body of land—a "New Discovery"—on the upland between the two Rivers. They looked at it and liked it. The next year Abel Hill, John Jessup, Henry Nevis, Silas Harlan, John Blinke,

Mr. Buchanan died since the above was written—A. R. S.

Nathan Hurck, Charles Woolverton, John Hilde, Benjamin Walters and others settled on this land. In 1823 Moses Hart, Judge Samuel Steele, Elemen Gare, John Foster and Leonard Norman, all from Kentucky, settled at or near Portland Mills. The mill there was built by Samuel Steele, father of General George Kirkpatrick Steele, in 1825. Portland Mills as a settlement was contemporaneous with the town of Rockville. William Post, father-in-law of Governor William Jay, and David Wolfe, John Lushbarger and Dr. E. Allen were among the first settlers of Reserve township. James and John Lavery, Samuel Hill, Dr. Taylor, Colonel Hayk, Anna Putney and William Dixon were a long the first settlers of Wabash township. Henry Litsey, Samuel Snook, and James Long were the first settlers of Howard township, 1822. Abraham Thimernann, William and Edward Broadway, Joseph Bowsher, Samuel Aree, Lawson Huffman and David Shirk were the first settlers of Liberty township—1822 to 1825. John Martin in 1821 was the first settler in Union township. John Miller, William Suttler and Isaac Norman came soon after John Martin in 1821 and 1822.

However interesting it would be to go into further and more extensive detail as to the early pioneers, space forbids more than is here given, the object being to record the first settlers of the county, those who came before or about the date of its organization.

Organization of Parke County

COUNTY BOUNDARIES, TOWNSHIP AND RANGE LINES

ON THE last day of the Legislative session of 1820-21, January 9, 1821, an act was passed for the "Foundation of a new County North of Ohio." Its boundaries were described as follows: "Begin at the line dividing the States of Indiana and Illinois, where the line dividing Townships 13 and 14 intersects; thence east to the line dividing ranges 5 and 7, thence north to the line dividing Township 17 and 18, north of the base line; thence west to the State line; thence south to the place of beginning."

In order to thoroughly understand the above, it is necessary to give some historical facts, now comprehended by very few, but which were known and understood by all the pioneers. When the first survey was made of Indiana, certain lines were established; one running north and south was called the "principal meridian." A first principal meridian had already been run in Ohio. The second principal meridian was forty-eight miles east of the Wabash River in the latitude of Parke County. From it range lines were run from the base line northward every six miles east and west, hence range 7, west, means the seventh range of six miles west of the principal meridian (the range in which Rockville is located). A line was run east and west from the Southern part of the State, seventy-eight miles south of the boundary of Parke County, (not far from Vincennes.) This township 11 or 12 means six times its number north of the base line. Every square mile was called a section, and numbered from one to thirty-six, an area would be

thirty-six square miles between every intersection and the range line. In running the range lines northward from the base line the magnetic needle of the surveyor's compass pointed to the pole would be 90°. Each township line thus six miles apart—each all meridian lines came together at the pole, so it was necessary to establish at certain points "correction lines" that is, jog west to exactly six miles, and proceed northward. One such jog was made in the northern part of Parke County.

Governor Jonathan Jennings appointed James Barnes, of Owen County; Richard P. Bove, of Daviess; George Ewing, of Knox; Amos W. Hays, of Adams; John M. Coleman, of Vigo, commissioners to "survey a line of one hundred miles in the said County of Parke on the third Monday of February, 1822, to fix a new site of justice to be moved on the court may direct and to be permanent so of Justice as established."

Section five of the Act creating Parke County provided that the agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sale of lots at the County seat of Parke County, "shall receive the same for the first year, and also out of the proceeds of all donations made to the County, and pay the same over to such person or persons as may be appointed by law to receive the same for the use of a library for the said county, in which law no provision is made which may be directed by law."

It will be seen by the above description of the area and bounds of Parke County, that its east boundary was the present west boundary of Penn township. When Vermilion County was organized, its boundaries were established, which were set forth as follows in the Revised Statutes of 1813:

"Begin on the Wabash River on the line between Townships 13 and 14; thence east to the line dividing ranges 5 and 6; thence north 18 miles to the line between Townships 11 and 12; thence west 3 miles; thence north six miles; thence west to the Wabash River; thence down the same to the place of beginning." The Act establishing the above was to become effective upon the organization in the "Indiana Central."

TOWNSHIPS.

The townships of Parke County from the first have been designated by numbers, which correspond to the order of organization. Below they are given in the order of numbers, as they have always appeared on records of Parke County, as they were always listed in political conventions, until one or two recent innovations were made, which may be considered as they always should appear if historical precedent is to be followed. It is easy to remember the way in and the townships in this order if one knows the geography of the County. Begin with Adams; go north to the range line, taking in Washington and Sugar Creek; go west to the river, taking in Liberty; go south down the river, taking in Reserve, Wabash, and Florida; go east, taking in Jackson and Hancock; go north, taking in Union and Greene; then begin, as if it were organized before—Howard and East, Howard. Following are the Townships by order of numbers: Adams Township, Number One; named for John Adams, second President of the United States. Washington, Number Two; named for George Washington. Sugar Creek, Number Three; (originally the largest township in the County) named for Sugar Creek,

which by the way, now touches less of its territory than any township in its course.

Liberty, Number Four; named for a word very dear in the hearts of the pioneers.

Reserve, Number Five; named because it was originally the Indian reserve, which was still respected when the County was organized.

Wabash, Number Six; named for the Wabash River, which is its western boundary.

Florida, Number Seven; named at the request of David D. Love, one of the first settlers, in honor of his native township in New York.

Hancock, Number Eight; named for Big and Little Rivers, which run through the Township.

Jackson, Number Nine; named for "Old Hickory" before he became President, but when his popularity was so great that more townships were named in his honor in Indiana than for any other man.

Union, Number Ten; named for the Federal Union; then and always reserved in Parke County.

Greene, Number Eleven; named for General Nathaniel Greene, Washington's favor to General—a General who, without winning a single battle, won the campaign which cleared North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia of British domination.

Penn, Number Twelve; its real name is Scott Township, as it was so named for General Winfield Scott, and an error of record when it was organized from territory taken from Reserve and Sugar Creek. A controversy of this nature was presented and asked that the name be changed to Penn, in honor of William Penn, but the records show no formal change of name.

Howard, Number Thirteen; named

for Parke County's greatest man—General Tlilchman A. Howard.

An old map of Indiana, published just after the organization of Parke County, indicates that its jurisdiction extended not only to the Illinois line, but far to the North. Parke had concurrent jurisdiction with other north-west counties of all the territory to the north, during the period pending the organization of Fountain County. Vermillion County was a township of Parke. The Act of the Legislature creating Parke County was passed on the 9th of January, 1821, at Corydon, then the capital of the State, and that day the Governor appointed Andrew Bronke, who had been in business at the center for two years, sheriff, to serve until an election could be held. Only one other official was appointed at that time by the Governor—James Burt, coroner. It was on the 25th of March that two associate judges were appointed—Dempsy Seybold and Joseph Walker. Associate judges were honorary officials, who sat with the circuit judge, and were supposed to add dignity to the court. They were not supposed to know anything about law, their functions being strictly ornamental. The office of assessor judge continued until the present Constitution in 1825, and served to scatter all over Indiana enough "judges" to make a fine balance against the "sensible" of Kentucky. However the title had a good influence on the men who bore it. They generally endeavored to do no discredit themselves as to live up to the dignity of the title, and in doing this they won the respect of the community in which they lived as useful citizens.

William Iten was appointed temporary Clerk and Recorder, and Joseph H. Smith and John Skyles were commissioned Justices of the peace. The officials appointed by the Governor served until the first election which was held in August, 1821. This election was held at the cabin of Rich-

ard Henry, near the County Line, just south of Unadilla. Judge James Barnes served as Judge of the election with Judge Seybold and Esquire Hinton as assessors. Seventy votes were lost after the war of 1812, and Henry Anderson were elected "Coke"—"Jackson men"—over Chumney Thoe and Martin M. Doty, "Way men." This was at that happy day of our country's history when party distinctions were lost after the war of 1812, and the Democratic party had no opposition. It is called the "Era of good feeling." It appears to have ended however at that first election in Parke County. After the votes were all in, according to Hendle, "some gallons of whiskey were served out by the candidates, and in due time the regular term followed. Captain Bronke had a desperate "spergy" with James Robinson; the latter threw the Captain to the ground, where cooking had been in progress, then seized the shovel and literally "heaped coals of fire on his head." Other officers elected at that time were Joseph Walker and Mr. Taylor, associate Judge, and Freeman Ford, coroner.

Everything was now regularly done in the way of providing officials for the new County, and the first court was held at Roseville. Roseville was not long the county seat, for that dis- tinction was held first by Aradulzburg and Montezuma before the location of the permanent seat of Justice at Rockville. As this was in 1821 neither of the places where court was held could have very long retained the honor. After two sessions had been held at Aradulzburg, court was held at Montezuma, or rather on the river where Montezuma was afterwards built. This location was considered more central, as Vermillion County was then a Township of Parke.

The story of the location of the County Seat at Rockville belongs to the mind some dramatic, or at least picturesque scenes in our early annals. General Joseph Orr, General

Arthur Patterson and Colonel Thomas Smith had been appointed commissioners to locate a permanent County seat. They came to the County in August, 1821, and proceeded to view the various places eligible for a County seat. Hendle states that they were very favorably impressed with the neighborhood about James Hutchinson's cabin near Andon, but were urgently requested to go farther down the Illinois valley in the land entered by Thomas Gilkison, east of Catlin. Meanwhile the wittles about Itay's Tavern, as Rockville was then known, heard of the presence of the commissioners, and its location was sent to them at Gilkison's to come to the tavern before making their decision. "On a stormy day about the first of February, 1821," says Hendle, "the commissioners, wet, muddy, and weary, reached the hospitable tavern of Andrew Itay, and were royally entertained—for those times. What personal inducements were offered we cannot even guess, but by breakfast time next day this spot was chosen. The three officials and five able citizens emptied a bottle of old whiskey, broke the bottle on the side rock on the highest point of the big, and baptized the town Rockville, county seat of Parke."

This story of the christening of Rockville, as it came to the writer from an old man, who had often heard it from its participants, is that while assembled around the rock a dispute arose as to the name of the town. Aaron Itam, Andrew Itay and James McCall contended for the honor, and each urged his priority of residence or personal presence as a reason for his claim. The controversy was at its height when one of the other men placed his hand on the big rock and said: "This fellow is better than any of you—name the town after him—name it Rockville." Instantly the controversy ceased. Everybody was happy, especially after the empty whiskey bottle had been broken on the rock.

of hundreds of Democrats, many of whom from time to time returned to their old party allegiance on the Iowa succeeding the Civil War.

Taking up the record of Parke County from the office of Representative Itay will first be considered by 1823 Parke and Vigo counties were one district. Parke had two candidates—Thomas Blake and Nathaniel Huntington. No history or record in Parke County gives a reliable list of the county's men who served as Representatives from 1823 to 1826. In 1825 It is stated that Joseph M. Hayes, of Montezuma "was a candidate on a platform favoring the building of the Wabash and Erie canal," although Itay had stated that he was elected. Neither he or Itay is recorded as having been in the Legislature in 1826, when the County records were burned. George K. Steele was elected in 1827 and re-elected in 1828. James Kerr was elected Representative in 1833 over two other candidates, Austin M. Pratt and James Hrdy. He was re-elected in 1834. From 1831 to the acquisition of the new Constitution the following men held the office of Representative: William Nofziger, John J. Menahan, Samuel H. Johnston, Gabriel Hochmann and E. S. Hoff-day. The first Representative under the new Constitution was George K. Steele. Following him in office in the present time: Levi Kilsbuck, 1837; George K. Steele, 1838; Samuel H. Johnston, 1839; John C. Crain, 1840; Casper Budd, 1842; Thos. N. Iten, 1843; M. M. Adams, 1844; Daniel J. Jones, 1845; John E. Woodard, 1849, (two terms); Sam'l H. Thomas, 1851, (two terms); Robert Kelly, 1878; Ira H. Gillum, 1880; William Kinowick, 1882; William N. Aikin, 1884; George W. Hobson, 1886, (two terms); Albert A. Adams, 1891; Diez Miller, 1893; Eldon A. Miller, 1894, (killed by a falling tree); J. B. Johnston elected at special election, served until 1898; Jacob S. White, 1898, (two terms); George W. Bunker, 1902; C. C. Murrill, 1911.

For forty years, from 1823 to 1863, no Democrat was elected Representative. "S'ever Dick" Miller broke the record in 1860, and George W. Bunker, Democrat, was elected in 1902. Democrats have had the honor of representing Parke County,

The Political Period

PARKE County started its record as a civil district of Indiana with the presidential and plebiscite election of 1821. The Jackson men, or Democrats, won the first election. They seem to have retained their majority, with the exception of help and the loss of a few votes, for about fifteen years after the organization of the county. By that time the Quaker immigration had brought a large Whig element into the politics of the County, and during the period from 1826 to 1850 the County was nominally a Whig and sometimes Democratic at the various elections. It is probable that the influence of Tlilchman A. Howard and Joseph A. Wright as leaders of the Democratic party, not only in Parke County, but in the State, served to offset a Whig immigration that otherwise would have centralized the county at all times. We look in vain for any evidence that these men were ever embarrassed by any factional strife in their own party. There, as everywhere in Indiana, the Democrats steadily stood by them and took pride in every honor that came to them. This loyalty on the part of that generation of Parke County Democrats, accounts for the fact that our County from 1823 to 1852 exerted an unusual influence in the politics of the State. Howard was elected to Congress a few years after he located in Rock-

ville. He was appointed by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, to settle the conflicting claims to Indian lands now embracing the City of Chicago. He was the Democratic candidate in the State election of 1828, the next being elected by only one vote. In 1832 he was twice elected the Democratic State Ticket, a candidate for Governor in August, and Electoral Urge in November. He acted as minister to negotiate with the British Government the admission into the Union—the most important diplomatic commission conferred on a citizen of the United States from the close of the war of 1812 to the beginning of the Civil War. Joseph A. Wright, or being repeatedly elected to Congress, was elected Governor in 1819. He was re-elected to this high office, being the 1st man in Indiana elected to it for two terms. He was appointed minister to Berlin, and upon his return from that important mission was appointed United States Senator. Judge William P. Bryant was appointed Chief Justice of Oregon. John G. Davis was elected and re-elected to Congress, and William Nofziger was elected to the office of State Auditor.

In 1830 John H. Hendle, then an active and influential Republican, contrasted the record of the Republican party in Parke County with that of the Democrats. He attributed the

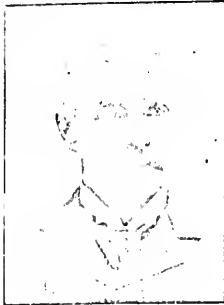
failure of the County to achieve honor at the hands of the Republicans to party jealousy. "In all the twenty-odd years of Republican rule," said Hendle, "Parke has only served to set a good example to other counties." With the exception of James T. Johnston, who was elected to Congress in 1841 and 1860, no Parke County Republican has been honored as were Howard, Wright, Bryant and Itay, although many of the citizens of ability and ability in the citizenship of our county from the organization of the Republican party sixty years ago until now. In 1832 when the Republican party was organized, Parke County ranked fifth in the State in general importance.

Then came the complete overthrow of the Democratic party in Parke County. The repeal of the Missouri compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act brought the new Republican party to the front in 1855. It made a clean sweep of all county offices, except the office of Sheriff. John H. Miller was elected and then re-elected—the last Democrat to carry the county until twenty years afterwards when John T. Collings and O. P. Brown were elected commissioners. The war made the county overwhelmingly Republican, or rather Union, for there was no Republican ticket from 1861 to 1868. It was called the Union party, and as such received the votes

1848.

The first Clerk of Parke County was W. Itay, appointed and elected in 1821. He was re-elected until his death in 1833. Joseph Itay was appointed to the county, and John G. Davis was elected at the special election in 1833. He took the office in 1833 and held it continuously until 1851. In 1851 he was re-elected to become a candidate for Congress, serving over 18 years. The records kept by him are probably not surpassed for beauty of penmanship and completeness by any other official who has held the office. Joseph B. Cornelia was appointed to fill the vacancy until the election of 1852, when George W. Thompson was elected. He held the office until 1860. Subsequent Clerks were Samuel Miller, 1860, (two terms); John P. B. Itay, 1868, (two terms); David Strone, 1870, (two terms); Madison Sneyd, 1871; Jacob H. Miller, 1888; Isaac L. Whinner, 1892; John E. Harshbarger, 1893; Chas. D. Hendle, 1894; David Johnson, 1901; H. L. Lane, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906. Thus it would appear that the organization of the county until 1884, a period of 61 years, only six men were elected to the office of Clerk in Parke

County. John G. Davis was Clerk for eighteen years; John D. Hunt, Clerk and deputy over twenty years, and David Striano Clerk and deputy four-

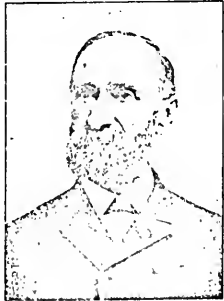


JESSE H. MCCOY,
Clerk From 1888 to 1892.

teen years. Up to 1880 the idea of "passing the job around" did not prevail over the idea of keeping efficient men in office in Parke County.

SHERIFF.

The Sheriff's office was renewed as of first importance by the pioneers of Indiana. For this reason the first official appointed by the Governor in January, 1821, when the County was



DR. WILLIAM B. MOTT,
Sheriff From 1831 to 1836.

organized was the Sheriff—Andrew Brooks. He held office until August, when he was defeated in the first election by Henry Anderson. Many men prominent in the affairs of Parke County held the Sheriff's office. Isaac J. Stillman succeeded Henry Anderson and served from August 22, 1825, to Sept. 6, 1827. William C. Noel then served two terms, and John E. Davis served for a short time until his election to the Clerk's office in 1833. Austin M. Puetz was appointed Sheriff by the Commissioners and served a few months. Sheriffs from 1832 to the present time: William Kilgore, 1833-37; Aaron Hunt, 1837-41; Jesse H. Yonnuma, 1841-45; Gabriel Houghman, 1845-51; James W. Hendle, 1845-52; David Kleckpatrick, 1852-57; Abram Darroch, 1857-61; George H. Inge, 1861-65; James Pickett, 1865, died in office February, 1867; Jesse Partlow, Coroner, succeeded in the office; served three weeks, when the Commissioners appointed Norval W. Mumfong, March 7, 1867. Mr. Mumfong served until 1872; Christian

Stinkhough, 1872-74; George B. Chapman, 1874-78; Zimri H. Marks, 1878-82; John H. Minsor, 1882-86; Edward Nicholas, 1886-90; George S. Jones, 1890-94; William D. Mull, 1894-1898. Killed in office, succeeded by Abram E. Newlin, Coroner; Cornelius H. Banger, 1898-99; Perry Hanson, 1898-99. (Hoskined, Thomas E. Aylcloth appointed.) Thomas T. Aydelott, 1899-01; E. M. Carter, 1901-08; Robert Finney, 1908-12; Edward Nicholas, 1912-16.

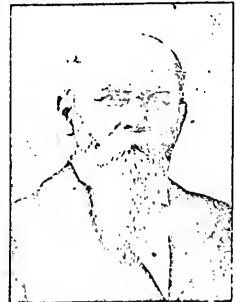
Robert Finney died in office in 1912 and was succeeded by the Coroner, H. Collins, for a few days. Richard McInane was appointed Sheriff to serve until Sheriff-Elect Nicholas would be installed.

RECORDER.

The Recorder's office at the organization of the County was consolidated with that of Clerk. The Clerks were therefore ex officio Recorders until 1833, when the office of Recorder was for a short time created. It was filled by Dunham Darroch, by appointment, August 8, 1833. He died in 1851, and the office was again consolidated with that of Clerk. When the new Constitution providing for the separate office of Recorder went into effect, Joseph H. Cornelius was appointed; he resigned and Samuel P. Fisher was appointed. He served until 1857. F. W. Dinwiddie was elected in 1857, served until 1865. James M. Thomas, elected in 1864, died in June, 1866, and was succeeded by his father, John M. Thomas. Charles E. Admonson, elected in 1866, also died in office; Elwood Hunt was appointed to the vacancy. Recorders since that time: Elwood Hunt, 1870-74; William J. White, 1874-82; Henry B. Cord, 1882-90; Charles E. Lambert, 1898-9; Dan W. Chapin, 1908-09; Carl Hutter, 1909-14; Albert J. Inker, 1914.

AUDITOR.

The Auditor's duties were also performed by the Clerk for 20 years after the organization of the County. In 1841 the office of Auditor was created and Joseph Potts appointed to fill it. Prior to that time the Clerk kept the record of the Commissioners, who made the tax rate. In 1833 the rate was 80 cents per 100 acres on "first

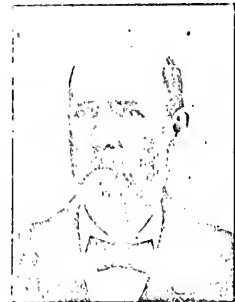


rate land," and poll tax was 37 1/2 cents. No wonder the pioneers could give their money. Joseph Potts served as Auditor from 1841 until 1851. He was born in 1791, and lived until after the close of the Civil War. During the war he was postmaster at Rockville. In 1864 when Elias Owen, the eighth Auditor of Parke County, was elected, every man who has filled

that office with the exception of Joseph Potts was living. These men were: Lucien A. Foote, who served until 1852; Geo. P. Duly, 1852-56; John H. Tate, 1856-71; Jesse H. Connelly, 1874-82; Edwin P. Hadley, 1882-90; Samuel T. Catlin, 1889-91; Elias H. Owen, 1891-98; S. A. Pike, 1898-92; Henry Grubb, 1902-09; H. A. Henderson, 1909-10; James E. Elder, 1910-14; Charles W. Davis, 1914.

TREASURER.

The Treasurer's office, until 1873, was held by the Sheriff, who was also called "Collector." Hugh J. Bradley was the first Treasurer, appointed in 1823. He was succeeded by Austin



MOSES E. KELLEY,
Treasurer From 1832 to 1836.

A. Puetz and then again elected in 1838. Erasmus M. Henson succeeded him. And then came the remarkable regime of the Hart's. Aaron Hart was elected in 1841. He was succeeded by his son, Miles Hart, and records show that Aaron Hart, Miles Hart, Samuel Hart, and "two or three more Hart's" held office of some kind for many years. Miles' first died in office, thus breaking the chain, and Charles Grant succeeded him. John H. Miller served from 1855 to 1859, and was succeeded by Washington Hadley, 1859-61; John T. Campbell, 1861-67; John H. Lindley, 1867-72; S. W. Cummings, 1872-76; F. W. Dinwiddie, 1876-80; J. N. McCampbell, 1880-84; Isaac A. Pickett, 1884-88; James M. Dinwiddie, 1888-90; (James M. Dinwiddie died just after his re-election Dec. 20, 1890); succeeded by N. W. Mumfong; by appointment, J. M. Cox, T. Kelley, 1892-96; William Hranovings, 1896-1900; George Strawn, 1900-01; Edward Bradford, 1904-08; Geo. W. Spencer, 1908-12; Harvey Ruah, 1912-16.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Of the office of County Surveyor, C. E. Lambert in the historical edition of *The Rockville Tribune*, May, 1896, says: "Jeremiah H. Siler, of Bloomfield, (now Bloomingsville) was the first County Surveyor of whom the present records show anything. The term seems to have always been two years, but as there is a break in the time served by Siler, it is probable that some have resigned before the term expired. Enoch C. Siler (son of Jeremiah H. Siler), William H. Nye, John T. Campbell and Claude Ott are the only surveyors who have kept their office in Rockville. Mr. Campbell and Ott are the only ones who have kept the office in the court house, though the law requires that all official records shall be kept there. There is a tradition that when Alfred Hadley was Surveyor, he made a "down re-

cor" trip to New Orleans and appointed a Mr. Donourre of Sugar Creek township (now Howard) as his deputy. Donourre's house burned and destroyed all the county field notes up to that time. All the notes of Jeremiah H. Siler, who served the longest, are gone except a few collected by his son, Enoch C. Siler, from old memoranda.

The several Surveyors and the listing of their terms of service are as follows:

Jeremiah H. Siler, term began April 1, 1823; served to Nov. 10, 1842; Alfred Hadley, 1842; Salmon H. Arrington, 1848; Samuel Kelly, 1851; Enoch C. Siler, 1853; William H. Nye, 1855-59; Isaac Lindley, 1860; William H. Nye, 1861-67; Joseph C. Buchanan, 1867; Isaac Lindley, 1867-72; Levi Smith, 1872; Charles W. Lindley, 1872-79; John T. Campbell, 1878, resigned; Levi Smith, appointed, 1880; Henry Grubb, 1882; John T. Campbell, 1884-92; Claude Ott, 1891-96. "The more than 2,000 volumes marked and recorded by the United States surveyors in Parke County are now nearly all gone. Captain Campbell, who furnished these notes, pleads guilty to having destroyed more than a hundred of them, which he would not do again, by clumping them thru to make sure they were the real thing. He hesitates for the few remaining the tenderest care on the part of county surveyors. But the farmers themselves have killed the great part of them."

Surveyors since 1800: Claude Ott, Emerson Phillips, Arthur Pickett, Harry Davis.

The County Assessor's office was created in 1801, and S. A. Pike was appointed to fill it until Samuel Colio was elected in 1802. Mr. Colio was succeeded by Clark W. Belmont, S. A. Pike and William Cox.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

By the law of 1812 all the Justices of peace in the County composed the Board of Commissioners. In 1814 the present system of three was adopted, the first board being Tobias Miller,



JAMES A. ALLEN,
County Commissioner From 1882 to 1886.

Nathaniel Evans and James W. Hendle. "This does not permit of the long labor that would be involved pouring through the records since 1833 to obtain the names of all the men who have held the office of County Commissioner. I recall such names as John Ott, Stephen McOrkio, Aquila Justice, R. H. Hamilton, James R. Hog-Charles W. Stryker and James Jacobs, or, William Jarvis, Thomas Nelson,

men of the highest standing in the County, who served before the pool embroiled in the last forty years, which brings us down to the board which has the distinction of building our court house. The monumental monument was Zachariah Myers, William Crandall and Mahlon W. Marshall. Subsequent Commissioners: John D. Collins, O. P. Brown, James A. Allen, J. C. Holdish, George Muter, M. G. Dixon, Charles Kelly, Thomas A. G. Sullivan, William Harrison, O. Sullivan, J. S. Burdin, Isaac Lloyd, Henry A. Myers, John Haysord, James H. Kerr, Joseph Bain, Thos. Garrard, Samuel Colde, John T. Thompson, John M. May, Levi Linchgar, William Strother, William Fisher, Samuel

PARKE COUNTY COURTS.

Judicial circuits in the early days were on a broad scale. Judges and lawyers would travel by horseback from Vincennes to Rockville and later on from Terre Haute to LaPorte. In those days many brilliant men, either judges or attorneys, took part in judicial proceedings in Parke County. John Law held court here as judge; also Hebard W. Thompson, William P. Bryant and Charles J. Patterson. Of the galaxy of lawyers who practiced here, either as members of the bar or in the trial of cases, many were distinguished. Such names as Edward W. Hannegan, Thomas H. Nelson, Hebard W. Thompson, Daniel W. Voorhees, Lewis Wallace, Henry S. Lane, with those of our own Howard, Wright, and McLaughley gave luster to the Parke Circuit court before the Civil War. As connecting links between the "days of giants" and the period subsequent, the two Maxwells—Samuel P. and David W.—were worthy of that distinction. The former was judge of the Court of Commissioners, established in 1870, and the latter continued in the practice of law until his death a few years ago, honored for his high standing as a lawyer as well as for his connection with the distinguished men of the early bar. In the lurch from 1872 until 1886 when the circuit was changed from Parke and Montgomery to Parke and Vermillion, were Samuel C. Nelson, Judge Albert D. Thomas and William P. Britton. Judge Edward Snyder was elected in 1881, when the Legislature, after one term of court, created the 15th Judicial Circuit. Joshua Jump, of Newport, was appointed judge, serving until 1886, when he declined to become a candidate for reelection and Ared P. White was elected without opposition. He served for eighteen years. His successor, Gould G. Riebel, resigned, and Charles W. Wald, of Newport, was appointed by Governor Marshall. Judge Wald died in office, and William C. Wall was appointed to the bench by the Governor. In 1910, Burton W. Akman was elected and served until 1915, when Parke County was made a separate circuit and George H. Sunkel, our present judge, was appointed. The office of Prosecuting Attorney has been filled by many brilliant young attorneys. First in order of time and perhaps of ability was the profound John Law, Thomas H. Nelson, who came to Rockville with his young wife at the age of nineteen in the early forties, served awhile as Deputy Prosecuting Attorney while a member of our bar. "Ned" Hannegan, Joseph A. Wright, John P. Fisher, Daniel W. Voorhees, and Lewis Wallace were brilliant attorneys. Prigen of Sullivan County, was elected immediately after the war on the D. Democratic ticket. This circumstance

together with a personal encounter with the Hon. W. W. Curry, a able Illinois Republican orator, in which Briggs knocked Curry down, caused him to be bitterly denounced as a "Hobnob," and he had to leave three years in the "Fighting Forts," Indiana. Thomas S. Hiler, Robt. H. P. Pierre, Ared P. White, and Frank M. Howard were able Prosecutors from 1850 until 1886.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Jonathan Doty, April 2, 1821, First Circuit.
Jacob Call, March 7, 1822; resigned, John H. Carter, appointed July 28, 1828.
Isaac Naylor, January 27, 1828. The Act of January 28, 1830, put Parke in the Seventh.
Elijah M. Huntington, January 28, 1830; resigned.
William P. Bryant, appointed July 12, 1841.
John Law, January 25, 1844; resigned.
Samuel B. Gookins, appointed August 31, 1870.
Delana H. Eckles, January 30, 1881, October 12, 1882.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

William P. Bryant, October 12, 1882, Eighth Circuit.
John M. Cowan, November 1, 1888. The Act of March 1, 1907, put Parke in the Eighteenth.
Hebard W. Thompson, appointed March 1, 1867.
Chambers V. Patterson, November 1, 1867. The Act of March 6, 1873, put Parke in the Twenty-second.
Samuel C. Wilson, appointed March 12, 1873.
Albert D. Thomas, October 21, 1873.
William P. Britton, October 21, 1870. The Act of February 25, 1885, put Parke in the Forty-seventh.
Joshua Jump, appointed February 25, 1885.
Ared P. White, November 15, 1886.
Gould H. Riebel, November 15, 1901; resigned in August, 1908.
George H. Sunkel, appointed August 23, 1909; died in September, 1910.
William C. Wall, appointed September 21, 1910.
Burton W. Akman, November 15, 1910; February 22, 1915. The Act of February 22, 1915, made Parke the sole county in the newly created Sixty-eighth. Judge Akman was left in the 47th.
George D. Sunkel, appointed March 1, 1915, to serve until next general election.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

John Law, August 9, 1821, First Circuit.
Edward A. Hannegan, January 25, 1829.
Andrew Ingram, January 25, 1831.
William P. Bryant, January 23, 1834.
Joseph A. Wright, January 23, 1848. The Act of January 28, 1830, put Parke in the Seventh.
Delana H. Eckles, January 28, 1880; resigned.
Edward W. McLaughley, February 15, 1841; resigned.
George P. Waterman, appointed August 31, 1870.
John P. Fisher, December 15, 1842.
James A. Hanna, December 15, 1844.
James C. Allen, December 15, 1846.
Harvey D. Scott, August 19, 1851.
Lewis Wallace, October 12, 1852, Eighth Circuit.
Daniel W. Voorhees, appointed May 11, 1853; resigned.
Samuel L. Telford, appointed July 24, 1851.

Charles A. Naylor, November 7, 1851.
James M. Allen, February 20, 1855.
Henry Shannon, May 30, 1859.
Thomas N. Hiley, November 2, 1856.
Robert W. Harrison, November 12, 1858.
Samuel F. Wood, November 12, 1862.
The Act of March 1, 1867, put Parke in the Eighteenth.
Seaton Colborn, appointed March 18, 1867.
Hobart H. Hanna, November 4, 1867.
John C. Briggs, October 21, 1870.
Robert H. Sears, October 21, 1872.
The Act of March 6, 1873, put Parke in the Twenty-second.
Robert H. P. Pierre, March 6, 1873.
The Act of March 6, 1873, transferred Pierre from the Eighth to the Twenty-second.
Ared P. White, 1874.
David Itoch, November 3, 1870.

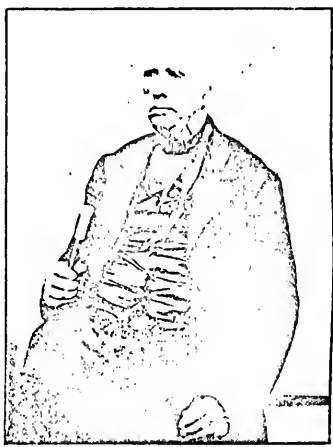
George W. Collins, November 3, 1878.
John S. Burford, November 3, 1880.
Frank M. Howard, November 17, 1882. The Act of February 25, 1885, put Parke in the Forty-seventh, and transferred Howard from the Twenty-second to the Forty-seventh.
Josee P. York, November 17, 1880.
Henry Danfela, November 17, 1888.
Burton S. Akman, November 17, 1889.
Howard Maxwell, November 17, 1891.
Pleura F. James, November 17, 1898.
Gould J. Riebel, January 1, 1901; resigned.
Albert M. Adama, appointed November 29, 1904.
Clarence G. Powell, January 1, 1911.
Willis A. Satterlee, January 1, 1917.
George D. Sunkel, January 1, 1913.
Everett A. Davidson, January 1, 1915. Term expires January 1, 1917.

Early Churches of Parke County



THE two great civilizing influences in Parke County—the Church and School—the churches comes first, at least in priority of establishment. It was present even before the organization of the County, for there is convincing evidence that the mis-

ever saw. A huge log roughly leveled on top was the pulpit. Near it were a few seats occupied by the women and young children and a few of the most "baldied" men. Behind them for some distance all sorts and conditions of people sat on logs and stumps, or stood leaning on their long rifles or against the trees. On the outside



REV. SAMUEL H. McNETT.

sonaries of the Catholic Church had come among the Indians here before the Rev. Isaac McCoy, the first Protestant missionary, preached in the county. His account of his work in this part of Indiana states that Indian and half-breed children were removed from his school by Catholic parents who had been converted by the missionaries of that church. Before taking up the connected history of the churches of Parke County I shall mention the historic occasion when the famous Lorenzo Dow preached at Rockville. It was in 1832, and the meeting was thus described in an article in *The Rockville Tribune*, 1870, giving the reminiscences of Mrs. George W. Hill, who was a child when Dow was at Rockville. "The day came, and with it an unlooked for congregation as Parke County

of the crowd were several hunters clad in buckskin, with beaded moccasins, the whole adorned by the handiwork of quaws; and to our astonishment was a small group of Frances-Indian half-breeds, and with them two or three full-blooded Indians. No man had seen the preacher enter the crowd, when most unexpectedly he bounded on the log, and doffing his woollen cap, glared around in a manner that scared more like insanity than anything else, giving those near him a decided shock. In a minute the whole audience was hushed; then in a strange, quavering voice, drawing the vowel sound in great length, low recited the lines:

"The day is almost gone,
The evening shades are passing;
O, may we all remember well
The night of death draws near."

The effect was electric. Every eye in the noisy audience was fixed upon the speaker as if by a terrible fascination, and having thus prepared the way, he proceeded to preach in a more natural tone. His illustrations were drawn largely from the common life of his hearers. He spoke of their combats with wolves and serpents, and symbolized the contests of the soul; he touched upon their early trials and ill health, and pointed to the Comforter; he alluded to children already buried in this young settlement, and to the graves of kindred already left behind, and dwelt with great energy upon the promise of resurrection in the sky. The few who remember the scene give this account made up from various sources cannot say that any marked or permanent effect was produced. Most of the names came from memory, and they were not much interested. In the preacher's recollection to watch his words."

I remember when a boy of fourteen a story of the meeting to the effect that Mrs. Roy was present with her baby which began to cry with the pleasure of a plump child. I was stopped suddenly, scowled in the direction of the offending youngster, and shouted: "Take that great, howling baby out of the congregation!"

The Presbyterian Church

Although the Missionary Baptists were the first Protestants to hold religious services in Parke County, the first organized church which has had continuous existence was the Presbyterian church, "Old Shiloh," at a point

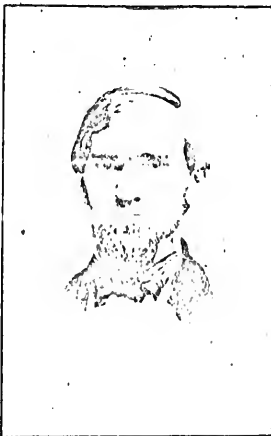


REV. WM. V. ALLEN.

near Little Hesson "four or five miles" northeast of Hickville. Here in 1824, under the ministry of Rev. Charles Beatty, a log church was built. Services for all the Presbyterians from Bridgeton in Waverland, including those at Hickville, were held at Shiloh for ten years. Then, in 1832, on the 11th of August, a church was organized at Hickville by Rev. Samuel H. McMillan. "Creane" building unusually large for those days, adorned with a cupola, was built on the ground now occupied by the Baptist church. Here all Presbyterians worshipped until 1839. At that time the congregation numbered 120 members, but forty-one of these withdrew and organized what was known as the "New School" Church. Their church building was erected where the residence of Rufus Dinsley now stands.

The "Old School" and "New School" congregations continued to hold separate organizations until 1869, when they again united and the next year

ate while Sam Huston was President. About the year 1830 he came to Parke County and was installed as pastor of Bethany. Rev. Allen married a daughter



REV. JOHN HAWKE.

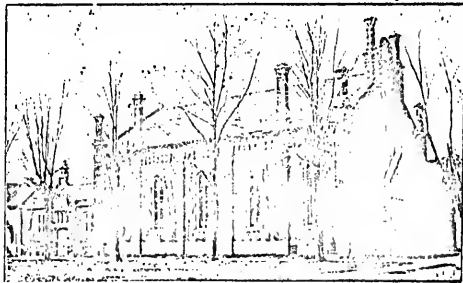
begin building the present church edifice on the west side of the public square. This building, through the influence of Mrs. Mary Jones, was completely reconditioned, and a chapel added to it in 1861, and the name changed to Memorial Presbyterian church.

Even before the formal division of the Old Shiloh congregation in 1832, Bethany Presbyterian church had its beginning. The first meetings were held by the Rev. John Thompson in 1831, but it was not until 1834 that a log church was built. This building was used until 1849, when the frame structure long known as "Bethany,"

ter of David H. Maxwell, who was a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention in 1840. She was a sister of Mrs. Martha A. Howard, Judge S. F. Maxwell and David H. Maxwell. William V. Allen's ministry at Bethany and Hickville, and his exemplary life as a citizen of Hickville in his old age are a cherished recollection of all who knew him in those years. He died in 1884.

A few years ago Bethany church was moved to Marshall. Forty years ago Bethany had a membership of 100.

The Presbyterian church at Mautecuma was built in 1853. The first pastor was Rev. John Hawke, who al-



MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

to the east of the present town of Marshall, was constructed at a cost of \$1,000.00. In this church and in the old log church the Rev. William Yowell Allen preached for many years. He was also pastor at Hickville. This remarkable man was born in 1784 at Shelbyville, Kentucky. He was educated at Princeton, and when a young man went to Montgomery, Alabama, where he was pastor of the Presbyterian church about two years. From there he went to the Republic of Texas, and served as Chaplain of the Sen-

ate for a time as pastor at Hickville. In 1847 a Presbyterian church was organized at Howard in Liberty township with 20 members. In 1848 the first church was built. It was burned down, but rebuilt in 1877 at cost of \$800. The first pastor was Rev. James Ashmore. This congregation had 60 members in 1880 under the pastorate of Rev. T. A. Williams.

A Presbyterian congregation was instituted in Sylvan's, March 10, 1870. Its first pastor was Rev. J. W. Hanna. The United Presbyterian church at

Greene township was organized in 1878 by a union of the Associate Reformed Presbyterians, Associate Presbyterian and Congregational. Their church building was completed in 1880. The size of the building was 35 x 10, cost \$7,500.00. The first ordained minister of this congregation was William H. Spencer. In 1880 the congregation numbered forty-four, was in a flourishing condition and supported a Sunday school of sixty regular attendance. It ceased existence about 1888.

Bethel Presbyterian church in the Fisher neighborhood, three miles southwest of Hickville, was organized in 1850, with twelve members. At first the congregation used the school house in that district, but by the liberality of the members a church was



ELDER JAS. H. HUMPHREYS.

built costing seven hundred dollars. Rev. John Hawke was the first preacher. A notable revival about forty-five years ago added thirty members to the congregation, which once numbered sixty. Bethel Sunday school soon after the church was built reached an enrollment of 130. Regular services have not been held there for many years and residents of Hickville no more hear the tones of its bell, which for many years so beautifully blended with the familiar sounds of quiet Sabbath mornings. No history of the county, and no



ELDER JOSEPH C. BUCHANAN.

published record mentions the old log church that stood on the Marshall road four miles north of Hickville. By diligent inquiry I find that all who

know anything about it agree that it was originally erected by the Presbyterians, but forty-two years ago it was used in common by all denominations. However, it is of record that Jacob Stricker and Barbara, his wife, deeded out here of ground to Andrew Fisher, John McLean and Martin Gager, trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Rockville, Nov. 28, 1851, and that the trustees of the Rockville church, March 31, 1852, deeded the ground to Joseph Glosson. It was used for services and Sunday school up to 1875, then abandoned. It was probably built to accommodate Presbyterians of that neighborhood, who held occasional services there. Travelers along the Rockville and Marshall gravel road may identify the location of the old site by the small graveyard on the west side of the road. The church was on the east side opposite and a little north of the grave yard.

Methodist Church

The first preacher to promote Methodism north of the Ten O'clock line in Western Indiana was William Evans, a Virginian. He founded the church in Parke County. At least four years before the organization of a church the Methodists held meetings at various places, and out in class at private homes. In 1826 Rev. William Smith began regular services in the log court house at Rockville, and it is probable that the church was actually organized that year. In 1821 Rev. George was the "spirit rider," and held meetings at John Lineberger's cabin near Lewisfork and at James Straker's near Parke, afterwards known as Pleasant Valley. The brick school house was built in the east part of town the Methodists used it as a place of worship, until the new court house was finished, when they held services there until the Presbyterians erected their church, which they used until the building of their own in 1847.

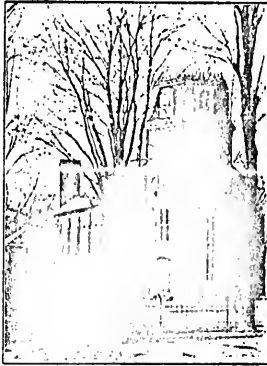
When Bishop Roberts came to Rockville in 1834, Rev. S. H. McMill, pastor of the Presbyterian church invited him to preach in that new and commodious edifice. A similar invitation was extended to Eleazar Hartgrave, then a young Methodist divine, when he came to Rockville later in the same year. It is recorded that the young man, who afterwards became famous as a preacher, delivered "able and convincing discourses" in the pulpit of Father McMill.

The new Methodist church was the scene of the most important event in the annals of Parke County. Methodist conference was held within its walls. It was about this time that the contest was begun between Greenfield and Rockville as to the location of the University—now DeWitt. It was hoped that the holding of the conference here might influence the decision in favor of Rockville. Elizabeth A. Howard and Joseph A. Wright, exerted every effort to secure the election, but Greenfield got it. Seventy years afterwards a President of that University—Bishop Hughes—made a plea before the Governor of Indiana and the Federal Government for the admission, asking that Rockville instead of Greenfield be given the hospital to recompense her for the loss of the University.

The "pillars" of the Methodist church in Rockville in the early days were Governor Joseph A. Wright and his wife Louisa, Cornelia Sunderland, "Uncle" Perry Cummings, Elizabeth and Rebecca Anderson, Samuel N. and Virginia Baker, Samuel Noel, John and Rebecca Noel, and the deacons, James Jantz, Scott and Pamilla

Noel, John J. Monahan, Mark Monahan, Johnson and Hannah White, Greenberry and Lavon Ward, Jacob and Tavler Stryker, Dr. Peter D. and Amelia Stryker, Jacob Stryker had been a traveling preacher before locating here and Perry Cummings be-

ganized a church. The log church was used until 1847, when another building was erected. This was replaced in 1848 by the present church, a building 32 x 51 feet, known as Lineberger Chapel. It cost \$2,200.00, and has been the centre of one of the



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

came a local preacher, often filling the pulpit in the absence of the regular pastor. Mrs. Lavon Stryker was frequently called on to offer prayer at the services, and always responded with an appropriate and impressive invocation. The wife of Governor Wright was perhaps the most ardent

member of the church, and one of the most flourishing congregations in the county.

A Methodist class was organized in Rowson township, as already stated, at the same time, but classes were organized or services conducted at Rockville, and at the cabin of John Lineberger. In 1825 the Methodists who had been meeting at the homes of James Creah and James Strunge came together and organized what afterwards became the Pleasant Valley church. The first preacher at Pleasant Valley was Rev. William Taylor. A large church was built in 1835, and before 1840 it had 115 members. The society at Bridgeman was organized about 1841, and for a time services were held in the old Union Baptist church. In 1848 the present church, very large and commodious for that period, was built.

In Florida township, as in most of the others of Parke County, preaching was conducted at the homes of different settlers almost contemporaneously with the moving in of the settlers; but it was not until 1850 that a church building was erected. This was on an acre of ground deeded by Friend C. Brown in Section 7, near the present residence of John T. Brown. This church was a "frame" structure, 30 x 40, and was called "Mt. Pleasant." It was used until 1873, when it was replaced by a much more pretentious edifice, which cost \$1,200. It was dedicated by Rev. Aaron Wood. Thomas Meredith, who was pastor at Rockville when the present church was built here had charge at Mt. Pleasant when the new church was built there. One of the most beautiful exonerators in the county adjoins this church. In 1840 a frame church was built at Rossville at a cost of \$1,200. In 1870 this church had forty members, after a part of the congregation organized a church at the Cox school house in 1849, with a membership of over forty. In 1860 this organization had increased to eighty members with the Rev. Ezekiel Williams in charge. Still another part of the Hoaverville congregation formed an organization at the Holy school house and in 1849 they built a church, 30 x 45, in Hoaverville.

The Methodist church at Montomas

was erected in 1849, through the energetic efforts of Rev. Ezekiel Smith. About 20 years ago the present church was built. This church, since its organization has been one of the most active agents of Christianity in Parke County.

The first Methodist class meeting in this township was probably held at the home of Thomas Burton at a very early period, but the date is unrecorded. In 1840 Cannon church was built. The region was a part of the Rockville circuit for some time, but came to be known as the Bellmore circuit. In 1848 the present church was built and was dedicated September 27, of that year by Hiram Howman.

The only Methodist church in Penn township for seventy years after the organization of Parke County was built in Annapolis in 1829. The Society at Annapolis, however, was organized much earlier than the above date by Rev. H. Smith. In the middle the present church at Bloomingdale was built.

The first meeting house built in Sugar Creek township was made of logs and was located about a mile southeast of Ward's Mill on Mill Creek. It was a Methodist church, but probably no trace of it now remains. The first pastor was the Rev. Porter.

In 1855 the Methodists organized a church in Sugar Creek township in a school house north of the Narrows, near Daniel Heath's residence. They used the school house until 1858 when they built a frame church, which in 1861 was burned, but probably not by incendiaries as was charged at the time. A new church was built and dedicated January 5, 1862. The society was organized by a Mr. Edwards,



REV. W. P. CUMMINGS.

member of the Methodist congregation, and always "shouted" when the services partook of anything emotional.

The first services held in the church built in 1847 were under the auspices of Rev. Thomas Meredith, who was licensed here in 1845, and again in 1848. In the Spring of 1849 work was begun on the present church which was built on the site of an old brick blacksmith shop at the corner of Market and York streets. The church was completed and dedicated in 1847, under the ministry of Rev. Joseph Foxworthy. During the building of the new church services were held in the court house. "To the original church no new member had been added a chapel and tower.

The first Methodist church building in Parke County was a hewed log house built on the ground now occupied by Lineberger Chapel. Here in 1822 Rev. H. Smith, one of the first Methodist preachers in the county or-



ANDREW LINEBERGER.

an old Welshman, who preached to it for six months. Daniel Denton was the first regular preacher. In 1880 the membership had grown from fourteen to thirty, with a Sunday school in connection, of which Albert Swain, an eccentric musician, well known throughout the county, was superintendent, and of whom chorister. Miss Matilda Hirschmeyer, of the Rockville public schools was a secretary of the Sunday school.

The Methodist church was built at Mansfield about 1850 or '51, after the society there had for years worshipped in school houses. The edifice cost about \$800.00, and was finished with a deficit of \$300 in the treasury. The work had proceeded on the order of trustees, who did not wait for sufficient subscriptions, and when it came to paying, Samuel Johnston settled the balance of \$300 himself. His wife

organized a Sunday school in connection with the church in 1838.

On the second of April, in 1873, the Methodist church at Leona was dedicated by Dr. Andrews, President of Abury University. Rev. T. C. Webster was the first pastor. The church was 32 x 42, ornamented with a steeple and cost \$1,200.

A log church was erected by the Methodists of Howard township as early as 1824, called "McKenzie's Chapel." The Methodists erected another log building on Section 25 in 1825. Afterward this congregation, with the New Lights, moved the old Baptist church from across the blue in Washington township and occupied it jointly.

The Methodist society at Johnson was organized in 1827 by Rev. James C. Shuman. But the fact that the Methodists held meetings at a very early date in Washington township is proved by the record that the Rev. William Craven, who is mentioned elsewhere as being a slave holder, but sold his slaves and an bitterly denounced slavery that his life was frequently threatened in the South. His courage was even more than Jeanie, which he himself attested by taking the name of the "Abolition's Bull Dog."

A Methodist church, costing \$1,200, was built in Lodi, Liberty township, in 1823, largely through the efforts of Rev. William Smith, who was its first minister in charge.

The African M. E. church of Rockville was organized in 1822. Patrick Thomas, Louisa Black, William Lewis, Samuel Kirkham, William Brower, Sarah Williams, Jerry Brewer, Anthony Brower, Eli and Cynthia Kirkham, Benjamin and Hannah Gibbs, John Robinson, George Holdman, George Williams and Jerry Craven were the little band of colored Methodists who took upon themselves the thankless task of buying and paying for the old Methodist church, at a cost of \$1,500. They repaired and refitted it and added a parsonage at a total cost of \$2,000, all of which they paid. Old citizens of Rockville remember these zealous and God-fearing people as worthy of the respect in which they were held in the community.

The Baptist Church

Rev. Isaac McCoy was the first Protestant minister to preach Christianity to the pioneers. John H. Beadle says: "To the Missionary Baptists, there give the credit of the first church in Parke County. The first records of the old School Baptists, led by Matthew Noel, Anatin M. Pnett and others, founded a flourishing society in Rockville, and built a brick church, but by slow degrees and without final conviction or external attack the society decayed, and the church was abandoned, first used as a carpenter shop, and then in to burn down." (The church stood on "the commons" now corner of Erin and fifth streets.)

For fifty years Rockville had no Baptist church. Then in 1838, through the zealous efforts of that devoted Christian minister and noble citizen, Rev. S. K. Paxon, the abandoned school house located on Mitchell road near Williams Creek, was purchased and moved up and down hill for more than a mile and placed on the Old School Presbyterian church site. When the present church was

built a few years later the building was annexed to it as a chapel.

About the time the Parke and Nauvoo double pillars of Baptism and Discernment—established the church in Rockville, the Protestantian Baptists of Union and Greene townships erected a log church and called it "Providence." It was in 1828, when the society was organized and 1831 when the church was built in Union township, near the north line. It was used 10 years and a new frame building, 30 x 40, was erected at a cost of \$2,000 on a site in Greene township, section 33. This church is known as Mount Moriah. In 1871 the congregation built their third church on the site since in 1811, 30 x 40 feet, at a cost of \$1,000.25. Jesse McLean was pastor of this church for forty years.

Wolf Creek Baptist church, which in 1830 was the oldest church building in Sugar Creek township, was built in 1825. The congregation was organized in 1823, Oct. 13. John Summers was the first clerk. Rev.

Haroon township in 1835, with a membership of twenty-five. Isaac W. Denman, the pioneer Baptist preacher, was in charge of this church from its organization until the 31st of August, 1875. In 1828 the church in which Rev. Denman preached until his death was erected. In 1830 his widow was the oldest living member of the congregation.

The Baptist church, which stood adjacent to the Bridgton farm grounds was built in 1823 by a committee appointed by the New Discovery congregation. It cost \$300 and its dimensions were 30 x 50 feet. A building constructed as it was of the finest of poplar and walnut would cost a fabulous price now. It was used until 1870, when the Baptist congregation decided to build a church of its own, although as the old church was a "Union" building, in which other denominations had equal privilege. It does not appear, however, that they availed themselves of this right to use the old church, for in the winter of 1882 it attended a dramatic perform-



REV. A. H. DOOLLEY.

David Shirk, known as "Father" Shirk, Rev. H. Stapleton, Rev. John Lee and others of the pioneer preachers conducted services there in the early days.

The Baptist church at Lodi was probably organized about the time, or not long after the instituting of Wolf Creek, as David Shirk's home was in that neighborhood. The society there built a fine church in 1810 at a cost of \$2,000.

About 1814 a Missionary Baptist church was built on what was once known as the Catterton place in Sugar Creek township, but it has long since gone to decay. "Old Tommy Crayner" was one of the preachers at this church.

The Baptist church at West Union, so long the scene of the labors of Rev. Joseph Skeeters, one of the best known ministers of that church in the county, was established at a very early date, but the exact time of its organization, or of the building of the church, cannot be definitely determined.

The New Discovery Baptist church was organized on the 20th of August, 1827. A church was built in 1811, which was used until the present church was constructed—a period of more than forty years. At its organization the church had 27 members. In 1830 the membership was about seventy. Rev. S. K. Paxon was its pastor in 1830, and has preached there from that time until the present.

A society of Irregular Baptists was organized in the southern part of

church building was moved to Indiana.

Thomas's Baptist church, four miles north of Rockville, was built in 1850, some years after that society was organized. The frame church was erected in 1850. Among the early ministers who preached at Pleasant Grove were Isaac Bennett and Rev. Jesse J. Gobin. Afterwards Rev. Joseph Skeeters was its pastor. The Pleasant Grove Society at that worshiped in Rockville, but after the decay of the church here they held services at a school house on the Dudley McWilliam farm, south of the Janes 13der home-stead. It was long one of the strongest churches in the county, but a few years ago the church organization ceased. The old church building was purchased by W. P. Seybold and moved to its farm premises. John Overman and James Elder, prominent pioneer Baptists, were members of this congregation more than 60 years ago.

A log Baptist church called "Little Haven" was erected on a rocky site in Greene township, not far from Sappanfield's mill, about a mile and a half north of Parkville. This church was discontinued many years ago, the members attaching themselves in other organizations. A cemetery of considerable size adjoined the church in which most of the pioneers who worshipped there were buried. Although the old church has come to decay, the cemetery is still used for occasional burials.

The Second Baptist (African) church was organized in Rockville, July 23, 1870, by Rev. L. Art's, who became its first pastor. Previous to that time he had preached at various places in Rockville and Wolf Creek neighborhood. The congregation with commendable zeal built a church on lot No. 1 at a cost of nearly \$1,500. Bright Holmes was Moderator and Hurket Art's clerk of the first organization.

The Friends Church

The first meeting of Friends or Quakers in Parke County was held in 1825 at the home of Adam Miller. Meetings were next held at the home of Simon Hubbard. June 5, 1829, the first church building was erected under jurisdiction of Honey Creek Monthly meeting. Bloomfield monthly meeting was established Feb. 1, 1827. The meeting grounds were surveyed and a cemetery marked off by direction of a committee appointed by an order from Blue River Quarterly Meeting (Orange Co. Va.) Dec. 27, 1827. The site was soon afterwards changed to Bloomfield. The first church was constructed of logs and stood on a spot adjacent to the cemetery south of Bloomfield. Not long afterwards a wooden one was erected on the hillside in Old Bloomfield. At the foot of the hill is a small green spring, surrounded by a little square house, with open sides quenched the thirst of worshippers and wayfarers. No trace of the spring remains, and the old church building is now a warehouse in New Bloomfield. Soon after the Civil War this church was exchanged for the present beautifully located building to the grave adjoining the Academy. Hereafter, the old church building known far and wide as one of the most intellectual congregations in the State, and from its first organization it has exerted great influence on the society and morals of Parke County.

Bloomfield had long been known for its Quaker settlement at Bloomfield, came the first Quaker organization in Liberty township. A church was built in 1812 of logs. It was burned in winter by a charcoal fire

once there, and it was known then as the "Bridgton Opera House." Dr. Crooks, Dr. Mator, Marlon Miller, Major Kelley, H. F. Sellers and other citizens of Bridgton interested in dramatic productions had fitted it up with a stage and scenery and gave some very creditable performances in the old church.

Isaac Denman preached the first sermon at what is now Hosedale in 1824. In 1811 a Baptist church was built at the Forks of the Creek, under the supervision of Jacob Kirkendall. In 1833 a large frame church, 40 x 50 feet, costing \$800 was erected. Six years later there was a secession in the congregation. The Missionary Baptist society was organized. In 1833 this society built a new church about a half mile southeast of the old building.

One of the oldest churches in the county was built by the Baptists in Jackson township in 1812. It was known as Rocky Park church. This church was built of hewn logs and services were regularly held in it until the Civil War, although the society was never large in membership. When the church was built it had only seven members, who made up in zeal and active christianity what they lacked in numbers.

Old Glasgow Missionary Baptist church in Washington township, was instituted in 1831 or 1832. The congregation had a school house for worship until 1840, when they built the church which they were using in 1880 under the ministry of Rev. A. K. Paxon. Some years after that the

In the center, a hole being left in the roof to allow the fumes to escape. Why such a device was used instead of the "chimney" method of "fire places" we cannot surmise, but the record states that the building was so heated (?) The log church was used until 1823, when a frame building 25 x 50 was constructed and used until 1872, when a much more pretentious church was erected. The strength and importance of this church in 1880 may be inferred from the following in *Hoodle's History*: "The congregation now numbers between 200 and 300 members, the present trustees being John Harvey and Henry Burman. A large Sunday school is being carried on by the members of the church, the organization dating back to 1855, when James Woody instituted a course which met during the summer months, the average attendance at that time being thirty-three; now it is conducted throughout the year and averages 100. The superintendent is Sarah Lindley and the secretary, Amanda Andrews."

The Rocky Run Society of Friends first met about 1820, in the little log school house at Orleans. A preparative meeting was not established, however, until 1831 by grant from White Lick Quarterly meeting. The committee appointed to establish the

Rev. Levi Woods. In 1880 the Quaker congregation numbered forty. At that time it had a flourishing Sunday school equipped of different religious denominations.

It is not the purpose of the writer to go into the merits of the arham

plot of ground for a cemetery and church to the trustees of the United Brethren in Wabash township. The ground was used as a cemetery some years before "Arabia" church was constructed on a part of it. A few years ago a law suit was tried in the

continue its work. For a long period it had no regular pastor, but about ten years ago it was wonderfully revived. A new church was built and a great interest manifested, which has not since relaxed, and the Christian society is now one of the most flourishing churches in Rockville.

The Christian Union church on the Rockville and Mecca road, was built about 50 years ago. When the society was first organized meetings were held in the school house of the Marshall district. For many years this church was in a thriving condition, but removals and deaths greatly reduced the membership.

Fifty-seven people met at New Hill, every Jan. 10, 1810, and organized a Christian church. The next year they built a meeting house there. In 1807 this society built a new church at Hellmore, using all the available material from the New Discovery building. The Hellmore congregation numbered 25 in 1880. Abner H. Bailey was the first pastor at Hellmore.

A Christian church was organized at Otlin in 1807 with forty-two members. For a time its attendance was regular, and several attempts were entertained for a successful career, but this hope was not realized. A building 52 x 41 was erected. Jacob Wright, Theodore C. Marshall and William Holt were the pastors who preached the gospel there during its early years.

Jackson township in 1880 had the strongest Christian congregation in the county. It numbered 110. In 1873 a church was built at Lena, which cost \$2,000. A number of notable revivals were held in this church. One of them, conducted on Oct. 11, Williams in 1875, resulted in 20 conversions.

The Christian society in Greene township built its first church at Portland in 1820. Three distinct societies of Christians were organized in Greene township—Portland Mills, Inuka Springs and Parkville. A frame church, 25 x 35, was first built at Portland Mills, the total cost of which did not exceed \$100, as the work and lumber were donated. In 1820 this church was replaced by a new one, 45 x 55. The first minister was Rev. J. M. Harris. In 1810 a log church was built at Inuka Springs (near Hoyle's Station.) This was replaced by a 35 x 40 frame building. The Parkville society united with other sects, and in 1805 built a church, but it was soon afterwards destroyed by fire. In 1870, largely through the endeavor of James J. Jack, the Christians built a church at Parkville that cost \$1,700. This church is generally considered for the use of other denominations.

MEMBERS AND PHILADELPHIA LUTHER CHURCH.

The Associate Presbyterians, commonly called "Seceders," organized a strong society in Greene township very early in the settlement of the county. On the 10th of February, 1820, Rev. J. S. Miller, a patronizing worker appointed by the Synod, instituted a church which was at first called Liscoon and then Portland Mills, although it was located more than a mile north of that point. Alexander Henderson and Samuel Steele were the first ruling elders. Rev. Alexander Kirkpatrick and Nathaniel Steele of Mansfield, were added to the list of elders. The first church was built of logs in 1831; a much larger frame building was erected in 1850, and in 1874 the church was built at a cost of \$2,000. Here the scholarly James Dixon was pastor



FRIENDS' GROVE, BLOOMFIELD.

This grove of native forest trees is one of the beauty spots of Parke County, and has been the scene of many interesting assemblies.

In the Friends church in the northern part of the county about 45 years ago, except to mention that at that time there was a radical difference as to methods of worship between the "Regular" Quakers and those who were known as "Fast" Quakers.

United Brethren Church.

The United Brethren church devoted its influence towards christianity in Parke County at a very early day. They long held their annual camp meetings near Annapolis. In 1832 William and James Davis held meetings at the home of John Mater, which was a preaching point for fifteen years, and was the beginning of the Mansfield circuit. From it also dated the church at Nyovelle, which was organized in 1820. Its membership now numbered 60. In 1821 this congregation purchased the church which had been originally built by the Methodists. For many years it had a large Sunday school.

Another church which grew out of the United Brethren meetings above mentioned was Otterlein, one of the well known churches of the County. Before the erection of Otterlein in 1818, meetings were held at the homes of John Bullion, John McGilvrey, Moses Hill and Charles Henche. Noted preachers who filled the Otterlein pulpit were Rev. Low, Rev. A. Whitsett, Elijah Cook, John Eckler, John Perchhoff and John Duncanson. In March, 1847, a great revival was held at Otterlein, and thirty-one united with the church. That year the present church building, 30 x 40, was erected, and dedicated Nov. 30.

The United Brethren organized a church one mile east of Memphis in Washington township in 1810. John Eshlin and Isaac Plekard were active members of this congregation. In 1808 or 1809 a church, 30 x 40, was built in Annapolis. This building is of two stories. The upper story was used by the Macones as their lounge room, before that fraternity changed its location to Bloomingsdale.

In 1819 Isaac J. Billman died a

Circuit court for possession of the church, to which another denomination made a claim. The case was decided in favor of the United Brethren, since the records clearly showed that the ground had been deeded to their church.

Providence United Brethren church was organized in Washington township and a church built in 1851. For a number of years it had a large membership, but by 1880 services had ceased to be held at Providence. Hoaring Creek church, which was organized on above stated in 1810 on Section 6, Washington township, and one mile east of Annapolis, had 70 members in 1880, but the old church had long since been abandoned, and is now used as shelter for hay and grain. The United Brethren had a church in 1840 in what is known as the Irtico Hldgo neighborhood in Sugar Creek township.

The Christian Church

On the second Sunday in September, 1808, the society since known as the Christian church was organized in Rockville. Perdue E. Harris, one of the first and foremost of Rockville's merchants, was chosen one of the bishops. In 1820 the church, which for 40 years stood on the site of the present edifice was built. For nearly twenty years the congregation slowly increased and had regular services, then it declined in numbers until there was a re-organization, and by 1862 it had over eighty members. Again interest lapsed, and the church became completely disorganized.

On February 25, 1871, a society of Christians was organized at Hoyle's station. This society was called "Whitehall," and by this name the school house is now known to the younger generation. Thomas Hoardman succeeded in prevailing on the Marshall congregation to unite with the remnant of Rockville society, and thirty-one members once more revived the Rockville church. This was in 1870; but the church did not long

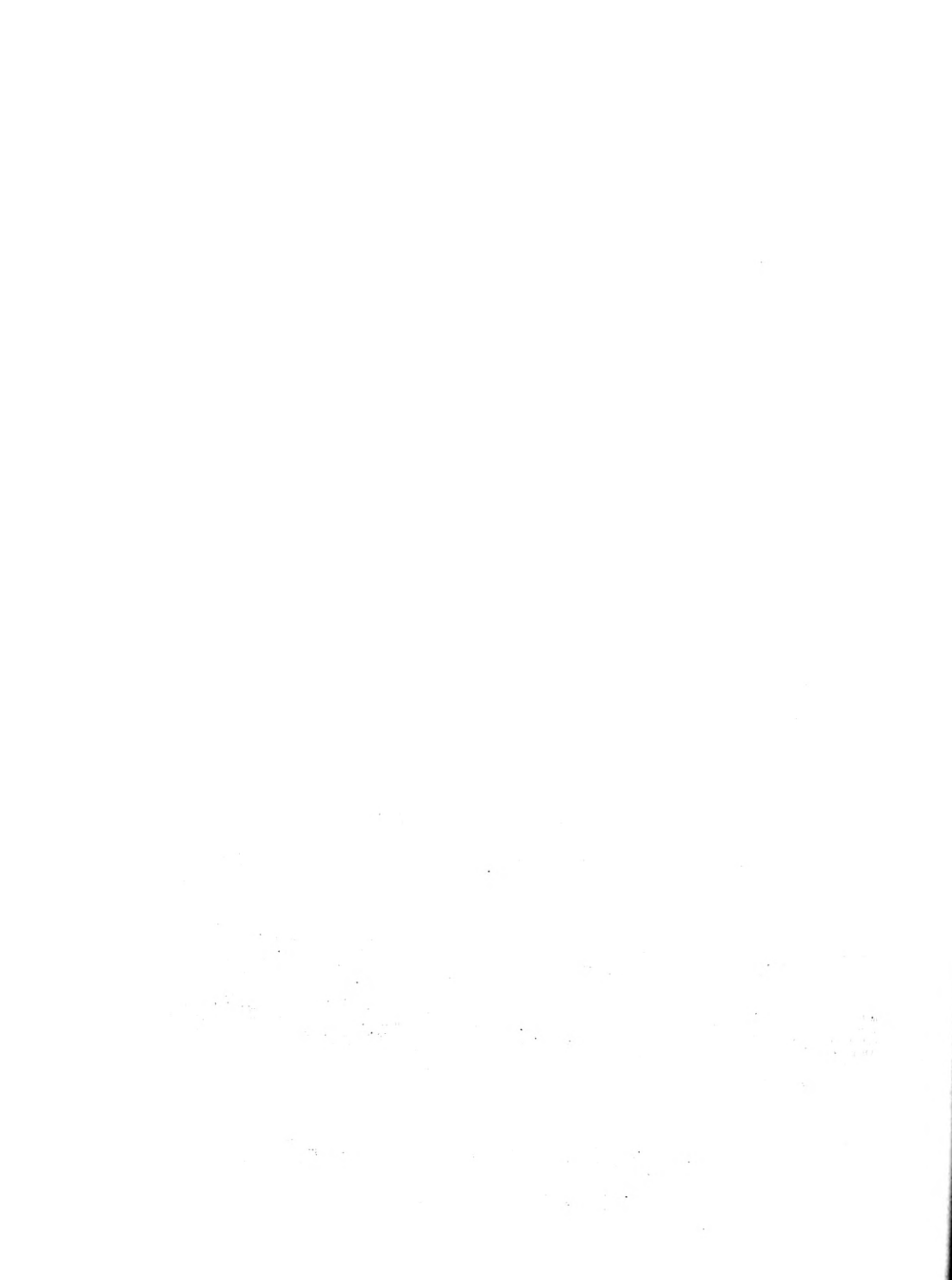


CHARLES H. MOHR.

boundary line between Rocky Run and Bloomfield agreed upon the State road from Rockville to Newport as the dividing line, those living south to belong to Rocky Run, those north to Bloomfield. This line has never been strictly adhered to, personal preferences having governed in most cases. The original church building has long since given way to the present spacious edifice, which since its construction has been the scene of many notable religious assemblies.

A Friends Society was instituted in a log cabin in Washington township, Feb. 23, 1822. Nathaniel Newlin, Joseph Hill, Abraham Holliday, Solomon Allen and William Morrison were named as a committee by the monthly meeting to attend the coming Third year a meeting house was built on the land of John Maris. The grant for a preparative meeting was made by Bloomfield, Dec. 11, 1823. This church was known as the Poplar Grove Society of Friends.

Union church in Sugar Creek township was instituted by the Friends, but from the first the meetings were entirely sectarian. The church building was constructed in 1875, 50 x 40 feet, at a cost of \$1,000. On Christmas night, 1876, it was dedicated by



for 25 years. His library was the largest collection of volumes in the territory outside of Indianapolis, and probably an private library in the entire State outside it. The membership of the seceder church long included some of the most substantial citizens of Parke County, but we regret to note that the old church is no longer an existence.

Herein township was the center of another religious denomination, which was not large in any other locality of the County. The Philadelphia Lutheran Church society built a church on Big Meadows in 1825, but it was five years earlier when the society built a first small house of worship, which was also used for school purposes in Union township. This house burned down soon after its erection. The church was occupied by the society in Union township for a few years, when Philip Phillips, the school house. It was built in 1841, cost \$1,500. A Sunday school has long been connected with the church. About three years ago it held claim to the largest regular attendance of any Sunday school in the County. The attendance, though smaller than that time, is still large and constant.

The Cumberland Presbyterians had two churches in Liberty township in 1824, both of which were used jointly with the Methodists. The one at Howard was built in 1841. In 1878 the other church was built in the Elysian neighborhood.

The Unitarians have had one church society in Parke, in Sugar Creek township. The building, 30 x 40, was erected in 1824, and on Christmas night of that year it was dedicated by the Rev. T. C. Eaton. It did not continue very long as a church organization, and other denominations were permitted to use the church.

Catholic Church

The Catholic church of Rockville had its beginning in 1854, when services were held at the home of Martha Hyatt in Liberty township. Mass was read by Rev. Father Lamer, parish priest of Terre Haute. After that Mass was read at the residence of James Kinney and Patrick Hordan, in Rockville. Soon after the Civil War the numbers of this congregation were multiplying and had long been used as a cabinet and carpenter shop on York street, where James

Buchanan's residence now stands. This was made into a small plain church and was used until the Catholics became strong enough to have a parish priest stationed here. Then under the able ministry of Father Joseph Hiner the beautiful church known as St. Joseph, located on the corner of Fifth and Virginia streets, with adjoining parish house was built. This was in 1863.

In 1884 the Catholics had a church at Montezuma, 25 x 45, erected on a lot donated to the church. A dwelling for the resident priest was also built on the west end of the lot. This church was named the Church of the Visitation of the Blessed Mary. The first priest in charge at Montezuma was Father McNary.

The writer of this sketch has neither the time to investigate nor the space to devote to a continuous history of the churches of Parke County. Weeks of research and inquiry would be required to bring the subject down to the present time. The foregoing is only what it is intended to be—a record of early churches and religious denominations.

Educational Development of Parke County

SOME of some kind existed in every locality in Parke County very soon after its settlement. That the pioneers appreciated the importance of the education of their children is proved by the fact. School houses had to be built and teachers employed by the township and school lands. The school houses were constructed by the settlers themselves, and teachers were paid their wages by the parents of pupils. Large families were the rule, then, and a man with six or eight children had to devote more time than he would have paid for to their education. If the present wage scale of teachers had been in vogue then it would have bankrupted the county at the very start.

Dr. James Crooka, who was born Oct. 21, 1825, and whose father moved to Harrison township in 1827, gives the following description of the school in his autobiography, published in 1894. He says:

"Next year a school house was built a few hundred yards west of our house. It was built out of very large hewed poplar logs. The cracks between the logs were chinked, and plastered with lime mortar and smoothed over with a trowel; the chimney was built of brick and the fire place was capable of taking in a back-log six feet long. A long window was made on one side of the house by cutting a log into two feet and a half in width, and glass instead of oiled paper. A window-sill was constructed along under the window; holes were bored with a large auger in the log below, and large wooden pins were driven into the holes. A hole was cut in the side of the hole and was fastened to the pins, which made a fine fire-brick writing desk. Seats or benches without backs were made of about ten or twelve feet long with pins driven in for legs. Placed a number of logs to supply a back and then a row of seats. The benches were made up-to-date, and answered the purpose nicely. Solomon Beach (Garrison) was the first teacher to occupy the new school house. He got along pleasantly with the scholars and was a very good teacher. He used the 'Franklin Bible.' He was an expert at book-

binding a good goose-quill pen; they were equal to him in sold. Mixed jobs at that time were scarcely known in our Western country."

"The first school I attended were taught by subscription; public money not being provided. Three months during the winter was about all the school time. The scholars were the highest brand taught—'Pike's and Sully's' were the books used; blackboards were unknown. The pupil would cipher, as we called it, until he got 'stuck,' then go to the teacher with his book and state, point out the problem to be solved, and the obliging teacher would then work out the example, and often pass it back to the pupil without giving an explanation.

"The first school I attended to scholars were allowed to read and spell out loud during the study period. The teacher would hold the last school where that was allowed was taught by Solomon H. Garrigue. After the class had recited, he would say: 'You can now study your spelling lesson.' Then he would begin, each one trying to excel the other in the recitation of the lesson.

"School exhibitions were my delight. Music teachers would show us a portion of the afternoon on Fridays to practice our 'pieces.' My memory was good, and in a dialogue I always chose the longest part. With great anxiety we took forward to the next day of school, which was hailed with great delight by us."

The above description is typical of all the schools of Parke County for perhaps fifteen years after its organization. Then came an improvement in both teachers and buildings. In some cases even brick school houses were built before the present system of free schools came in the early fifties. Rockville built a brick one-story school house in the early thirties. It stood on lot No. 1, just south of where the African Baptist church was built before the present system of free schools came in the early fifties. It was a long narrow building with doors on one side, and would accommodate from 25 to 300 pupils. This building was used until some years after the "Rockville Seminary," a two-story brick building was built on the site of the present colored school in 1830. Nobody knows what

because of the first building, when it was removed, or why, or how, and fifty years ago not a trace of it could be seen on the low hillsides where it stood. In 1828 Union township decided to improve its schools. A frame building, 20 x 25 feet, was built on Section 4, and a brick building was put up in the southern part of the township. In one way or another all the townships were improving their schools and employing better teachers for ten years before the advent of the free school system. Such men as Cyrus H. Smith, John Swallow, Simon H. Garrigue, William Goodin, and Hugh Vincent, of Jackson, John Houghman, of Montezuma, John McGinnis, Jeremiah Dewey, Lucinda Dewey, John Garrigue, Jesse Lowe, Rev. Nathan H. May, and John Swallow, and others who taught in Rockville and other places in the county, men of good education, were employed to teach during winter months, and they were good teachers.

The early settlers of Rockville and vicinity were devoted to the cause of education. The Rockville Seminary and an "academy for young ladies" were established about the same time. The latter was a frame building located just south of L. N. Garrigue's residence. Sixteen Missions, Miss Lisa and Miss Jane Gregg, all cultured teachers, labored to found this institution, which was in time absorbed by the Seminary.

Humboldt Academy was established in 1842 at the Western Mineral Labor School, and attracted from this branch of instruction in our public schools. It was intended to furnish a thorough academic education for young people of both sexes, and give them an opportunity to pay for their education by labor on the farm, and in the workshops connected with the Academy. It was instituted by the Friends, and has remained under their denominational control for the seventy years it has been in continuous session. The manual labor department soon came to be more practical than the house of education. In 1851 Prof. H. C. Hobbie was appointed principal of the Academy, which station he filled to a manner consistent with his high educational attainments and exalted moral standards until 1860.

I was sure I do not exaggerate when I state that the schools of Parke County in the fifty years after twenty years after, turned out boys and girls, and men and women better informed on the common school branches than at any time since. I say men and women for the reason that during the years of the common schools, pupils attended the common schools, particularly immediately after the war. I remember when in the primary department seeing young men from the high school leaving to go to the college, having been examined in order that they might take credit toward the college. The fact that adult pupils attended school at that time partially accounts for the much larger attendance. Adams township had 18 school districts, Liberty 13, Crooked 11, Union 11, and others in the same proportions, and in some districts the attendance was very large.

The reason why the schools were so good was the character of the text books. No works of text books ever written has equaled the Old Methodists, studied in the schools of Parke County, before the war, and for some years afterwards. Ray's Arithmetic, Cornell's Geography, Plano's Grammar, and the Museum system of penmanship were excellent works, and they were generally in use in this County's schools. Then there was the township library, containing the classics and a wonderfully well-selected collection of books, all of great educational value. Again the beneficial influence of the daily paper was not present to wear one away from the reading of a class of literature that made for the mind's improvement. All of these advantages were not a common thing in other parts of the township. In one way or another all the townships were improving their schools and employing better teachers for ten years before the advent of the free school system. Such men as Cyrus H. Smith, John Swallow, Simon H. Garrigue, William Goodin, and Hugh Vincent, of Jackson, John Houghman, of Montezuma, John McGinnis, Jeremiah Dewey, Lucinda Dewey, John Garrigue, Jesse Lowe, Rev. Nathan H. May, and John Swallow, and others who taught in Rockville and other places in the county, men of good education, were employed to teach during winter months, and they were good teachers.

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a system which in my opinion, is no improvement on the old, inasmuch as the latter offered no chance for fraud, fakery, or "padding by."

The old Seminary building began to be overgrown soon after the grade school was established. Its four large rooms were then supplemented by a room used for ventilating the upper hall. This was done in 1867. About 1870 a colored school was started in the old building called "cheap school," which stood just south of the old School Presbyterian church on York and Virginia streets. Next year the school board rented the old Methodist church for the common school, and to relieve the crowded condition at the Seminary the Old Presbyterian church was rented for the white primary department. Then the school board issued bonds to the amount of \$2,000.00, bought the site of the present grade building, and proceeded to erect a building, which, with the ground, cost \$30,000. This building was located in a swamp, and the writer has skated on ground it occupies. The only approach to it in 1871, when it was first occupied, was through alleys. Another ground was purchased when all the time the town already owned the much more favorable site on which stood the old Seminary, a site that would revert to heirs if ever it ceased to be used for school purposes.

Since the adoption of the graded school system the following principals have been in charge of the Rockville school: J. P. Long, John McLaughlin, James McArthur, C. J. Hunschecker, E. D. Dyke, A. P. Trenchman, S. W. McMoran, D. H. Pennebaker, William H. Craig, Lin H. Hatley, John A. Miller, E. Spangler, P. Thornton, O. H. Henson, John H. Elnberger.

In 1876 the present high school system of four years with diploma at graduation went into effect with a class of three—Ella Coffin, Jessie McMillan and Louie H. Whipple.

I greatly regret that this sketch

must be written so hastily that no time can be taken to procure data which would establish the fact that in many neighborhoods in Parke County schools existed like that at "Old Bush Creek" in Liberty township. From this school, and from those of other intellectual neighborhoods, were derived the "bright boys and girls, who have made the school" in numerous fields of usefulness.

For the following summary of educational development since the adoption of the office of school examiner we are indebted to County Superintendent Skeeters:

The office of County Superintendent of Schools was created in 1871. Prior to this time school affairs had been attended to by the County Examiner, the first man to assume the office of County Superintendent was Edward W. Siler, 1873-1875. He was followed by Olney Hulon, 1875-1881. Hulon was succeeded by M. H. Elson, 1881-1891. Following Elson came C. E. Vinzant, 1891-1897. J. M. Neet served from 1897 to 1911. Homer J. Skeeters has served from that time until the present.

During these various administrations the schools have felt the pulse of different phases of educational development. To meet the growing requirements the course of study has been enriched and vitalized; better training of teachers has been demanded; the box type of district school has given way to the modern type of well ventilated, well heated and sanitary district building.

Perhaps the most radical change in Parke County's public school system in recent years has been in the consolidation of district schools, and the steady growth of high schools. The district school system of the past, and the needs of the time, and the district are being rapidly consolidated. These consolidated schools offer the advantages of better buildings and equipment, better trained and more experienced teachers, and better courses of study and graded system of school work. Two objections, or handicaps, toward the movement have been the nature of bad roads and means of

transportation. The first objection has been almost entirely overcome, only two townships having roads that would seriously interfere with transportation. The second objection is gradually growing weaker, as the public officials recognizing the advantages of consolidation are exerting great care to make transportation facilities satisfactory.

The modern high school is comparatively a recent institution in this County. For some considerable time only three schools offered the privilege of a high school education. Now there are eight high schools and one Academy. Five of these high schools and the Academy are of uncompleted high school rank. The other three are

Table with 12 columns (Year 1890-1916) and 4 rows (No High School, No Consolidated, No. Comm. Sch., No. Pupils Enrolled).

It will be seen that Rockville was the only uncompleted high school from 1891 to 1911, when Montezuma was consolidated. Tenculer was consolidated in 1912, Merca in 1913 and Rosedale in 1915. Jackson maintained a two years high school course from 1908 to 1912, when it was discontinued. It had likely done well over by more than the present number of high schools; they are an attitude as to take care of the entire county.

The present system of common school graduation was instituted in 1881. The first class to graduate numbered 15. The names of these gradu-

Table with 12 columns (Year 1890-1916) and 5 rows (No High School, No. Common School, No. Graduates, Average daily wages of teachers, No. of brick buildings).

REVENUE EXAMINER. John M. McLaughlin, 1865-1867; Joseph Foxworthy, 1867-1869; Ared F. White, 1869-1871.

In communities that have shown a very strong school spirit, and will within the next two or three years no doubt be admitted to the highest ranks.

Within the last ten years a splendid high school building has been built at Tenculer, a commodious building at Merca, and within the last two years a splendid new building at Rosedale. Reserve township will build a new high school building at Montezuma this year, and the next year or so Harroco township will build at Bridge-

The following statistics may be of interest in showing the growth of the high schools:

Table with 12 columns (Year 1890-1916) and 4 rows (No. of High Schools, No. of Pupils, etc.).

In 1881 there were 100 district or one-room schools; in 1915-16, 10.

Number of high school and common school graduates since 1881:

Table with 12 columns (Year 1890-1916) and 1 row (Number of graduates).

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS. Edward W. Siler, 1873-1875; Olney Hulon, 1875-1881; M. H. Elson, 1881-1891; C. E. Vinzant, 1891-1897; J. M. Neet, 1897-1911; J. H. Skeeters, 1911-

Public Improvements

THE first of the public improvements in Parke County was the court house, a colossal and beautiful building for those days. But it was not built without opposition. It is a tradition that when the commissioners were in session in the log court house, which had been built for temporary use, and were hearing both sides of the question as presented by those who were for and those who were against a new court house, a neighborly fellow who was opposed to the proposed new court house put his head in an open window and shouted in derision: "Build a big one. Make her 124 x 60!" Whether this suggestion of a building beyond the magnitude of the most grand of the court house party, influenced the board is not known; but they did build a structure exactly of those dimensions, and they built it of brick, two stories high, and as imposing as any court house at that time in the State. It was surrounded by a walk with green slanders, and above all a large copper ball and a spear weather vane six feet long. The weather vane was 70 feet from the ground, and when Rockville boys desired to express height in their voca-

superlatives they would say "as high as the court house speak!" The building was begun in 1829, when county orders were worth only 50 cents on the dollar, and was not finished until 1832. The clerk had not yet moved his office to the new court house, which accounts for the destruction of the records, on the clerk's office was destroyed by fire late in 1832. When the old building was torn down in 1870 by Isaac McFaddin, just fifty years after it was begun, many citizens noticed in a business man's pocket the remains of a bottle of whiskey which old men said had been placed in the foundation walls of the building by the workmen; but no such legacy to a future generation was found, and great was the disappointment.

A log jail had been built on the 20 north of the old brick jail which was erected long after the court house. This jail was used until 1881, when the new brick jail was completed. It is still standing, and was repaired and remodelled by John J. Brubaker, not in any attempt to "modernize" the old landmark, but to restore as much as possible the type of architecture prevalent at the time the

jail was built. It stands on the corner of High and Virginia streets. In 1829 a new brick building, called the "clerk's office," was built in the southwest corner of the court house yard for better protection against fire, and in accommodate the growing business of the county. It had four large rooms on each side of a hallway for the clerk, recorder, treasurer and auditor. The same year a new brick building was erected as a poor asylum. This building was replaced in 1900 by the present commodious and handsome structure, designed by L. W. Brown, of Rockville, and constructed by James Hensell, of Bloomingsdale. At that time Charles M. Tenbrook, who for nearly twenty years was a most efficient superintendent, was in charge of the county affairs.

Beyond the building of the court house and jail no public improvements of any permanent nature were undertaken until the county began to build bridges on the great streams. The first important bridge erected at the beginning of Parke county's extraordinary career in bridge building was the Armistead bridge across Big Harroco. This was not a bridge of

the excellent Burr type, to which the County formerly turned. It was a Howe truss bridge. It stood from 1823 to 1913, 90 years, when it was removed to be replaced by a massive concrete arch bridge. Henry Wolf constructed two bridges of the Burr type before the advent of Jacob J. Daniels. The first of those bridges was across Big Harroco (1850) at Portland Mills; the second across Little Harroco (1850) three miles east of Rockville. In 1861, J. J. Daniels, who had built the bridge for the Evans and Crawfordville railroad, two of them in this county, and had been superintendent of that railroad, came to Rockville and put in a bid on the bridge to be built that year across Sugar Creek at Rockport. Fortunately he was awarded the contract, and he moved with his family to Rockville. The Rockport bridge was named for Andrew Jackson in commemoration of his famous defeat of the Federal Union's army and "The Great Impertinent" bridge, note that this majestic bridge of one span of 210 feet has stood in all its original strength, and was not moved at all when a few years ago a tornado tore and twisted every shingle

and rather from its roof. Mr. Daniels built bridges at Roseville, Bridgeton, Highlandville, Mecca, Star Mills, Lodi, and smaller bridges in various parts of the county. The two railroad bridges across Little and the Harrison creeks at the present time, formerly switched 20 tons, were standing twenty-five years afterwards, when locomotives of three times that weight passed safely over them.

Personal efforts have also done Joseph A. Britton, another visionary of the latter part of bridges. Mr. Britton began building bridges in 1881. His first bridge was erected across Leatherwood on the Montezuma road; his next across Sugar Creek at the Narrows. Then he tackled the Commonwealms, erected building wooden bridges, and for a period only iron structures were considered. Such bridges are built on at Emeralds Dale's Mill (High Bridge), and Cox's Ford, on Sugar Creek, over the Wabash, at Montezuma, across Little Racoon at Abshald, New Gassery road and Jackson, and bridges over Mill Creek and other smaller streams. Then Parke County "returned to its first love" the restoration of iron bridges, and since the retirement of Mr. Daniels, Mr. Britton has generally been awarded contracts for wooden bridges. He has built two across the Racoon, and in 1913 he built two large bridges in the county, replacing the iron structure, which went down in the flood of that year at Cox's Ford, and erecting a new one at the Tuberculosis hospital. Our county is to be congratulated on its adherence to the type of bridges which has been found to be best here. The work yet standing in the eastern States many large bridges that were built in the eighteenth century.

The bridge over the Wabash at Montezuma was constructed by Michael E. Dixon, Nathan Chapman and Thomas H. Littlefield were subcontractors. Vermillion County was appealed to in an endeavor to have the expense borne by both counties, but that County refused to join with Parke. Montezuma was, however, unopposed in favor of building the bridge, and in their efforts the people of Rockville joined. In fact, there was very little opposition, even when Vermillion County's refusal placed the entire burden on Parke. At this juncture, the "long headed" advice of Samuel T. Callin, who was then Auditor, prevailed with the Commissioners. Mr. Callin maintained that the refusal of Vermillion County was a blessing in disguise. He said that sooner or later both Madison and Cass would want bridges, and that, perhaps, in the compromise even Newport would get one. By establishing the precedent of each County building its own bridges, Parke would be absolved from helping build the bridge that would in the future be demanded by the various communities of Vermillion County. Events have proved the wisdom of Mr. Callin's advice, which was taken, and the present iron bridge at Montezuma erected in 1891. It was thought to be a weak bridge, but within a year after its building it was subjected to the strain of the greatest force ever known in the County. Bridges were swept away by the Wabash, and other larger streams in the State, but that of Montezuma, with its iron piers stood. However, these piers were afterwards strengthened by concrete and masonry work.

It is probable that Parke has more bridges than any other county in Indiana, and many of its fine roads are due to its extensive iron water-works building. So completely has this work been accomplished that it is now im-

possible to ford a stream and water horses in the old way on any of the main roads of the County; but it is a great thing for automobile travelers.

development of the highway system. In the building of feet from Parke County was the pioneer. While not of record, it has long been ac-

Highway, through our County. Side roads were known as "County roads," and were not so blazed. Down to 1852, no improved highway was constructed in Parke County. That year a stock company was organized to build a plank road through the county from the Wabash to the Putnam line.

that the plank road was the first road in the county to take advantage of ravines and valleys to obtain easy grades. He relates also that one farmer or landowner had a plan to purchase a mill when the road was new; but as a result he had to have all of his wheels "filled."

About the year 1865, when horses were frequently "milled" in the mud on the mill's square, Thomas N. Hesse-negated graveling the square. A profound discussion at once arose as to the efficiency of gravel, and the impossibility of obtaining enough of it. Mr. Hesse affirmed that enough good gravel could be found on Williams Creek to at least gravel the North Side, and in order to convince "doubting Thomases" of his assertion, took a shovel and conducted them to the creek, showing the quality of the gravel and its probable quantity. With much convincing it was decided to risk the creek for the North Side. It was, therefore, graded and gravelled. Within ten years all sides of the public square had been gravelled from Williams Creek and thousands of yards have been prepared for the purpose for other streets and roads since the square was gravelled. Although considerably depleted of good gravel the creek at high water continues to wash up bars of gravel and mud.

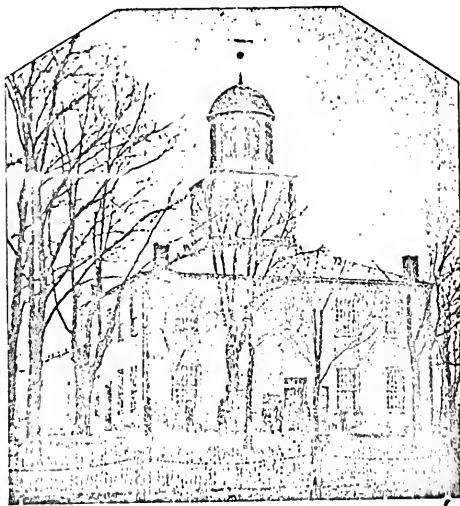
The success of the North Side experiment immediately led to the building of two toll gravel roads. A company was organized and in 1867 built the Rockville and Hillmore road, Joseph A. Boyd being one of the builders. Next year the Rockville and Annapolis toll road was constructed largely through the efforts of Burnham T. Hobbs.

For ten years the two toll roads were the only good roads in the County. People had to pay for using the roads, but they served the good purpose of educating the public to an appreciation of the value of improved highways and demonstrated that gravel was excellent road material. So when the first free turnpike law was passed our County was ready to proceed with the building of gravel roads, as a confirmed practical certainty, and not as an experiment, as was the case in most counties.

The roads leading into Rockville were all gravelled within five years after the building of the first road. Two of these roads had in the meantime ceased to be operated for toll, as the twenty-year franchise had expired. The County "took them over," but had to do much repair work on them to bring them up to the free turnpike standard. Of course, they were not kept in good repair by their private owners for many months preceding the expiration of the franchise.

While the roads leading to the County seat were being constructed most of the townships were graveling their main roads under the "two-mile limit" law. Perhaps 400 miles were thus built before the passage of the present law which provided for bonding townships for the payment of roads in case of taxing the land owners within two miles. Bonds over three miles in length voted on at special elections have rarely failed to be gravelled. One road was "bent" in Adams township; one in Hesse and one in Florida. Thus was the County instance of recent years where elections favored the roads, but it is not intended as a positive statement.

The Legislature of 1913 created the present agency of maintenance. Previous to that time the County Commissioners, each with a district, had charge of the work of maintenance, with local superintendents under them. These superintendents were

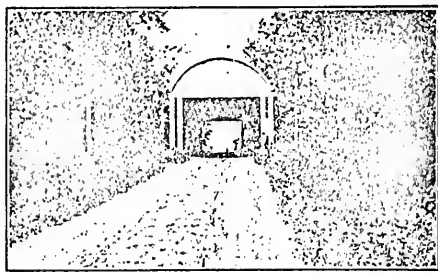


OLD PARKE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

ed as a fact that our County completed the first free gravel road in the State. At any rate immediately after the passage of the Act providing for the construction of free turnpikes by taxing real estate within two miles, the agitation for graveling the Montezuma road from Rockville to Rocky Hill was begun. That fall the road was completed—1877—and next year the Mecca road was gravelled.

But we are ahead of the beginning of our road system, and a part of it

The stock was principally taken by citizens of Rockville and Montezuma. In building this road, particularly in Hesse township, the planks were laid on gravel that would have made a permanent road, but nobody thought of using a material that has since proved of such great value. Toll gates were put up at various places along the road, and all who used it were compelled to pay, though I have been unable to find anybody who knows the rate of toll. The plank road prov-



BRIDGE SPANNING LITTLE RACCOON CREEK, EAST OF ROCKVILLE.

development. In the early days roads were merely passages running through the forests, from which the trees had been cleared. "Slate roads" were designated by three notches cut with an ax on trees standing alongside the road—an idea that has lately been carried out by marking telephone poles to designate the Pike's Peak

nd a failure. It was great when new to drive at a trot over its entire length, while all other roads were hub deep in mud; but in a comparatively short time the planks began to warp and curl up, making the plank road a nuisance to those who traveled over it. Albert Goss, writing in *The Rockville Tribune*, January 20, 1910, says

appointed by the Commissioners and in Parke County there were 51. A County Superintendent of all the roads is now appointed by the Commissioners for a term of two years. The County Superintendent appoints assistant superintendents, whose average mileage of highways approximates 25. The tax levy for maintenance 24 cents on the dollar, or \$24,000. The State automobile tax apportioned among the counties amounted to \$7,556,36. The total mileage kept up by the County is 700, at a rate per mile of \$34.15. The automobile tax of this law was drafted by Hon. George W. Spencer, Representative of Parke County.

Voorhees Huxford was the first County, Pa. at length, and was succeeded, January, 1918, by S. A. Noble.

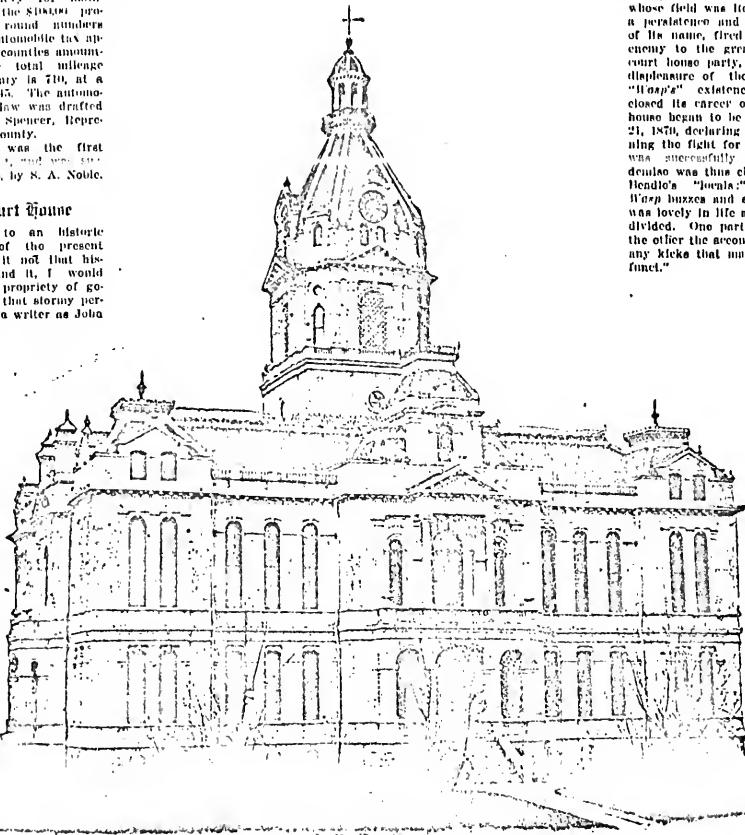
The New Court House

And now we come to an historic crisis—the building of the present court house. Were it not that historical verities demand it, I would even now doubt the propriety of going into the story of that stormy period; even as fearless a writer as John

and Jall it was as much surprising to the pro-court house party as to the anti-court house party, for into each parties the people instantly divided. Almost everybody admitted the necessity of a new Jall, but the anti-dented that any necessity existed for a new court house.

shly, at one of the meetings were opposed in debate to James T. Johnson and Thomas S. Hiler, all of whom met their temper. I was one of the boys who were always present at the meetings, and recall that John H. Beadle was the only speaker who made Mr. a calm and dispassionate argument. Mr.

made. Otherwise the building stands today as planned by the architect. The two Rockville papers were decidedly neutral during all the discussion of this subject which raged with fever heat all over the County. But it such warships of the frat class refused to fire handbills, not so the "Wagon." This little 8 x 10 sheet, whose field was Rockville alone, with a persistence and impudence worthy of its name, fired gallantly into the enemy to the great pleasure of the court house party, and corresponding displeasure of the opposition. The "Wagon" existence was brief. It closed its career on the day the old house began to be demolished, March 21, 1870, declaring its mission of winning the fight for a new court house was successfully accomplished. Its demise was thus chronicled in one of Beadle's "journals." "The Saturday Wagon buzzer and stinger no more. It was lovely in life and in death it was divided. One partner took the type; the other the accounts. It had taken many weeks that may be due the defeat."



THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

H. Beadle declined to discuss the events connected with the building of the court house, when he wrote in 1884, merely referring to them and saying "The writer is himself a part of this contest, and the matter is too recent for impartial history."

I hope that I can be fair to all parties, though I, as a boy at that time, was naturally a fierce partisan on the side in favor of building the court house.

The war started immediately after the November election of 1878. In that election Zachariah Myers and Mathias W. Marshall were defeated for re-election as Commissioners. They had long entertained the idea that the county needed a new court house, and that the time had come to build it. In this opinion their colleague, William Carntschel, concurred. When the Commissioners announced their inclination to build a new court house

Of course every man, woman and child in Rockville was in favor of a new court house; and it is surprising to what extent patriotism may go with women and children in a crisis that involves and solidifies a whole community. This was one reason why the contest became so bitter. The anti-court house party called meetings for the entire County to be held in the old court house. Few roads were good enough to encourage journeys to the county seat in mid-winter, so when the comparatively few anti-court house people came to the meeting they found the room crowded, whole sections of seats being filled with boys ready to cheer every utterance in favor of the court house and to jeer and "guy" the speakers opposed to it. Angry and heated debates characterized these meetings. John E. Woodard, of Bloomedale, Daniel and Albert Thomas, of Union town-

Beadle, who had been in the West for ten years, had returned to Rockville to spend the winter, and was present at every meeting, speaking in favor of the proposed improvement.

Meanwhile the Commissioners met in regular and special sessions to consider the question, and early in the year 1879 decided to advertise for plans and specifications for court house and Jall. Many plans were submitted by architects at the meetings of the Board held in the old court room, since the regular place of meeting in the Auditor's office was too small, to accommodate the architects and spectators. They adopted the plan of T. J. Tolan & Son, of Ft. Wayne, which originally embraced a structure of red pressed brick (triumph with Huxford). Before the foundation was completed the contractor agreed to substitute stone for brick at no additional cost, and this change was

On the first of May, 1879, the Commissioners let the contract for building to W. H. Myers, of Ft. Wayne; \$21,000 for the court house and \$10,000 for the Jall and sheriff's residence. But the opposition to the building of the court house now took a new turn. It was proposed that the county seat be moved from Rockville. This movement was begun immediately with the approval of practically all of the anti-court house party, which up to the point of choosing the place was singularly cohesive. Then came the decision which had to be made between Bloomedale and Montezuma. Each had hoped to be the favored town, and when Bloomedale was chosen much of the fight went out of Montezuma. The law required a petition signed by sixty-five per cent. of the taxpayers and voters. This petition was circulated all over the County and everywhere received sig-

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

natura except in Rockville. A remonstrance against moving the county seat was prepared and as vigorous circulated as the petition. It was at this juncture that William J. White, County Recorder, happened to come across that provision in the original deeds made by Andrew Ray with the consideration that Rockville was to remain the permanent seat of justice of Parke County. If this compact should be violated the owner of every piece of real estate in Rockville involved in it had legal recourse

the petition or to sign the remonstrance. This was particularly true of the Southern townships, where the proposition to move the county seat to Montezuma was not generally favored anyhow.

The contest over the county seat

elements were common on both sides of the controversy, one of which was a humorous, but none the less cutting satire written by Captain John T. Campbell derogatory to Montezuma's "Water Power."

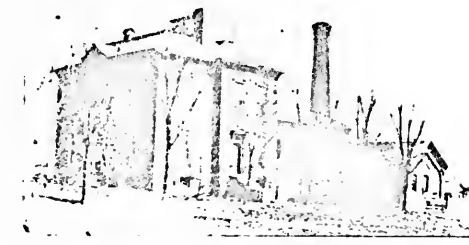
When the court house was scarcely

by such master carpenters as James and "Jack" East, Pleasant Brown and Aaron Back.

The County petitioned to the extent of perhaps \$2000 by the circumstance that structural iron furnished by the Bass Foundry of Ft. Wayne and brick furnished by William H. Kay were never paid for. The material had been sold to Myers who failed to pay for it and the contention of the Commissioners that the debt was against him and not Parke County was sustained by the Supreme Court. The corner stone of the court house was laid on the 11th of September, 1879, by Parke Lodge No. 8, S. E. and A. M. The oration was delivered by Dr. Harrison J. Hlev. White's Cornet Band played, as the stone was lowered, that beautiful air from "Maiden in the Saeed Spirit Hear My Prayer." The score of the music played, together with many monuments, was placed in a tin box inside the stone. When the cement had been laid and all exercises concluded, Grand Master Robert Van Valkah, who conducted the ceremonies, exclaimed with dramatic solemnity: "May centuries lapse ere the tokens herein deposited see the light of day."

On the 22d of February, 1882, the dedication ceremonies were conducted with great enthusiasm. An orchestra from Indiana was engaged by the county officers then in service, to intersperse the exercises made by men who were on both sides of the question of building. That evening the employers were devoted to impromptu dancing and general merry making, and from that time on our people have moved towards the day predicted by a jingle written for the "Gazette" by James Henry Strouss:

"And when on high he turned around,
In weather-eaten posture o'er the land,
You scarcely then shall find a man
Who'd look back on the court house."



JAIL AND SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE.

raged so vigorously until far into the summer of 1879, Rockville decided to celebrate the Fourth of July with the object of conciliating as much as possible the hostile sentiment. An official celebration was planned for Montezuma. By this time the foundation walls of the town house were well along and the prospect favorable for retaining the county seat. An incident of the celebration at Rockville was a parade from Penn Township coming to Montezuma with various banners and wearing a decidedly uncommemorative to Rockville. This parade passed along the North Side of the public square and on to Montezuma. Acrimonious and exasperating in-

fall finished the contractor failed. He had received a large portion of the contract price when he threw up the job. This happened just as T. P. Brown and John T. Collins, men who had been strenuously opposed to the building of the court house, assumed office as Commissioners. What would they do? Refuse to go ahead with the work as many thought they might do? They did no such thing. They employed George W. Collins as County Agent to undertake the work of finishing the building according to its original plans. Mr. Collins employed skilled workmen, over whom he placed Isaac McFadden as foreman. The beautiful woodwork in the building was done



GEORGE W. COLLINS.

against the County for damages. This unexpected complication was the means of causing many taxpayers who had been opposed to building the court house to either refrain from signing

River, Canal and Railroads

ALTHOUGH the steamboat had been invented thirteen years when Parke County was organized, it was not until five years afterwards that it became a common sight on the Wabash. At first the keel boat was used by all who brought goods to the new County up the river and creeks. Keel boats were pulled, or pulled up stream by ropes. The first steamboat The "Hougenoy"—made her way up the Wabash to the mouth of Big Racon in 1821. In 1828, the "American" came down it, came up Sugar Creek and over the dam at Beard's Mill, landing at the mouth of Irish Creek, the river, being very high, had backed into Sugar Creek. Steamboats soon displaced the keel boat, and as navigation during most of the year was possible as high up the river as Lafayette, many steamboats were available for freight and passenger service here after 1825. Goods were hauled from Montezuma, Sugar Creek and another stream. At least one boat was built on Little Racon for the journey down the river to New Orleans. The building of this boat was the subject of a paper by the late Ed. in Gillison, read before the Parke County Historical Society.

It was built at Gillison's Mill, East of Catlin. Flatboats were built at Jessup and Hunt's Mill on Sugar Mill Creek, on one of which Elwood Hunt when a child made the voyage to the mouth of the Creek, where it was loaded at the point near the Rock River Club House. In those days a road led to this point where many flat-boats were loaded. This old road is still used from the public highway to the Club House. Flat-boats were floated over dams when the creeks were high and passed on down the stream to their destination, usually New Orleans, where their cargoes and timbers were sold. The boatman generally came back in steamboats. Though, in the early days there were instances of men walking the entire distance from New Orleans to Parke County!

THE CANAL.

As far back as 1827 Congress passed a law granting lands to the Wabash and Erie Canal. In 1828 the State of Indiana authorized the work which began next year. The canal was completed to Howard early in 1838, and by 1840 it had reached Terre Haute. For a time Howard was a prosperous town, in fact it remained a good trading point for twenty years, but Montezuma was the big port in Parke County. Wabash, Clinton Locks, and Numa were also trading points. The canal management chose Sugar Creek for one of its "locks." A big dam was put across

the Creek about a mile and a half up stream from the Canal, and the water deflected into the feeder and from it into the Canal. Locks were also constructed in this County where Lyford is now, although old residents still speak of that point as Clinton locks. "Basins" were excavations at the side of the Canal large enough to accommodate many boats "at anchor" and to permit long boats to turn around. The basins at Montezuma may have still be remembered, and there was another basin at West Union. Into these basins large numbers of flat-boats not native here would collect, swimming from their native waters of Northern lakes into the Canal. Hence the sailing parties that went to the basins.

Canal boats were owned by private individuals and mercantile firms who paid for the use of the Canal. My grandfather, Samuel N. Baker, who operated the store y and was in the mercantile business in Rockville, owned one. For forty years after boats in Parke County owned a canal boat the line "Number of Canal boats and value" was still carried on Assessor's blanks.

The Canal was in active operation for 15 years, when it began to decline in its Southern end. It was used in Parke County a while longer than in Vigo County. But while it lasted it was a big thing for our people. When you hear anybody talking about the low price of farm products and high

price of manufactured goods "before the war," he is greatly mistaken if he includes the decade from 1840 to 1849 in his assertion. The Canal changed conditions and produced an era of wonderful prosperity. Wheat averaged higher in price from 1854 to 1864 than during any 10 other years within the last forty years. N. E. Spert and the "Prairie Store" advertised calves at 5 cents a yard in The Terre Haute Journal of March 15, 1852, advertising and advertising at 6 to 8 cents per yard, and "heavy" dirt-linck at 6 to 8 cents per yard. In the same paper wool is quoted at 37 1/2 cents per pound.

RAILROADS.

In 1849 the Evansville and Crawfordville railroad was completed to Rockville. To General George K. Steele more than to any other citizen of our County is the credit for building this road, for it never went any farther. Rockville was its Northern terminus for twelve years. The road was built by subscriptions of stockholders, and General Steele induced many citizens of Parke County to take shares of stock. Every stockholder had the right to be present at the annual meetings held in Evansville, and a free train was run each year to take the stockholders to the meetings. These trains were invariably crowded. This railroad seemed to bring closer relations between Evansville and Rockville than between Terre Haute and Rockville. The Iglsbart Bros

purchased our flour mill and conducted it. Robert Hutton, of Evansville, afterwards managed the mill. Joseph J. Daniels, superintendent of the railroad, and John J. Walker, one of the early conductors, moved to Rockville, and later Samuel R. Jackson went into business here. It also furnished employment for many Rockville boys and men. James S. Baker, who began railroading when fifteen years of age, was a conductor on the line for over forty years, and was retired in 1912 on full pay after fifty years of continuous service. "Cool" Noel, Abraham (Brook), E. M. Foster, and E. F. Kline became railroad mill agents; George T. Baker, "Billy" Cummings and "Bud" Thomas became conductors; Henry Strouse and Frank N. Baker became engineers. Wallace Eaker and Alex Buett were also Rockville boys who railroaded on the old E. C. & W.

One of the present generation cannot realize the intimate personal relations existing between everybody and the railroad in the old days. It was a sort of continuation of the old stage coach methods. Every engineer, conductor and other trainman was known by name to everybody else. No telegraph line was run to Rockville until 1870, so our people during the war did not get the news until the

forward by Thomas N. Rice, James T. Johnston and Axel P. White, referred to the fact that it was the honor of running the first locomotive of the E. C. & S. W. into Rockville.

The new railroad came into town on a grade of 80 feet from Williams Creek to the depot, which was the road to the main line. It was formed into a station. The house had not had been purchased by the railroad, so the property was needed for an "uptown" station. It stood on Virginia street opposite the property which for many years was the home of Henry Scheel. It was used less than a year, however, as the E. C. & S. W. in the summer of 1872 leased its roadbed from Terre Haute to Rockville to the E. C. & S. W., and the lines were connected. The town board granted a right-of-way to the railroad along the center of Virginia street, and permitted it to be cut like a trench for the entire length of the street. Reparation was afterwards made to the property owners of Virginia street when in 1880 the town gave the railroad a bonus to move its track to its present location.

The E. C. & S. W. soon became known by the very truthful sobriquet of "Lone Credit and Low Wages." Its employees would have to go without pay for months at a time. Why men continued without pay to engage in the hazardous work of running its trains can only be accounted for by that strange fascination which dangerous adventures have for some nature. The track of the railroad from Rockville to Logansport was so rough, so crooked and undulating that it resembled a pumpkin vine, and by this name the road was also known far and wide. The death rate of its train men was as high as that of the average company of soldiers in the Civil War.

These words went along the line that the pay car would actually be run the next day and one month's wages would be paid. When the car got to Rockville the pay-master, William Earnest, was met by the sheriff, which served "papers" for Rockville landless men and people who had enabled orders, worked for, sold goods or otherwise credited the company. W. H. Truesdale, Superintendent of the road, came into the depot with Mr. Earnest who had the money in a "grip sack." The creditors, who were "in" on the legal proceedings received their money, but those less fortunate on the outside could not restrain the impulses at the sight of the actual money to jump in and pay themselves. A general strike of creditors then took place, and some of it was snatched away from the paymaster before he could get it into his grip sack and run for the pay car. It is finally accomplished by the aid of Mr. Truesdale. What was Rockville's gain by this coup was the loss of creditors farther up the line, since the remaining cash was now sadly inadequate to meet even the faint hope of one month's wages between Rockville and Logansport. The poor paymaster certainly had no idea of what was in store for him in coming to parading the remaining cash.

Hunting trains on such a road as the old E. C. & S. W. involved a resourcefulness and a species of executive ability that often resulted in the performance of a feat of heroism. A man who could railroade here could railroad anywhere; he could give cards and spades to an ordinary railroader and beat him at any stage of the game. It was a school that graduated a host of men equipped for all vicissitudes. George W. H. Daniels, who, at present general

manager of the El Paso and North western railway system, began backing with the switch engine that worked at the Sand Creek mines and Rockville, over side tracks and main line on which a modern railroad would not trust a push car. In those days wrecks and breakdowns, which now-days would delay traffic until a wreck train has come to repair damages, would be taken care of by the train crews. Engines with "alipped" centers, blown out flues, and other injuries, would be put in running order by engineers.

Ten years ago Rockville was the end of freight divisions of the E. C. & S.



JAMES HENRY STROUSE.
One of the Old "Pumpkin Vine" Engineers.

W. All freight trains stopped here and the crews from Logansport and Terre Haute boarded or lived in Rockville. In 1881 the road was sold to the Vandalla company, right-of-way, track and rolling stock, for \$20,000. True the road at that time was only two streaks of rust and a right-of-way, and the rolling stock fit for the scrap pile, but the new owners foresaw the possibilities of building up a road, and at once began to do so until it became one of the best paying properties of the Vandalla system.

Rockville was made headquarters for one of the important departments of the Vandalla and later the Pennsylvania system. The office of the land, tax and assessment department is still here in charge of David Strouse, who has served in his present capacity since 1894.

In the meantime the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, afterwards known as the E. C. & S. W. and the El Paso, was built, crossing a corner of Jackson township at Lena. This road was constructed about the time the E. C. & S. W. was projected to Rockville. In 1870 another road crossed a corner of the county—the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago, now the E. C. & I., and that year Joseph J. Daniels built his bridge over the Wabash at Clinton.

In 1869 the "North and South road" and the "East and West road" began to take form, and the question of appropriating ten per cent. of taxable values was agitated. The North and South road was to run from Atolia to the Ohio river through the center of the County. The East and West road was a revival of the old "Indiana and Illinois Central," a line originally proposed before the war. This would give Rockville two more

railroads, and the enterprise was favored by a large majority of her people. The people voted the tax of two per cent, which was to be split by the two railroads; but before it was all collected Solomon H. Garrison and other taxpayers brought an injunction, and the courts decided that the tax was illegal. Some grading was done on the North & South road in the vicinity of Hedgesville.

About this time railroads were being built in Parke County like castles in the air. At one time in 1875 and '76 the grades of three railroads were in course of construction. All of these roads were to cross the Wabash at Montesauca, which promised to be quite a railroad center. That town was then the terminus of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield railroad, which had been finished from the West, and had stretched towards Indianapolis. Rockville had no business when the report was first circulated that Bloomington was making an effort to get this road, for the proposed line did not strike a town of 200 inhabitants from Indianapolis to Montesauca, and was five miles or more north of the direct line that included Danville, Hainesburg and Rockville, two of these towns being county seats. The armance at Rockville lost this crisis but her railroad. In a consultation with the leading engineer, long words were spoken, and he was defied. From it C. Hobbs, who was pronounced, stood out favoring the present line, the one favoring the present line, was accused of making a trap of the county on which the Sand Creek coal mines were located, much farther north than they really were. In fact all the lines in course of construction had their ardent partisans and all the communities interested were saying spiteful things about each other. Annapolis was on the line of one of the roads. "The line to Lebanon & St. Louis" and led by it to the station at Clinton. Tom Samuel C. Emery, that town, which was then a place of much more vitality than Bloomington, was putting up a stiff fight against both Hedgesville and Bloomington.

When it became apparent that Rockville would not get the E. C. & S. W. a rival line was proposed from Indianapolis to Lewistown along the original direct line, with the exception of bearing the about one mile northward to strike the Sand Creek coal mines. Grading was done on this line from Williams Creek, north of Rockville, practically to Montesauca. It was changed to a "narrow gauge" road, but before the grading was begun, and iron was laid from one's grove to Coloma neighborhood in 1870, and a hand car "excursion" run along the finished road; but that was its "finish." No better fate awaited the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis road. All that left of it is laid from the grade that was done in the vicinity of Annapolis. The E. C. & S. W. reached Bloomington in the summer of 1878. On the day the construction train arrived at that town a "strewn" and a picnic dinner was given to all the laborers who were on the construction train in the Brick Church grove, headed by White's Cornet band of Rockville. The new road was locally known as the Strawberry road, though for what reason we cannot not tell. It was called "Tomina."

Parke County was then so crisscrossed with "cuts and fills" in the middle-seventies, railroad grades that were abandoned, and which did much damage to farms. James W. Beadle, Esq., was "long-headed" enough to compel lawmakers to insist that he would even permit the surveying party to



"BOBBY" LYON.

train came. If the news was good a long blast of the locomotive's whistle proclaimed it; if bad a sibilant blast. The news had been good every evening from the 1st of April, 1869, when Lee surrendered, on Saturday evening, April 4, a short blast—a wail of distress—started the town. There was a rush to the old depot, and there the people saw "Bobby" Lyon's engine draped with mourning; for Lincoln was dead.

The next railroad completed of the many projected lines in Parke County was the Logansport, Crawfordville & South-eastern, which ran its first engine—the "John Lee"—into Rockville in 1871, exactly eleven years after the first train was run into the county west by the E. C. & W. The "John Lee" was a new and strange locomotive to the eyes of most of the populace who saw "her" that December morning, for she was a coal-burner. All the engines on the E. C. & W. which ran into Rockville burned wood, and the blazing "bonnet" smoke-stacks of the Evansville, "Princeton," "Patoka," "Vincennes," and "Vandalia," were very different from that of the "John Lee." This new fangled locomotive bore the name of the President of the railroad, who in his speech in response to the addresses of welcome de-

come on his land. When the party headed by Matthew Thompson, later the author of "Atlas of Old Vincennes," started to enter on the Beadle premises Mr. Thompson held "Squire Beadle with his long rifle standing inside the rail fence at one end of the boundary line." The other end of the premises was gradually cleared. Later when a deputation of Rockville citizens signed an agreement to pay all reasonable damages, Mr. Beadle permitted the survey to be made.

Down to 1881 it was considered a certainty that Rockville would get the North and South road, which everybody participated was sure to run through the County. That year an election was held for Adams' township and an appropriation voted for a line that was to be run through Rockville and north to Sugar Creek in the vicinity of Turkey Run. But by this time the elimination of heavy grades

had become a necessity in railroad building. While a "city on a hill" has



JAMES W. BEADLE, ESQ.

its advantages, eligibility as a railroad center is not one of them. When it came to building the road not even the bonus of an appropriation could offset the disadvantages in the way of grades. The crossing of Sugar Creek was another difficulty to be considered. By crossing at Bush Creek and keeping up the valley of that stream, an easy grade was possible, so the present line of the "Coal road" was decided on, and the road finished in 1887.

The "Midland" road from the "gas belt" to Hazel was built in the early nineties. This road was projected and finished by that daring "capitalist," Henry Crawford. The actual construction work was conducted by the late Dr. Henry Moore. The son, John Moore, was construction engineer, and during the time occupied by this work he had his headquarters in Rockville. In its early stages of construction and operation the Midland was a second edition of the old

"Pumpkin Vine." It ran passenger trains for a few years, and E. E. Moore, now a coal operator at Newville, was one of the conductors; but for more than ten years, or since it was purchased by the Big Four corporation, it has been altogether a freight road, coal being its principal commodity.

Interurban lines have thus far disregarded the peculiar advantages offered by a direct East and West route from Indianapolis to Montezuma; but it is scarcely probable that a country like that between Danville and Rockville, with no railroad of any kind, will long go unprovided with transportation facilities. It is the line of the Pike's Peak through-to-then highway, and in which will naturally come to be regarded with favor as an interurban route. The only interurban line in Parke County is the short stretch of track between Atherton and Clinton.

Business Beginnings

WITH such a character as Chauncy Rose representing the first mercantile venture of Parke County, it is easy well say that his business life had an auspicious birth. As has been already related Mr. Rose, in connection with Captain Brooks and Moses Robbins, built a mill at Rockville in 1819, of rather two mills, as a saw mill was soon added to the grist mill. People came to this mill from far and near. One man, who had come with a "crib" from Grandview, Ill., in after years related a story about the Indiana whom he had seen trading at the store adjoining the mill. A woman had left her papoose outside leaning against the building. While she was in the store one of the half wild boys that roamed the woods with voracious appetites came along, knocked the papoose down and proceeded to make a meal of it. The Indian mother upon coming out of the store and seeing the trash of her offspring calmly observed, "Ech saw ont papoose!"

Rockville is given in a queer little book, "*The Indiana Gazetteer*," published in 1821, as a "good town" in Parke County. This date is one year after the selection of Rockville as the county seat. In this gazetteer appears the following:

Rockville.—A handsome village, situated nearly center of Parke County, 57 miles due west of Indianapolis, N. lat. 39 degrees, 10 minutes, lon. 9 degrees, 58 minutes. It contains twenty families and 100 inhabitants; one store, three taverns, several Indian business mechanics, one lawyer, two physicians. This town is within eight miles of steamboat navigation, which with many other advantages in its favor will render it a place of considerable importance. It also has the advantages of pure air and good water, which will insure the health of its inhabitants.

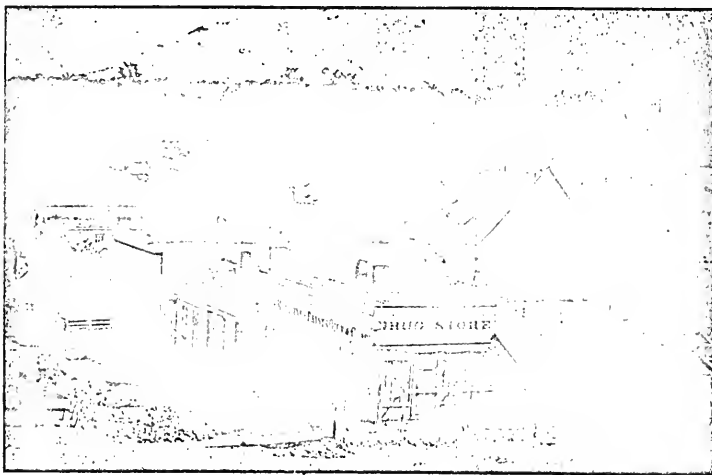
After the lapse of thirty-two years we may say that we have retained one of these advantages and improved on the other. Our air is still as substantial, and our "city" water is probably better.

The one store referred to in the above extract was that of Patterson & Metcalf, who brought their stock of goods to Rockville in 1821. They had on their store, a large one-story frame on the southeast corner of the public square, where the Presbyterian

church now stands. Rockville was laid out with the intention of making the South Side the principal business street, and the West side next in importance. The former was platted

here and returning to Vincennes, Caleb Williams, a man destined to figure in a dual capacity in the business life of Rockville, came to Adams township in 1821—two years before

ardent spirits." Williams Creek was named in honor of this noted character, who, in our opinion, has not received as charitable consideration in the unwritten annals of Rockville as



A GLIMPSE LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM ROOF OF HARBOY BUILDING IN 1826.

360 feet in width, the latter 50; the North and East sides being considerably less. The first court house was therefore located on the South Side, General Arthur Patterson was the father of Judge Chauncy F. Patterson, of James Patterson, long a citizen of Anselburg, and of Mrs. John P. Fisher, whose husband was a member of Lincoln's Cabinet. Arthur Patterson was a man of culture and polished manners, and to him is due much of the splendid public character of Rockville in its early days. James H. Metcalf was a lawyer and surveyor who dropped both professions for mercantile pursuits. He lived in Vincennes before coming to Rockville. He committed suicide after selling out

Rockville was made the county seat. He started a tannery, but afterwards established a store in the town, having sold the tannery to James Strain. Mr. Williams sold whiskey, as did most of the merchants of that day, but he kept up this branch of his business for a much longer period than the other stores where it had been sold, for early in the town's history the "Washingtonian" temperance agitation culminated most of its respectable citizens. Finally, however, Mr. Williams yielded to the popular demand. One of the first entries in the records of Parke Lodge No. 8, F. & A. M., established in 1815, was a resolution congratulating "Bro. Caleb Williams on his determination to cease vending

the circumstances of his life deceased.

James and Robert McEwen came to Rockville in 1829, and at once put up their tannery on the Greencastle State road, which came up the hill where the daughters of James McEwen—Mrs. Margaret Nye and Mrs. Mary Safely now reside. John Alexander, then a young man, worked for them. One morning upon going to work before daylight Mr. Alexander surprised a large black bear pawing about one of the vats, though it is a question which was more surprised—the animal or the surprise—as Mr. Alexander ran right onto the bear before seeing it. The bear gave a big whoosh and ran off into the woods.

And here a brief digression is in

order to accord honorable mention to John Alexander. Very early in the life of Rockville Mr. Alexander established a tannery north of town at the angle of the road to the Narrows of Sugar Creek. This road then cut through the woods at a point about where William Woods' low passes, and farther on turned east at the Alexander iron yard above, where Joseph A. Bratton's residence stands. He conducted the tannery until 1859, but in the meantime from a very early date he took an interest in the Rockville country, and was appointed its session in 1855. He was still serving in that capacity when forty years later the bodies of General Thigman A. Howard and Captain Thigman A. Howard were by him taken from the family burial plot and interred in the cemetery. Mr. Alexander informed the writer of this sketch that at the request of Mrs. Howard he opened the lead casket in which the body of General Howard was placed at Washington, Texas, in 1871, and that his features were much the same as he remembered them in life. About 1885 Mr. Alexander left Rockville for Kansas, to the profound regret of every

and Levi Sidwell all came in the early thirties, and 1839 all were in active business. Tyler S. Baldwin built the

in business until the fire of 1870, which burned his store room on the North Side. He sold his stock to

W. Stark and Levi Sidwell, who died in the order named. Mr. Sidwell was more than ninety years of age when he died September 20, 1865, with his lately bending, fine old-fashioned face, black broadcloth coat and silk hat, presenting a striking likeness to the picture of William H. Howard in the Emancipation group? David W. Stark was a man of wide reading, a poet and philosopher. Levi Sidwell was named by General Thigman A. Howard an executor of his will. These were men of great ability of character.

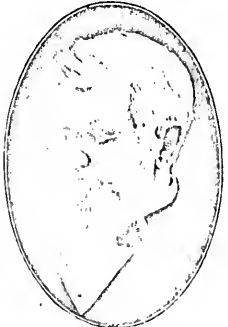
I remember the death of Isaac J. Stillman in 1808, because the schools were closed as a mark of respect. John H. Dodd to me of him: "One of the most respectable and honored tradesmen Rockville ever had was Isaac Jarvis Stillman, a New Englander, related to Prof. Stillman, of Yale college. He emigrated to Sullivan County, Indiana, when a boy and taught school. He built a mill at Bridgerton and was in business there awhile, and afterwards at Rockville with Peralus E. Harris. He then went to Arundelburg and in company with



PREMIER E. HAMRICK.

Born in Wilson County, Tennessee, Nov. 29, 1801. Died at Rockville, Indiana, Oct. 3, 1867.

brick residence which stood until recently. Samuel Strain, who closed it out one cent years at the north end of Jefferson street. James Hapew at first in 1838. One of the first



LEVI SIDWELL.

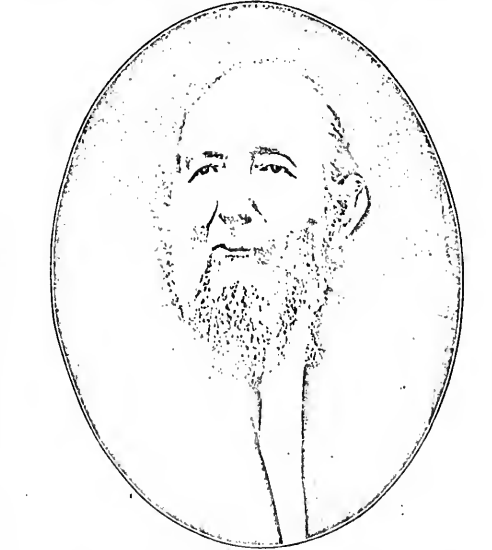


ROBERT M'EWEN.

man, woman and child in the town, all of whom felt for him a singular respect and affection. While in charge of the country he gave sepulture to more than 1,000 of our "loved and lost" whose graves were attended and guarded by his faithful session.

Peralus E. Harris, Duncan Darrach, John H. Marshall and John Sunderland established stores in Rockville before 1830, and not long after that date Andrew Poole began business here. Peralus E. Harris was long one of the leading business men of the County. He took an active interest in the organization and maintenance of the Christian church, being a layman minister of that denomination. He built the first three-story brick building in Parke County, and was in various ways interested in building up the community.

Jonas (Istanbul) came to Rockville in 1829, and built a double store room, one of these is still standing, on a square west of where it originally stood on the West Side of the Square. It was long known as the Hungerford building. In the early thirties McCampbell & McIntire opened a store with a pork packing establishment in connection, shipping the pork to New Orleans in flat boats. In 1839 Walter C. Donaldson and Erasmus M. Hanson began business in Rockville, both of whom subsequently became better known in connection with the business affairs of Montezuma. Tyler S. Baldwin, George W. Still, James DeWolf



DAVID W. BEARD.

Born at Mason City, Kentucky, June 29, 1800. Died at Rockville, Indiana, May 22, 1885.

cleared in the store which Mr. Still purchased in 1830, and afterwards became his partner. Mr. Still continued acquaintance with three of the above named men—George W. Still, David

General Patterson was engaged in making flour, buying produce, distilling and boating to New Orleans. He returned to Rockville about 1833, and began business with O. J. Harris and J. M. Nichols. In a few years Mr. Harris retired and Stillman and Nichols purchased the grist mill. Early in 1839 William M. Thomson and James H. McEwen bought Stillman's interest in both mill and store, and the firm was Nichols, Thomson & Co. Mr. Stillman died greatly regretted a few years after, when about seventy years of age. He was a man of great energy and activity and of spotless character, whose life was a savor of good works, and is well summed up in the text from which the Rev. Bishop preached his second funeral sermon: "A faithful sough, even a fruitful bough by a well, whose branches run over the wall." He was not a professing Christian, but good deeds made profusion for him."

It has been ninety years since Isaac J. Stillman first engaged in business in Parke County, and yet an associate of Mr. Stillman—William M. Thomson—is still in business here, with undiminished interest and activity at the age of eighty years!

Associated with David W. Stark was John H. Davy; both were successful and acquired considerable wealth. A well known firm was that of A. M. Houston & Co., composed of General Alexander M. Houston, William P. Millhollan and Pembroke Cor-

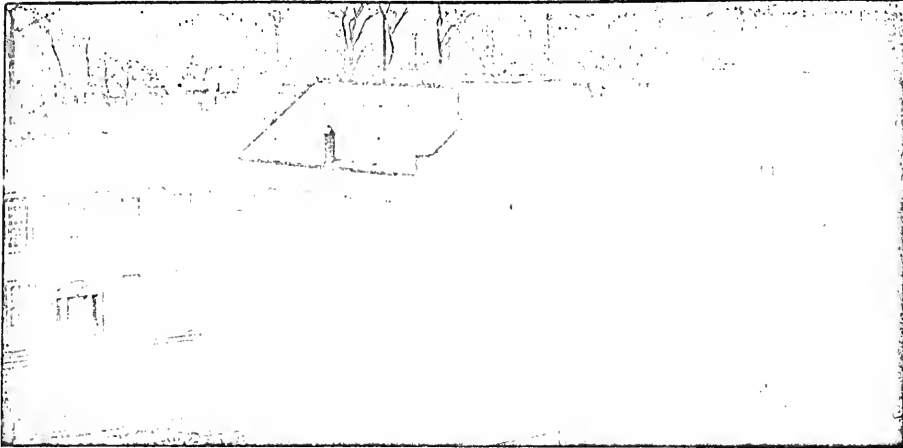
HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

inclined. General Hamilton was a Southern gentleman, a general of militia who had served under Andrew Jackson in the Creek Indian war. He had been a gambler in early life, and a good one, as he saved a fortune and

livery store or shop, started about 1810 by Mrs. Lucinda Bradley. By this it may be inferred that the ladies of Rockville had at that early date progressed beyond the "blouse mode" found in head gear at least. Not long

pottery in Leatherwood in 1830, and moved it to Rockville two years later, was also engaged in the mercantile business in the fifties. Joseph Hubbard and David W. Black were also in the flour business, and at the time

have no means of knowing the extent of individual transactions in this branch of business; but I do know that Samuel Stronge at one time took a contract from the United States to buy 5,000 cavalry and artillery horses



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW FROM ROOF OF HARRIS BUILDING LOOKING NORTHWEST IN 1867.

lived for a time in elegant leisure. Then he changed his life, became a member of the Presbyterian church, an elder, and in every way a really Christian gentleman.

In 1817 Scott Noel and Robert Gibson formed a partnership and estab-

afterwards Mrs. Lucy Smith and Mrs. Watson had millinery shops, and a little later Mary and Ellen Houghman began in the millinery business

of the fire in 1870, O. J. Inala and James M. Cox and a stove and tin shop on the North Side.

Samuel Stronge began business in Rockville in 1823. He conducted a livery and stock buying business continuously from that date until 1863, when he sold to H. C. Hanna. Then he established the first distinctly ready-made clothing store in the County, intending that his sons, Jacob, Jacob and Henry should conduct it as their own. David and Jacob accepted the proposition, but Henry refused positively to clerk in a store, even for a third interest in the business. David soon relinquished his share to Jacob and went to Kansas to engage in business, returning six months later to become deputy clerk. Jacob continued the business quite successfully until his death. He was drowned in the Walnut at the mouth of Big Lossom, June 25, 1871, aged 22. That the old time business men of

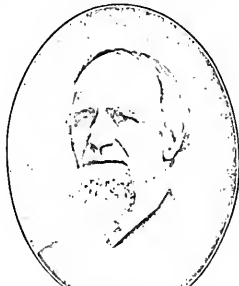
with a time limit and penalty. He completed the contract two weeks ahead of the date for completion.

The first banking institution in



J. M. NICHOLS.

lished a store. This store like all the others was of the general merchandise type. The first distinctly one-department store in Rockville was a mill-



SAMUEL STRONGE.

Born in Bavaria Sept. 20, 1820. Died Dec. 6, 1888.

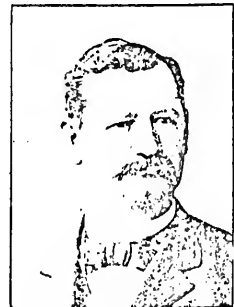
in which they were engaged until the fire of 1870 destroyed their store on the South Side of the Square. The "Houghman circle" came to Rockville with their father's family when he moved from the land on which he set that in 1820, a half mile south of town. He went into business in 1829, the firm being Noel & Houghman. Later he kept the "Rockville House" which stood on the corner now occupied by the Rice & Co. building. In 1851 he bought the hotel, which stood on the present site of the Parke hotel, and kept this tavern for twelve years. Later well known milliners were Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Gen. W. Collins and Miss Mary Bullen.

In 1841 J. M. Nichols started a tin shop, not the first one, however, as Floridus Cox had undertaken this business some time before, but had left town before Mr. Nichols came. Samuel N. Barker, who established a



JACOB STRONGE.

Parke County engaged in big transactions is not to be doubted. The pork packing and mercantile business down the river evidently involved enterprises of considerable magnitude. I



E. L. M'EUENE.

Parke County was established in 1853, by General Geo. K. Steele and Perin E. Harris in connection with Messrs. Brockway and Lovings, of Cleveland, Ohio. The safe, weighing 93,000 pounds, was hauled on a wagon from Terre Haute, twelve yoke of oxen and several men being required for the task. The bank began business on the East Side, but in 1854 was moved to the Harris building, where The Danley Hardware store is now located. It was an entirely new organization which took charge in 1855. The Eastern men, not being in harmony with the Western stockholders withdrew, and the home stockholders organized the Parke County bank. It continued as a State bank until 1861 when it became the First National Bank. The Parke County bank had a capital of \$100,000, the National bank, \$25,000. General Steele was president of both banks, retiring in

1871. In 1861 the capital was increased to \$150,000, and in 1870 to \$200,000. In 1877 the affairs of this bank were closed and a new organization perfected with a capital of \$100,000; J. M. Nichols became president and K. E. McCune, cashier. Ten years later it was again re-organized with Samuel T. Catlin, president, and P. D. Nichols, cashier. At the death of Mr. Catlin Mr. Nichols became president and A. F. Brockway, cashier. Mr. D. Case has continued in service as vice-president since the last organization.

The Parke Banking company was organized in 1873 by Alfred K. Stark, John H. Tate and David Coulter. Two years later Mr. Coulter retired and the business was conducted by Mr. Stark and Mr. Tate until 1880, when the latter resigned as cashier to go into business at Omaha, Neb. Fred H. Stark succeeded Mr. Tate as cashier. The growth of the business of this bank during the next ten years was so great that the proposition to reorganize it with an extended list of stockholders was quickly accepted by local capitalists of the County, and it was re-organized as the Parke State Bank. Its present officers are A. H. Stark, president, William J. Witte, vice-president, Gen. C. Miller, cashier.

Both Hockville banks in volume of business and in every feature that defines good banking are classed among the first banks of the State.

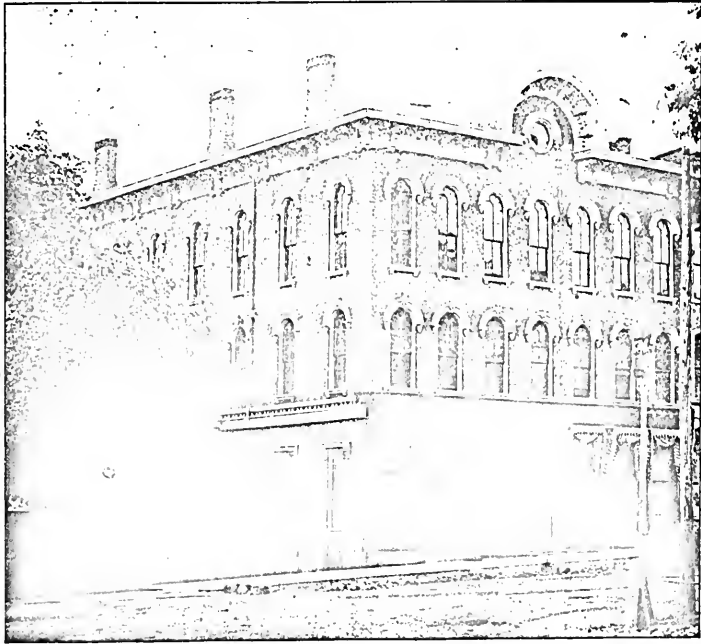
General Steele upon selling his store at Mansfield in 1840, came to Hockville, where he embarked in business with Aaron Hinn. They conducted a general store in the frame building which stood until removed to be replaced in 1870 by the Presbyterian church. The last business conducted there was a meat shop, I think by a young man—Ed Royvalda. The building was then in bad repair, and was still known as the Steele corner, one of the most remarkable of Hockville business men was Henry Hargrave. This energetic, sturdy and unassuming Englishman came to Hockville in 1841. He was a shoemaker and began business as such on the North Side of the Square. Within five years he had added a large stock of factory made boots and shoes to his business as a shoemaker and harness maker, which by that time employed many men. Then came the fire and the loss of most of his store. While the buildings on the North Side were yet burning he hired men to quarry the stone and make the brick for a three-story building. The fire occurred in September. Before Christmas the new building was up. In the meantime he had erected tenement houses in various parts of town, and in every way possible he devoted himself to the upbuilding of the community. His estimable wife, Hannah Hargrave, when with her native business, and for years before her death conducted a large millinery establishment.

O. J. Innis was another of Hockville's enterprising business men, whose activities were of a public-spirited nature. He came in Parke County to clerk in one of the stores at Hockville. Then he came to Hockville and engaged in various lines of business. He built Innis block after the North Side fire. At that time he was agent for the American Express Co., and was the first express agent in Parke County. He was succeeded by Charles M. Hinnelutt, who started in the jewelry business here in 1873, and he by W. N. Carllie. Mr. Carllie began working for the Express company when it had twelve years of age, in 1868. He also did a

transfer business, which was quite large while he was yet a boy. He became express agent in 1864, and continued in that capacity until two years

he and J. M. Nichols went with an ox team in 1840. Mr. Shackelford's store was on the North Side, and was destroyed with most of his stock in

1881, where he resided until his death. Mr. Shackelford was one of the most intellectual of all of Hockville's business men, a good writer and a polite



THE NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, DESTROYED BY FIRE NOVEMBER 10, 1906.

also, when he was succeeded by Clarence Harrison. Marion W. Shackelford, who was a step-son of Porahia E. Harris and

the fire of 1870. He built the present Whipple Dry Goods company building and engaged in business there until about 1877. Then he op-

erated of more than ordinary ability. Francis H. Whipple and A. C. Bates, long prominent in the business and social life of Hockville, came in 1801. The former conducted a dry goods store on the East Side, adjoining the drug store established by Mr. Bates on the Parke bank corner. Both were one-story frame buildings, a picture of which is printed elsewhere. Mr. Whipple continued in business until the fire of 1871 destroyed his store building. He then retired. His son, Francis H. Whipple, Jr., who eluded in his father's store, afterwards went into the dry goods business with Z. T. Overman. The firm of Whipple & Overman was one of the best known in Parke County. Upon the death of Mr. Overman in 1860, Mr. Whipple continued the business until his death in 1881, since which time the business has been continued as the Whipple Dry Goods Co. Frank Whipple will long be remembered in Parke County for every quality that defines a perfect gentleman.

Hockville had two drug stores in the sixties—A. C. Bates and the Stark Brothers—Alfred K. and D. W. The latter's store was on the North Side. However, before that time the store was on the East Side; it was established by Isaac G. Coffin and a partner named Cloud. Alfred K. Stark began clerking in this store when he was seventeen. Upon the completion of Innis block Mr. Bates moved into the room now occupied by Todd L. Johnson. William B. Ott and W. H. Fry established a drug store on the East Side in the early seventies, a



F. R. WHIPPLE.

grew to manhood in Hockville, embarked in the dry goods business upon his return from California, where

and the Shackelford coal mine near Williams Creek, which he conducted until he left for St. Joseph, Mo., in

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

store which was afterwards purchased by the Hutchinson Brothers, A. M. and William. The latter when a boy began an clerk for A. C. Bates, with whom he was associated for perhaps

ly became the Old Hardware Company, and was conducted by D. H. B. J. and W. C. Ott. William H. Overman and A. R. McMurry were long associated together in business in Rockville. Mr. Overman came here about the close of the Civil War to manage the business which was begun in a large new frame building on the southeast corner of the square. This building had a hall above it known as Washington hall. It was destroyed when the South Side was burned July 1, 1871. The store was then moved to the new brick building in the town now occupied by Young & Chapman. Here Overman & McMurry conducted a large business, but in the meantime, E.

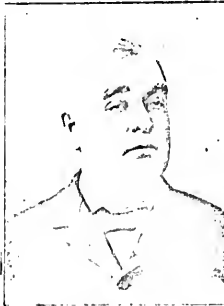
both of Portland Mills, came to Rockville in the sixties. The latter soon Sheriff for two terms, '81 to '85. They conducted a store while on the East Side. Mr. Stevens then went in busi-

ness with James Maclean. The latter was also township trustee. Joseph Craft had a jewelry store—perhaps the first in Rockville—several years before he enlisted in the Fourteenth Indiana, and died on Cheat Mountain in 1861. Ed Thomas in the sixties had a large jewelry store in the east building of the North Side, where the big fire started. William Alexander repaired watches and had a small stock of jewelry on the East Side, and various other places. Barton & Hummelt came in 1875. Their first store was in the front room of J. L. Pyle's studio, afterwards in the room below. Frank M. Hall came about the same time. His store was in a frame building about where the Colonial restaurant is now located.



D. W. STARK

ten years, during which time he acquired a knowledge of pharmacy better than can be obtained from the



A. R. McMURRY.

C. McMurry had notified his father's interest in the store. Mr. Overman retired about 1881, H. B. Butler succeeding him, the firm becoming McMurry & Butler.

Before the war Rockville was considered competition enough for a bakery—a suitable thing when one considers the established custom of home baking. William Pimich was the name of the baker who came here at least ten years ahead of the times. He did not remain long in business, and it was not until 1860 that Rockville entered upon the era of bakeries. Geo. E. Spurr established one on the West Side that year.

Janice Lambert, Jr., had a grocery store on the North Side in the sixties, which he afterwards moved to the Myers corner, and sold to Froum Allen. The Myers corner was the home of Noah Myers, who kept boarders, and at one time had a grocery store. The west side lower floor was a store room. It was destroyed by fire in the winter of '81-'82, and the ground purchased by the Rockville Opera House Company.

John Sunderland had a dry goods store where the Fryberger building stands. A. K. Stark is positive that it was in a one-story brick building. My impression of the place, though that of a boy five years old, is a small frame building. It was then the post-office with Judge Davis as postmaster.

William H. Harding, who was in the dry goods business for more than twenty years, came in the fifties. He was for a time associated with Greenbury Ward on the East Side, where he had a big store at the time of the fire in 1872. He afterwards conducted a business in the National Bank Building. Mr. Harding then moved to the Ward farm, where he lived for several years and then again became a resident of Rockville. He was one of the best known men of the county. Reuben Stevens and George Inge,



WILLIAM H. HARDING.

ness with James Maclean. The latter was also township trustee.

Joseph Craft had a jewelry store—perhaps the first in Rockville—several years before he enlisted in the Fourteenth Indiana, and died on Cheat Mountain in 1861. Ed Thomas in the sixties had a large jewelry store in the east building of the North Side, where the big fire started. William Alexander repaired watches and had a small stock of jewelry on the East Side, and various other places. Barton & Hummelt came in 1875. Their first store was in the front room of J. L. Pyle's studio, afterwards in the room below. Frank M. Hall came about the same time. His store was in a frame building about where the Colonial restaurant is now located.

A man by the name of Thies was Rockville's first photographer. He made pictures called "malignotypes" or "allotypes." In the sixties William Geizer had a large gallery on the third floor of the Harris building. He sold to Clarence Noel, a fine wing shot, whose pointer dog, "Ned," was celebrated for his remarkable keenness of scent and training. Stanton Blackledge for a time made photographs in the building last year torn down with Samuel Cheeser's old blacksmith shop. It originally stood on the north end of the Spencer lot on Jefferson street. The lower floor was Dr. Blackledge's "shop." Dr. Blackledge was Rockville's first dentist.

Scott Bush and John Callender came to Rockville from Mansfield and went in business about where the Indes Notion Store is on the East Side. They had a large warehouse in connection with their business, which until recently was used by the Shannon & Stevens Poultry company.

Early dentists were, Dr. Blackledge and the Mettoun Brothers. All

Dr. W. S. Wirt, who came in 1875. Rockville's first "mangler" in business was E. J. Hughes. He came to town soon after the close of the war, and at once began the most stupendous methods of advertising ever known in Parke County. No man before or since advertised so extensively, and he caused everybody to all up and take notice. He painted the front of his store room, which was about the center of the North Side, red, and you could go nowhere in the County without being reminded of the "Red Front," and "E. J. Hughes' Cheap Cash Store." The fire seriously hurt Mr. Hughes financially; but it did not cause him to let up for a day. A big three-story warehouse stood one square north of his store on York street, opposite N. W. "Cunningham" livery stable. Into this Mr. Hughes moved and proceeded to paint the huge old building a vivid red. There he conducted business for a time, but left Rockville about 1872. He was an enterprising citizen, and was not afraid to put money into the development of the town. He bought the forty acres owned by Russell Green, north of town, platted it into lots, and called it North Rockville," or "Hughes' Addition," but neither name stuck. It was called the "Forty," and by that name is known to this day.

Infra Dooley has been in continuous business in the same line longer than any other Rockville business man. Soon after he came out of the army in 1861 he came to Rockville and entered a hardware store on the East Side with William Knowles and Samuel Magill. Mr. Knowles soon retired from the business and the firm became Magill & Dooley. After the East Side fire the store was moved to its building it now occupies. William McMillan and D. W. Stark had in the meantime acquired partnership, the



W. H. OTT

schools. He in turn became the tutor of Dick H. Ott, who is now proprietor of the business established by his father.

John Ott and John H. Price established a hardware and grocery store



JOHN OTT

on the North Side in the sixties. This business was afterwards acquired by David Hixler Ott and Wallace Hoyd, and was for many years one of the largest in the County. It subsequently

firm being McMillin, Stark & Dooley. Jeno B. Connelly with his brother then bought the store, continuing the business as Dooley & Connelly. Mr. Connelly retired some years ago, when A. T. Dooley became a member of the firm, now known as the Dooley Hardware Co.

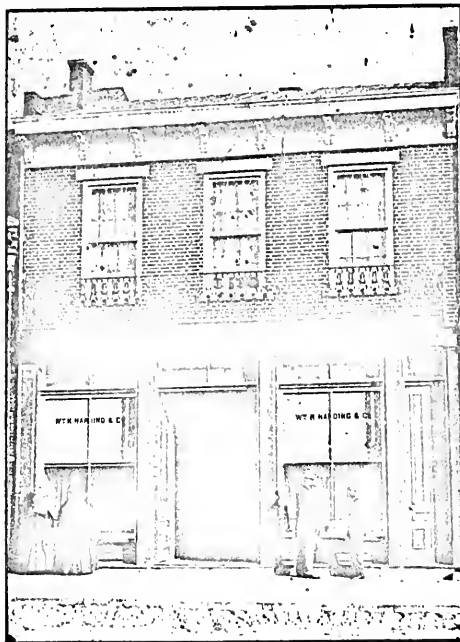
Finian Allen, who previous to coming to Rockville was in business as a Montezuma, established a grocery here in the late sixties. Mr. Allen was a true specimen of the type of business men of his time, dignified and gentlemanly in demeanor, yet warm-hearted and kindly. He retired in 1884, when he sold his store to William M. Thomson.

William N. Stevenson had a store in Parke County at Portland Mills previous to locating in Rockville in 1878. A feature of Mr. Stevenson's advertisement in the Rockville papers was a signature that bore a sort of trade mark—"Jeff C. Stevenson, Charles N. Stevenson, Frank E. Stevenson, Will D. Stevenson, Salesmen." A less conscientious man than Mr. Stevenson might have added the name of Albert—but Albert was too young then to be a clerk. Mr. Stevenson was a pupil of that mercantile school which graduated such men as Chauncey Hoar, Isaac J. Stillman, Ferriss E. Harris and many others like them, a man of strict integrity and unquestioned morality—a Christian gentleman. The business established by him in Rockville succeeded to his son, F. E. Stevenson, and is now conducted by his son, William D. Stevenson.

John L. Noel was long in business in Rockville on the South Side of the Square. Mr. Noel was a very prudent and economical business man, strictly honest in his dealings, and he

scrupulous of Montezuma up-to-date. It no doubt fairly described the place at the time it appeared in the *Indiana Gazetteer* for 1821. The author was no doubt describing the town early in the year 1821, since nothing is said

Benson continued in the retail business after the decline of the Canal until he had reached old forty years of active mercantile life. In Montezuma, with ten years of previous business at Rockville and Arnesburg. He



AN UP-TO-DATE STORE IN 1870—EAST SIDE SQUARE.

of a store. It was probably later in the year that Joseph M. Haynes established the first store in Montezuma, too late to get in the *Gazetteer*. He had a monopoly of the retail business for some time, when a man named Sewall started a store. His stock consisted of two bolts of calico and a barrel of whiskey.

Montezuma drifted along with a few stores and was more of a shipping point for other places in the County until 1840, when very few new stores were put in this old bottle, scripturally speaking, for the Canal had come, and with it some of the most enterprising men who have figured in the commercial history of Parke County.

Anticipating the building of the Canal, Col. Erasmus M. Benson, who had been in business at Rockville and Arnesburg, formed a partnership with John W. Davis, then Clerk of Parke County, and opened a general merchant store in 1840. This partnership was continued for seventeen years, during which time Mr. Davis was Clerk and then a member of Congress, so it is needless to say that Colonel Benson conducted the business without any assistance from his partner. It was a large and very flourishing business, too, growing in to a wholesale buying and selling at the big warehouse on the Canal, 170 yards north of the present grain elevators. This warehouse was managed by Septimus Vanlandingham, Colonel

dealt honestly with everybody and was greatly admired and respected.

Judge Walter T. Donaldson was also in business at Rockville, as has already been related, before going to Montezuma to take advantage of the Canal. He was elected associate judge in 1818, served as county commissioner, and in 1841 was elected Representative of Parke County. He had retired from business long before his death, and was known far and wide as one of Parke County's grand old men. He was born in Clark County, Kentucky, Aug. 22, 1804. At the age of 73 Judge Donaldson, who had been a widower for many years, married Mrs. Julia A. Russell, one of Parke County's pioneer women. The marriage ceremony was performed in a grave near Mrs. Russell's home and was witnessed by a large congregation of friends.

E. G. Wilson, who was for forty years one of Montezuma's most enterprising citizens, began business as a clerk for Benson & Davis. After some years service he had acquired a thorough knowledge of business and had accumulated sufficient capital to embark in an enterprise of his own direction. In 1859 he and his brother started a general store in Montezuma, continuing the partnership until 1861. Mr. Wilson was for many years one of the best known of the successful merchants of the county.

J. N. Ireland, after clerking in a grocery store in New York City and

Lafayette, Indiana, and conducting a store of his own at Eugene, Vermilion County, came to Montezuma in 1840. His trade at Montezuma was quite large and he continued as one of the town's foremost business men for many years. He was born in Orange County, N. Y., and at the age of 11 went to New York City, after which time he was entirely dependent on his own resources. His life was exemplary and he was always held in the highest esteem in the community where he finally located permanently.

George McDonald, who was one of the wisest heads commercial men in Indiana, began business as a grocer in Montezuma about 1818. He afterwards went "on the road" as a traveling salesman or "drummer," as they were then called, and was engaged in the calling for many years. During the Amity or "blue ribbon" movement, Mr. McDonald, who had been a "drinking man," signed the pledge and at once became one of the foremost men in the movement. Everywhere he went he was called on to make speeches, and his eloquent pleading caused hundreds of men to sign the pledge. G. H. Young went to Montezuma in 1851 to clerk for Mr. McDonald, but soon afterwards preferred to enter the dry goods business with Aquila Justice. Mr. Young sold his part of the business, and for three years was bookkeeper at Mecca Mills. He returned to Montezuma and engaged in the grocery and boot and shoe business. He was for many years postmaster at Montezuma.

J. F. Stacy began buying grain in Montezuma in 1851. He had a warehouse with a capacity of 13,000 bushels. He continued for many years in active business, and died at an advanced age, after a life of exceptional activity. He helped build the New York & Erie, the Leitchville & Nashville, Milwaukee & Superior, and was employed on the construction of the Indiana & Illinois Central railroad when he was attracted by the business prospect at Montezuma.

Morris Hughes and James Jacobs were two of Montezuma's most highly respected men. In the halcyon days of the town they were citizens of great importance to its welfare. Morris Hughes, although he was deprived of all his wealth in his old age, was by no means a failure when it comes to the real worth of a man; and it would be well indeed if his exordatory life as a citizen of that town was equaled by its citizens of today. James Jacobs for many years conducted a drug store in Montezuma. He was prominent in the affairs of the Republic, and in which he took an active part until he was quite old. He was at one time County Commissioner. Other firms and business men of the early and middle period of Montezuma were General Phiney; Tenbrook H. Fairbanks; Pratt, Trivick, Joseph Stephenson, Stagg and Harris; Chapin and Rhine; Peter Sharp, Walters and Thompson; Corwell, Davis & Co.; Morris, Hadley & Co.; Wm. A. Henderson, O'Neil and Davis, H. O. Jones, Alfred and Henry Reynolds, Joseph H. Hips, W. H. Sylvester, and the firm of Stanley and Weaver of Annapolis had a branch store in Montezuma.

The first physician to locate in Montezuma was Dr. H. H. H. Many other successful men in the medical profession have practiced there and are mentioned elsewhere, among them Dr. B. F. Hudson now a non-resident and still practicing. In the early days, in fact since the very recent times, Montezuma had no professional men other than physicians, all the lawyers of the County residing at the County seat. However, the town had a num-



JOHN L. NOEL.

acquired considerable wealth. His benefactions after his retirement from business demonstrated that he had the welfare of humanity and of his community at heart.

The foregoing is a summary of Rockville's business men and mercantile institutions previous to a date too recent for detailed description, since it would be manifestly impossible to take up in this manner all of the later individuals and firms.

MONTEZUMA.

"Montezuma"—"A small village in Parke County, situated on a beautiful bluff on the east bank of the Wabash river, a mile from Rockville. This place has the advantage of steam navigation, and bids fair to become a place of importance. It contains 40 inhabitants, one tavern, and several mercantiles."

Perhaps you have observed the quotation marks, but if not, please know at once that the above is not a de-

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

lar of good muslins, and during the war could boast of the only brass band in the county. Among the sons-in-law of note were John Sawyer, James Davis, and later, Prof. Will Hume.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

The busy mills of Warren township in the early days of Parke County all declined and then decayed with the exception of Mowen, and in that town there is not a business now that is at all related to that of the old days, for Meera too, had died before the mines and clay plants came to give it new life. Arundelburg was one of the earliest trading points in the County. The mill, the "mill house," the big store of Patterson, Stillman & Co., perhaps did more business than any

Hudnut and Lyford, became quite a trading point during the fifteen years of canal navigation. On the 15th of May, 1850, the big warehouse, 40 x 80, which was long a landmark, was ignited by W. G. Crooks. It was afterwards sold to Yonimus & Smith, and finally sold to John Lawry.

A. & J. M. Lyons started in the general merchandise business near the big warehouse in 1851. They put in a stock costing \$7,000, and did a big business. W. G. Crooks bought this store in 1855, and in connection with Isaac Tullman did a thriving business.

This town, which began to decline and was almost dead in 1871, took on new life when the railroad came. Messrs. Neff & Morley, Lake & Co., and Morely & Lake of different times con-

ced that honor with him. He lived to an advanced old age and was both modest and gentlemanly in his appearance and demeanor. He never was a bully.

BRIDGETON TOWNSHIP.

Bridgeton as a business point dates from the very beginning of Parke County, and it also has the honor of being the first point at which Isaac J. Stillman embarked in business. He built the mill known as the Lockwood Mill at Bridgeton in 1823, and for a time sold goods there. A distillery was also one of the industries of the new settlement, and from the consequence of its output the place was at first called "Sedona." Its reputation for humorality or perhaps, in-

his son, George H. Crooks, who became its proprietor about thirty years ago.

Daniel Durce and Anderson Jacks, both veterans of the Fourteenth Indiana, established stores in Bridgeton after returning from the army. Both were in business there for twenty-five years or more.

Duffie Allen made wagons in Bridgeton at an early date, continuing down to 1873 or '74. Frank Gates and John McJannet had sawmills there in the late sixties and early seventies. Crookes & White conducted an extensive sawmill in the eighties. A cooperative ironery was instituted in the eighties. It passed into the hands of Daniel Webster, who con-



THE MANSFIELD MILL.

This picture shows the mill after its rebuilding by the Indians.

store in the County in the flat boating era. But when the canal failed the decline of Arundelburg set in. True such men as James Russell, who conducted the pork packing establishment and a saw there in the early seventies, tried to keep Arundelburg on the map, but the change in transportation facilities and the general use of steam instead of water power were forces that could not be successfully combated.

Mowen had one big business conducted by Alexander McMein and Samuel Lawry. His greater mill and factory enterprise, however, belong to another department of this sketch, and will be given there.

FLORIDA TOWNSHIP.

The early business life of Florida township was confined to Roseville. Clinton Locks and Nucua. Roseville is a comparatively new town, as it was not "on the map" at all until the building of the E. & C. railroad in 1891. It was not much of a town until ten years later when the mines, which subsequently made it a town of much importance in the County, were opened.

I have already stated that Chauncey Hays, Nathan Branks and Moses Hubbard embarked in mercantile business in connection with their mill in 1840. As early as 1825 Dodge Wedding established a second store there, and in partnership with Mr. Bridgton conducted a pork packing business, shipping their product in New Orleans on that route.

Clinton Locks, afterwards known as

duchted a store at Clinton Locks. Hudnut & Co. purchased the warehouse in 1878, and for a time did a business there. Then a big stove factory was put up, the main building being 75 x 80 feet, with a stove shed 24 x 312 feet and saw shed 21 x 38 feet. For a time a cooper shop was operated in connection with the stove factory, but all these enterprises ceased with the extinction of stove timber.

Nucua had a tavern at an early date, and several stores at different times during the canal period, but none of very much importance.

ROSEVILLE'S FIRST BUSINESS MAN.

William Beaneham was one of the first merchants. If not the first, in Roseville. His store was on the east side of Main street. He was later postmaster, and John E. Hareharger, who furnishes the date, thinks he was the second postmaster of Roseville. The first postmaster, who served during the war, was Frank B. H.

Doty, Holl and Brothers had a stock of general merchandise on the west side of Main street during the war. From 1858 to 1871 Newcomb and Hubbs conducted a store on the west side of Main street. From 1861 to about 1870 Jerry Deal did an extensive mercantile business. His specialty was flour barrels. Jerry Deal was a native born in Parke County during the pioneer period. He was not only the "head man" in this County, but he was considered to be the best man in considerable adjoining territory, as he invariably whipped everybody who contest-

ed, did not last very long, however, and it may be truthfully said that for eighty years that community has ranked with the best in the County.

Nathaniel Smeek was the first man to establish and maintain a store at Bridgeton. The next was that of Muligan and Ketchum. The latter sold out to a man named Searing. Muligan and Searing continued the store for two years when Searing retired from the firm, probably to deal in real estate, as he called the town of Bridgeton, so called because of a rude bridge that was constructed across the racecourse—perhaps the first bridge in the County. About this time Smeek and McFarland went in business together. Mr. Smeek was in business in Bridgeton at various times for more than fifty years.

In 1856 James Crooks, who was already known as a very successful physician concluded to locate in Bridgeton, and moved from a tract of land he had purchased in racecourse township to the town where he lived until his death. At that time a physician of any consequence had to carry a considerable stock of apothecary articles in his "shop" as the little houses usually adjoining the residences of physicians were called. It was a small step from this stock to that of a drug store, and it was natural that it should soon be taken. Dr. Crooks was both physician and merchant, and he had an interest in a large store at Hendell. The store established by him is still conducted by

duced it for a short time before it ceased operation.

Upon the completion of the E. & C. railroad Samuel T. Catlin and Thomas Harstman built the warehouse still standing and used by Pence and Pence at Catlin. Mr. Catlin bought grain at that place for many years. He was at one time associated with "Whit" and "Doc" Puetz in the grain buying business. James Hay built the large store building in the early sixties, the second story of which is now occupied by the Masonic lodge.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

If the mill at Mansfield was built in 1820, then that place stands next to Roseville in our early annals. It was a question of some uncertainty in 1891 whether Kealey and Dickson built their mill in 1820 or later, but not later than 1825. It is hardly probable that it was built in 1820; still there is evidence to support this date. The postoffice was established in 1825.

General George K. Steele opened a store at Mansfield in 1838, and next year he bought the mill. He conducted both store and mill until 1840, when he moved to Rockville. General Steele sold his store in Humph & Henderson. Jesse Parlow had a store at Mansfield a little later, which he sold to John H. Musser. Elias Kemper began business in 1860, Calvin Pruett and Joseph S. Cole were in business at Mansfield.

After General Steele the Mansfield mill was owned and run by Milo Hookins, Tony and Hamilton, James Murphy, Jacob Holm and the present

owners. Mansfield's chief industry besides the mill was the wagon making and blacksmith shop of John Hendrick. He was succeeded in this business by Milton T. Watson. In 1838 Jacob J. Hendrick, who had been working for James P. Ticknor at Rockville, established both wagon and carriage shop. Mr. Hendrick left his business for four years while he served with gallantry in the 18th Indiana Infantry—Captain 121 1/2 days—participating in more than twenty battles and skirmishes. He was one of Wilson's raiders, and was with this command when it captured Jefferson Davis.

A case of the best physicians of the county have practiced at Mansfield, Doctors. Saffelmeier, Brill, Black, Daily, Lloyd and Farrow. Dr. Boyd was the father of Wallace J. Boyd, (long in business in Rockville,) who was born in Mansfield.

CLARK TOWNSHIP.

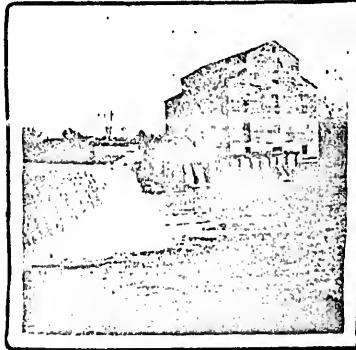
Bellmore's business beginning was in 1820 when William Ayclott started a blacksmith shop about a half mile north of the present town. A little later a blacksmith shop was set up on ground now within the present limits of Bellmore, and soon a few buildings were erected close by. When John Bellum, etc., came in Union township from Massachusetts, he suggested that the cabin north of the State road be called Northampton and those south of the road Southampton in great remembrance of those towns of his native State. The place was known, however, as Northampton, and this name still figures in real estate transactions involving the original plat of the town. When the petition to establish a post office reached Washington it was found that there was already a Northampton in Indiana. Another name had to be substituted. "The name Bellmore," says Bellum's history, "is said to have arisen from the following circumstances. A Mr. Moore, at that time a resident of the township, had some daughters whom General Steele, a guest of Mr. Moore, greatly admired. The general one day said to his host, "This town ought to be called Bellmore (Helle-Moore) in honor of your daughters." It was so named."

William Thornton built the first store in Bellmore about 1823. Previous to that time William Alexander conducted a tavern, or inn. Isaac Winmer afterwards bought it and in 1853 or '54 sold to Moore and Snow. Moore and Snow built a steam grist mill and a saw mill and also a store, which they conducted. Later George Cole bought out Moore and Snow. Mr. Cole enlisted in the army and was reported missing after one of the battles. He was never seen by any of his comrades again, and was never heard of by any one who knew him at Bell-

more. He no doubt sleeps in one of the thousands of graves marked by the pathetic word, "Unknown." Jesse Partlow, James Breckenridge and Richard L. Stoddard were connected with the early business of Bellmore.

Abraham Collins was the first merchant of Hollandenburg, which is a much later town than Bellmore. He built a small room 10 x 23, and car-

smith shop and two stores when this writer first saw it in the early twenties. William O. Phillips, father of the Phillips Brothers, who were long in business at Amazon, sold goods at Parkville for over fifteen years, and was postmaster in 1862. Parkville was also familiarly known as "Huncoot," but why I have never been able to find out, as its citizens



PORTLAND MILLS.

The mills at Roselle, Rockport and Araratburg were similar buildings.

ried a stock of perhaps \$20,000. This was in 1825, while the plank road was still in use. The Collins family gave the town its name in honor of a Baptist preacher in Kentucky whom they admired. His name was Holland. Hursey Connelly built a blacksmith shop in the plank road days. L. D. McEliver built and occupied the store which afterwards was long occupied by the well known firm of Wright and Stout.

GREENE TOWNSHIP.

Although Portland Mills was a thriving business point in the early days not much of its business was transacted in Parke County, as most of the town is in Putnam. Its people have always had a more divided allegiance than any community in the County, as it is located in two Counties and four townships! The mill, however, which was its principal business center, is in Greene township. Samuel Hart and Adam Sellers had a big store on the Parke County side of "Main street" in the early days of Portland Mills. He then went to Rockville to engage in business, also had a general store in Parke County.

Parkville once did a thriving business; it had a wagon shop, a black-

smith shop and two stores when this writer first saw it in the early twenties. William O. Phillips, father of the Phillips Brothers, who were long in business at Amazon, sold goods at Parkville for over fifteen years, and was postmaster in 1862. Parkville was also familiarly known as "Huncoot," but why I have never been able to find out, as its citizens

Portland Mills were generally men who dealt in straight goods and were not the huck-nomb kind.

WAGON CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Salmon Laek built his mill at the Narrows in 1820, and embarked in the pork packers business as soon as the settlers began raising hogs. He shipped flour and pork on flatboats to New Orleans.

Prior Wright established the first store in the township in 1820. He did a thriving business until 1847, when his store and the Laek Mill were swept away by the great flood on New Year's morning of that year.

The second store was opened by Thomas (Schatt) on Section 10, about the center of the township, in 1820. George Grimes had a store at Husick's Mill in 1848; and a little later Miles Hatfield had a store at Husick's Mill. James Moore and George Wilkins opened a store at Wilkins' Mill in 1853. A large grango store was conducted by John P. Lundgren during the height of the granger movement. The place was called Grangoburg, but is now known as Grango Corner.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

The first commercial venture in Penn township was made in 1824,

when William Pickard and his son John, built a log store; and singularly enough it was a drug store. This was at Holland. About the same time at Annapolis was first settled, and efforts were made to combine the places; but neither would yield. Annapolis soon outstripped Holland and Bloomfield, too, after the name was changed. The first store in Annapolis was started by Thomas Woody. The next was established by William Maris, John Moulder and Anson Maris. Then Annapolis started on a career of exceptional business activity, and in the office it was one of the best towns in the County. No community of its size ever exerted stronger influence on the politics of the County as did Annapolis from 1855 to 1870. Samuel T. Ensey was a very active and enterprising man. He conducted a store, kept hotel, and worked at politics with an effectiveness that placed him in a position that would now-day be called that of boss of Parke County—at least of the Republican party. William Stanley was probably the biggest business man of Annapolis, and he remained at the head of his large establishment for many years. Besides his mercantile establishments it had a number of industries which will be considered elsewhere.

Prior Wright established a store at Rockport after the destruction of his store at the Narrows. This business is mentioned elsewhere.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Howard was, as has been stated, a good business center during the canal period. Among his earliest merchants were James W. Bosche and Harlan Harvey. At that time it had two large dry goods stores, two warehouses, and some smaller stores and workshops.

Henry Durbin started Myvalna some time in the fifties by erecting a blacksmith shop. He afterwards conducted a store there. Messrs. Atkinson and Stout at one time owned separate stores. In 1880 Myvalna had besides its stores, two blacksmith shops, broom handle and picket fence factory, tile factory, agricultural supply store, a wagon shop, saw and planing mill and a photograph gallery.

Lodi was something of a town before Dr. Waterman located there in 1857. Its name was changed to Waterman in his honor when he succeeded in establishing a pork packing industry and a large general store in both of which he had an interest. Among the men who were in business at Waterman was Oliver Laubertio, who conducted a store there for many years. In 1840 T. K. Wright and L. C. Davis erected a large frosting mill. The place then had two dry goods stores, a grocery and a drug store, a saw mill and two blacksmith shops.



Development of Industries

Parke County 1820.—Population, 7,531; number of mills and machines in County propelled by water power, 32. Sugar Creek and Big Harroon are both streams, but for several miles flow from their junction with the Wabash.

The above is the report of the County printed in the *Indiana Gazetteer*. Taking the number of grist and saw mills known to be in existence, and the total of "mills and machines propelled by water" is far short of thirty-two. It is evident then that other industries were operated in connection with the mills. It is known that Russell had a saw mill in connection with his grist mill about from its start; that the Noble mill, the McMillen mill and the Sappanfield mill, began by Abbotson and Andrew Sappanfield on the Big Harroon in Union township were also saw mills, and one of them had a saw mill also. The mills which we include all the grist mills operating in 1820 with their annexes the total can be accounted for. A carding machine was added to the Sappanfield mill by Nicholas Mattern in 1815.

Indeed when we consider the Industries of Penn township none the number of industries given in the old *Gazetteer* is too small. It would be very gives five mills and machines in that township at that time all of them on Leatherwood; and by 1821 two more had been established there. About 1825 Percy Mitchell started a carding machine, and the next year a saw mill on Leatherwood. In 1829 Isaac Penberton erected a saw mill on the creek a half mile above the Old Mill. Simon Hulobson in the town which had built a rude grist mill on Leatherwood, Section 21, the Penberton mill was a failure, however, on account of insufficient "mill" for the water, and it was rebuilt on the opposite side of the creek by Wm. Penberton in 1829. Adam Siler also built a saw mill a half mile above the Penberton mill in 1824. About 1823 Mahlon Reynolds and Jere Siler erected a filling mill in Section 21 on Leatherwood. And here a description of "carding and fulling" is in order for the information of a generation that knows nothing of those old methods. We quote from Reade's history:

"The machines in use at that time were similar to those now existing. The wales were six feet long and when carried were rolled up in a sheet or blanket, being plumed together with thorns, and weighed from ten to forty pounds. These were generally carried on a horse in front of the mill, and were here spun on a wheel, as is known as the big wheel. From twelve to forty cuts was a day's work, the pay for spinning warp being sixteen and two-thirds cents, and for fulling twelve and a half cents per dozen cuts, and for carding roll with machinery, one-twelve and a half cents per pound. The wages paid for weaving were for plain, ten cents per yard; for twilled, twelve and a half cents, from three to five yards being a day's work. Two kinds, with machinery, were usually carded and spun. The dozen per day of an earner yarn as was used at that time, and one girl with a power loom could weave from thirty to sixty yards per day. Every woman understood the art of spinning and carding perfectly, except the blacks, which was more difficult to manage, and was governed by hick or the "silk." The colors were obtained from various herbs, those principally in use being

walnut, which produced the favorite brown color, yellow from black oak bark, and swamp ash for drab."

The "fulling" done at the mill on Leatherwood is thus described: "The fulling-mill was run by a water wheel, and the shearing mill by hand. The following is a list of the prices charged: Fulling coloring and dressing cloth, twenty-five cents per yard; without dressing, twenty cents. Coloring and securing flannel, ten cents. Coloring and fulling jeans, ten cents. For several years the dyestuff was hauled in wagons for the mill from Dayton, Ohio."

Some facts about the early saw mills of Penn township are also of interest and we quote: "From 500 to 800 feet per day was considered a good day's work with these mills, and such was the rush of business that they were often shut all night, and frequently on Sunday. It was a very common thing hauled during the winter months drawn by oxen, some few of the settlers having horse teams, the harness upon them being of the most primitive description, consisting of shuck rollers, home-made rope harness, doublets of iron, with the exception of the bridlebits; also a rope log chain (!) The prices for sawing were twenty-five cents per one hundred feet for poplar and thirty-two and a half for hard timber. Lumber sold at the mill at from fifty to sixty cents and a half cents per one hundred feet, and had a dull sale at that time, until the prices of the Wabash began to be settled, when large quantities were sold. The first steam saw mill was built by Jeremiah Siler, on the city mill site north of Hillsdale about 1825. No written record is left of a lapsed oil mill that was operated on Leatherwood, but that such a mill existed there can be no doubt. When it was started or how long it was running can not be told; but James H. Baker says that when he was a boy of about twelve, (1812) he went there for oil cakes, which were fed to stock. Lined oil was made from flax seed, and this mill indicates that flax was generally raised here in the early days.

Another strange omission from the County history of 1890 is the woolen factory at Old Bloomingdale (then so-called). It was an outgrowth of the carding and fulling mill established by Mahlon Reynolds and Jerry Siler, in the vicinity of a factory, which was conducted by John S. O'Griffin and Nathan Davies, did considerable weaving. Then Leatherwood failed to supply enough water power, and the machinery was moved to Montezuma and installed there, where it was run. It did not survive new conditions then coming into vogue in woolen manufacture.

The last attempt to use the old factory building was by a stoneware pottery for a time operated by Hoderick Son at the factory, which was though well equipped and located at a fire clay deposit soon failed. Fire stones for the first water mills were probably all made from the glacial stones everywhere abundant in the County, and were of "alger-head" burrs. Later when they could be transported into the county French burr stones replaced the glacial stones used laboriously from the glacial boulders. The latter stones were sectional and came from a gravel pit in France where they were exclusively manufactured.

The above mentioned industries, all the result of harnessing Leatherwood,

indicate that the "water power" of that stream, no matter how great its decline when Captain Campbell wrote his celebrated satire, was not to be dissipated in the early days. Penn township had three other water mills—a saw mill erected by Prior Wright at "Devil's Den," near Lockport, a saw mill on Hoaring Creek at Union bridge, and the Rockport mill. The latter being continued one of the big mills of the county, and was the center of commercial activity. A store conducted by Prior Wright and Zachariah Byers at Rockport did a big business, and the mill continued in full operation until 1881.

Besides the mills already mentioned on the Harroon, were those at Ardenburg, Mecca, Bridgeton, Mansfield, Portland and the Heyew mill above Mecca. The dates of erecting these mills have already been given in other places. Also we have noticed the signing of Leonard's and Luck's Mills on Sugar Creek; but there is little data on the Helm mill, which stood near the High bridge. It was built by Prior Store, who sold it to Prior C. Helm in 1820. Himmus White built the mill, afterwards known as Scott's and Peltzman's, in 1821. Helm's mill was in ruins when I first saw it thirty-five years ago. Jessup & Hunt's mill and Russell's mill on Sugar Mill creek had crude beginnings, especially the latter. At first the dam was a high water fall across the creek to turn the water. The original "mill" was a small log building in which corn was cracked by a pair of "alger-head" burrs. The mill was afterwards greatly improved, and was run by both water and steam. It was also built by Ward's Mill in 1829. Thompson built the first mill in 1829. Jessup & Hunt built their mill, later known as Wilken's Mill, in 1835, and it was originally a saw mill. We have already mentioned that bent building used by Jessup & Hunt. This was the leading industry in the north part of the County for a long period. Boats were built at the Narrows; and Cox's boat yard near the present Rock River Club House was a big boat building center. Campbell and Tenbrook built flat boats at Devil's Den, and a number of boats were built at the Coffin boat yard—Coke Oven Hollow—and at the boat yard at the mouth of Rush Creek.

It was in 1837 that William G. Coffin erected a foundry near Coke Oven Hollow, where shoes manufactured the first cast iron plow. This was in Parke County. It was too heavy and clumsy to be sold in competition with the lighter iron plows that were soon afterwards put on the market.

It should be remembered that blacksmithing was quite an industry; the smiths manufacturing iron shoes, and plow cast iron plows. Not a scrap of iron was allowed to go to waste. It was all taken to the blacksmith who charged \$2 1/2 cents for shoeing a horse if the owner furnished the iron—\$1.00 and \$1.25 if he did not. For two or three years the iron shoe was used by all blacksmiths; "stone roll," which cropped out in places in the County, was thought to produce a degree of heat not sufficient to insure for good work. Then it was found that the shoe could be welded with "stone roll" without injury. It quickly displaced charcoal.

Little Harroon had at one time five mills. The first was (Hickson's Mill) east of Catlin; then came Moreland's

or Hallowell's Mill east of the house of A. Edgar Adams; Barnes' Mill, near Hudson, known as "Pin Hook"; the Lewis Mill not far from Union, and the Sappanfield's Mill on the east fork of the Creek. The latter was built by Matthias Sappanfield, father of Charles Sappanfield in 1828. These mills were generally combination both flour and saw mills but the Truman Mill was a flour mill only. Parke County was in operation as late as the early '40s, and the store then did considerable business. One of my earliest recollections is visiting with my parents at the hospitable home of the proprietor—Edward Barnes—a partial resident and playing in and about the old mill.

About 1821 Samuel Webster built a mill near the mouth of Miller's branch which was into Little Harroon above Moreland's Mill. At that place the branch runs over a solid rock ledge very favorably for water fall. It is a very fertile soil, and the water from the County Seat, and it is strange that it is not visited earlier by Nature lovers—and other lovers. Ira Mater writing of the mill, years ago, said: "Here one Sunday several girls from Hillsdale tried to come down the most water. One of the girls was thrown into a fever from it and in six days she died. She was one of the 'early settlers' of the Miller grade yard. Daniel Miller built a saw mill farther up the same branch, and still farther up the branch was built the mill, which the father of Ira Mater purchased.

All my life I have known a certain spot on Williams Creek as "The Old Mill;" but down to the writing of this sketch had never heard a word of authentic history about it. It was a favorite swimming place for a number of rockville, but not a village of a mill was there forty years ago. This mill is not mentioned in any written history, but inquiry has disclosed that it was built and operated by Amelin M. Hunt in the early forties. It was operated as a saw mill by Carey Hildfield, and at one time two dwelling houses stood near it on the east side of the creek. The "Old Mill" hole, as all Rockville boys of former generations know, was a half mile above the Jung road.

A saw mill was built on Rush Creek in 1821 by a man named Field. It was afterwards known as Manwarling's Mill. The published history of Liberty township mentions a corn cracker in the northwestern part of the township and a water mill in the southern part. I have seen no record of any mill on Mill Creek, a stream that bettes its name. In 1818 O. J. Davis built a steam mill on Section 10 not far from Tangle, and for some years conducted it successfully in partnership with John Woody. This was no doubt the first steam mill in the County.

John Lowry and William Nathan operated the first woolen factory in Parke County at Mecca. This industry was begun before the war and continued in active operation until about 1875. Lowry & Nathan also had a large general store, and later they, W. Nathan conducted this store, and his father—William N.—came to Rockville to go into business, associated with his son Frank. The flour mill at Mecca continued until after the opening of the mines in the nineties. The McChane's, Lowry's and Hallowell's made Mecca one of the principal business centers of Parke County when

they were in business there, Dewey's Mill was some distance above Meigs in the early days, but not a trace of it was to be seen forty years ago.

The above completes the industries propelled by water so far as I have been able to learn. It is now easy to consider the inland industries, and a period when household articles were used almost exclusively by people of this County good honest commodities, very different from the shoddy stuff now the market of today.

Seventy years ago Rockville knew employment to many more mechanics than are here today; perhaps more than can be found in the County at this time. First in order of consideration should be the most ancient of all trades—that of pottery.

Samuel S. Baker established a pottery on Leatherwood below the mill on that creek in 1830. He made "red ware," that is ware made of common yellow clay and glazed with red lead. He burned a few kilns on Leatherwood when he decided to move to Rockville. He had not been here long when a "journey-man" potter from Ohio came along and told him about stoneware: Mr. Baker could make the ware, but what about the clay? It then occurred to him that he had seen clay like that described by the journey-man, exposed when excavating for one of the mill races on Leatherwood. The clay was tested and proved to be the very best for stoneware. A kiln was built that would burn a clay to a "stone body," and the manufacture of stoneware began. Samuel S. Baker died in 1849; the business was continued by the Baker Brothers, James H. John W., Samuel N. and Thomas H., but in 1852, John W. was shot out of it, losing his leg at Fredricksburg. James H. retired from this firm in 1872, and built a pottery of his own in the north part of town. His son, George H. Baker, was associated with him in this business.

James H. Baker also established a pottery at Portland Mills in 1855, but after burning a few kilns he was compelled to discontinue the pottery on account of inferior fire clay.

Carding and spinning was done by Joseph Spangler, whose factory stood on south Market street, just north of the residence of Mrs. Mary Hunt. It was built on the west side of the hollow that began at Michigan street, and the depression of the hollow formed the basement or "power house" where horses operated a tread mill. The factory was a large building. It carded wool, spun yarn and wove and dyed cloth. Colors were generally made from herbs and the hulls of walnuts. Alfred K. Smith recalls that about the first money he earned was for wain hulls sold to Mr. Spangler.

Until a comparatively recent date the old shop of Cummings and Adkinson stood just west of the present home of Charles Aydelott on Third street. Perry Cummings, of revered memory, is known to every intelligent native of Parke County as a minister of the gospel, and few will remember him as Rockville's first and longest hatter. He made hats and employed three men. His principal assistant was Alex Harper, a mulatto, whom Mr. Cummings had bought as a slave in Virginia, and gave him his freedom. Alex worked faithfully and saved enough money to buy his wife, "Annie Alice," and become a freeman. After working for Mr. Cummings, Alex Harper set up business for himself, east of the present Parke State bank; and Thomas Boggs and Son made hats in a small building which stood on the lot now occupied by the east end of the Parke State bank building. Robert Mulholland also

made hats on the southwest corner of the public square.

Nathan Adkinson made fan mills for cleaning wheat in the part of the building allotted to him. The old sign read "Cummings & Adkinson," but they were not business partners.

Quite an extensive tobacco shop was conducted by Thomas Wright. He had five "run of presses," making pipe and twist tobacco and cigars. His cigars sold for ten cents a dozen, except his famous "Coyote" brand which retailed at 2-1/2 cents each. This cigar was known as the "Coyoguito," and was made from imported tobacco. The surplus stock was sold, "brand-water," an expression then in use to designate goods taken south on flat loads.

Three smaller shops were conducted in the forties. That of Mark J. Meacham, which was located where

dence of his son Edward and daughter, Miss Mary Lambert now stands. Mr. Lambert came to Rockville from Virginia in 1812 with the late John Ott. He was afterwards township trustee, and the records made by him are as perfect specimens of penmanship as can be found in the State.

Reuben Kendall came in 1830, starting his shop in a log building that stood on the National Bank corner. Vincent P. Bonal, a fine workman, who was also a carpenter, was employed there by Mr. Kendall, who afterwards built a much more extensive shop where T. P. Gabeler's marble shop now stands. Mr. Kendall made all kinds of furniture, having a complete system of lathes and tools for joining. He also made coffins. After the fire he built a large three story

store. He afterwards established a cabinet shop in Mattieville.

Before 1850 there were four tanneries or "tan-yards" in and about Rockville. Three of them were within the present corporate limits of the town. James Strain's was on the lot now known as "Lily Tree Park." John Alexander's was just west of Joseph A. Britton's residence, and Matthew Vance's was on Howard Avenue where the brick residence of W. H. Overman was afterwards built. An already related the tannery established by Robert McEwen was located near the home of Mrs. Margaret Nye.

Emo John Baker made chairs at a very early date, but discontinued this industry to take up his other trade, that of painting. J. B. Inna, father of O. J. Inna conducted a chair shop on ground that is now the intersection of Howard street and Howard Avenue (the Howard Street).

Two pork houses were busy during the season suitable for packing pork. McMillen and McMurtry, Isaac J. Stillman and others of the old time merchants conducted this business at different times.

Tailors were at one time so numerous that it was a common saying: "The town is full of drunken tailors on 'Blue Monday.'" Blue Monday designated the frame of mind of the proprietors of the tailor shops when their "hours" all got drunk on Sunday and "sobered-up" on Monday—entering up involving one day's loafing. Randall Burke, Samuel Fisher, Henry Ross and later F. W. Dinwiddie were proprietors of the tailor shops.

Blacksmithing was carried on by John Linkaverter, whose shop was at the corner of College street and Howard Avenue; Robert Hinchbraugh who had a large brick shop with three forges where the Methodist church now stands; Johnson S. White, whose shop was on the site of George Miller's residence, and Captain West, who had a shop on High street opposite the Aydelott residence. About 1853 John Aydelott came from Bellmore and established a large blacksmith and wagon shop at the corner of High and Virginia streets.

Wagons were made in an early day by Robert Hinchbraugh, who conducted the blacksmith shop as above stated. James S. Hozaer had a shop at the corner of High and College streets, where he continued to work until the early eighties. James I. Ticknor was at the head of one of the largest wagon and carriage shops in the State, which he conducted until about 1868. His shop of wagons stood on the ground now occupied by Simpson's Heavy stable, where wagons, carriages and buggies of a superior grade were built. The iron work was done in a shop to the rear of the two-story main building (now used by Miller and Oliver) on the north side where it was started in 1871 by William Paxton, whose cabinet shop was burned that year. The wood work, trimming and painting was done in this building. John Thacker came later and established a shop in Mattieville. He was also a fine workman.

George Hilliard had a cooper shop on south Virginia street opposite the residence of Lee McMillan. He sold his shop and millinery to James Daniel, who came here from Monroeville in 1861. Mr. Carlisle continued business there for about five years when he built a large shop on the Pennsylvania street just west of the large old home now the residence of Tom Cox. Carlisle and his son Daniel M. (Dutch) were both good cooper and worked with the force of men employed in the extensive business which it grew into before the de-



REUBEN KENDALL.
Born in Pennsylvania 1820; Died May 13, 1901.

the residence of Misses Ella and Ida Carlisle stands, employed five or six men. The hand devoted himself exclusively to the making of side-saddles, since our grandmothers would have called them. If seen riding parties, General John J. Meacham's shop stood on the east end of the lot now owned by John Linebraugh. General Meacham employed five hands and was himself a master workman. Jacob Windfall's shop was on the east side of the square.

"Cabinet makers were the men who made the beautiful old furniture which a subsequent generation discarded and would now swap their present furniture for one for the old, and give excellent "boot" besides. Joseph Lambert was one of the first and one of the best of Rockville's splendid ex-not makers. His shop stood on the lot where the resi-

dent building on the east side on ground now occupied by the Harrison building. Here he continued in the furniture and undertaking business. He was the first undertaker who lived in business in Parke County. Mr. Kendall remained in active business until his death in 1901, when for a time the business was continued by his sons, William and Harry J. Kendall. William Paxton began as a cabinet maker on the south side in the forties, and was in business for about twenty-five years. Joseph Thacker started a cabinet shop in a building on West York street, but did not long continue there, as he embarked in a more extensive business in 1867. This shop was afterwards owned by William Hinkledge, and then made into a church by the Catholic congregation. William Michaels had a cabinet shop on Ohio street where he made excellent furni-

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

of our home industries. Obediah Ayer had a coopering one mile north of town on the Narrows of Sugar Creek road, where he made barrels until he died in 1845. A circumstance, historical in its nature should here be related. When James S. Rogers made the wagon to be taken to California by Rockville's "Henry Shivers," he had a cooper, S. White, from town. White bolted the first one in a peculiar manner designed for the hard usage of three thousand miles, and these wagons, of the thousands driven across the plains in 1849, were the only wagons to make the journey without "tire trouble" or break down.

Charleson Britton, Julius Egbert, Robert Christian, William L. McMillin, John and Mark Bushong were early carpenters, who frequently cut their own timber with "saw-shaws." Most of the heavy shakers for the old American bridges were made in this manner by Britton and Egbert. The above named men built all of the oldest frame houses in Rockville. In the fifties William Humphreys and William L. McMillin, Jr. were young carpenters who had the advantage of recent inventions in the way of tools, machine-made nails and lumber ready to be dressed. Mr. Humphreys built many of the houses in Rockville erected in the fifties, among them the Walker place on High and Valhalla streets; the home of Allen Broadway; the residence of Levi Sildahl and the residence of the late Judge White. He built the large frame structure on the southeast corner of the square known as the "courtroom building" and the three story brick woolen factory which stood on the present site of Hinds's mill. He was succeeded by Isaac McAdams, who came in Rockville two years before the death of his employers in 1867. Mr. McAdams was the leading contractor and builder in the County for twenty years. Among the many monuments that stand to his credit are the finishing work of the Parke County court house, the remodeling of the Episcopal Presbyterian church, the Baptist church, Dr. Wirt's residence, and some of the buildings on the public square. Thomas Patton and James East were contractors and builders for several years after the war. George A. Woods assisted by his sons, William and Charles, and Pleasant Brown, did considerable building and carpenter work in and about Rockville. There were a number of excellent carpenters in the County in the fifties who built the many large two-story frame residences of that period, which speak of the prosperity of that generation. Among these were Henry Baker, John Hareley, William and John Hargrave and Robert Harrison of Portland Mills; William Jerome of Helms; Thomas Lane, John Adams, Edward Moreland, William Fields and E. W. Overman of Washington town ship.

Noah Homand, Moorea Smith, Thomas Bondman and John Richards were the owners of Rockville who conducted this important industry before the advent of factory made boots and shoes. They employed quite a number of hands.

Guns were made on the south side of the square by Richard Irwin, an Englishman, whose rifles were wonderfully accurate. Jacob Strickler had a gunsmith shop at the Cross Inn and four miles north of Rockville and Richard "Liver's" shop was at the mill site. To this day the rifles made by these men are in use for squirrel and target shooting and within their range they can't be excelled for close marksmanship.

Ice was put up on Williams Creek near the Nowlingtown ford seventy-five years ago by Pleasant Morris, who had a large ice house there. He retailed ice during the summer. In 1857 when Coffin and Davis installed the first soda fountain in Rockville ice was put up on the hillside back of the old mill. The ice was procured from Williams Creek and packed in an excavation cut in the hillside.

The first meat market in Rockville was somewhat intermittent in its business activities. It was a temporary frame structure at the southwest corner of the court house yard. Bettwick or "Red" Noel operated it, and it was

same location. The first regular meat market was established by Henry Smith, who was succeeded by his sons, Thomas and Henry. George and Charles Myers started a second meat market immediately after they came home from the army in 1865. Henry Lee, who was in business forty years in the early seventies, and Glenn and Cronin in 1881.

Perhaps the largest manufacturing venture ever attempted in the County from its organization down to the opening of the clay industry, was the woolen factory at Rockville. It was begun in 1845 and finished at a cost of \$29,000. A three and a half story

Solon Ferguson, who had a saw mill a few miles northwest of Rockville, bought it. Mr. Ferguson in those days hauled his logs to the mill with ox teams. The business grew from year to year and has continued. In the Ferguson family during forty years of the forty years of its existence, it is now known as the Ferguson Lumber Company (Incorporated), owned by Mrs. Solon Ferguson, Walter S. and William L. Ferguson. The company does an extensive business in structural iron, cast and gray iron, sheet iron, and constructs iron mill sites. Branch institutions are located at Montezuma and Howland.

Solon Ferguson was a man of forceful character—a man who in "pursuing what he preached" was sufficiently aggressive. His religious and moral convictions were never set aside from motives of expediency or popularity. He was diligent in his business to the day of his death when he was instantly killed while working near the boiler of the mill which exploded on the 24th of June, 1857, killing at the same time Edward Stranglin, son of Rev. Dudley Stranglin, and badly injuring Walter S. Ferguson.

Tenbrook, Magill and Company for a short while in the early seventies conducted the largest manufacturing business in the County. It was known as the stove factory, where stoves and heading were made from the fine oak timber, which up to that time had been little sought after. No less than forty men and boys were employed about the factory to say nothing if those engaged in hauling logs. It was a busy place indeed and was quite a factor in the town's prosperity; and when, one night in 1872, the cry of "fire" which had come to him a dreadful significance in Rockville, alarmed the people, followed by the word passed from lip to lip—"It is the stove factory!" the whole town turned out to save it. Men, women and children worked desperately, but to no avail. Stove making was never resumed; but it was replaced by a planing mill, saw mill and lumber yard. Associated with Mr. Tenbrook were William H. Hargrave and John T. Price. Then Mr. Hargrave and Garrett Tenbrook operated the saw and planing mill and various changes were made in the proprietorship until it was bought by Henry Finkle and then by William H. Grannin. Three years ago George L. Laney bought a half interest in the business and since then it has been known as the Grannin-Laney Lumber Company. Everything in the line of building material and many finished articles, such as gates, crates, etc., are sold. Buying and shipping logs is an extensive part of the business.

A large grist mill was built in Rockville in 1845 by Moore and Siler. It was built on the side of the ravine up which the Greenacote State road came into Rockville, and opposite the "mineral spring" which gushed its cool water from the low hills. The water from this spring was supposed to have medicinal properties; but when a pond was needed for the mill it was used for supplying the water which submerged it, and when the pond was drained 30 years afterwards no trace of the spring could be seen. Isaac J. Stillman, O. J. Ingle, J. M. Nichols, Wm. H. Thomson, James McEwen, Elizabeth Brothers, John L. Walker, Robert Inman, Robert Elmberger, James Russell, Andrew and William H. Robinson, and others whom I cannot recall, at different times either owned or operated "the mill." It was always called "the mill" by Rockville boys to whom it was an unceasing source of interest. To have



ISAAC McADAMS.

Born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, March 11, 1820. Member of 1st Regt. 10th Arkansas Cavalry, C. S. A. Died Parke County, Indiana, January 4, 1914.

customary for him to come to town before daylight on days following the slaughter of a beef. At dawn on such occasions he would blow loud and long blasts on a tin horn, whereupon

brick building, 30 x 80, was put up on the present site of Hinds's mill and equipped with the latest machinery then used for weaving woolen goods. This enterprise was financed by J. M. Nichols, William M. Thomson and James H. McEwen, but before it began operation the latter died (1868). Experienced weavers from Massachusetts factories were placed in charge, and the very best quality of cloth was turned out; but strange as it may seem, the very excellence of this output brought about the ruin of this, as it did all other like factories which produced honest shoddy cloth. They were not equipped for the manufacture of the shoddy goods, which soon after the advent of the Rockville factory were put on the market in such a manner as to be in close competition with the real article. But as this is not a discourse on political economy I leave the subject by stating the facts. Our factory, like practically all of our home industries of a bygone day, has long been quite a memory. And in recompense it should be here related that on New Year's night, 1868, before the machinery had been placed in the new factory, it was the scene of one of the most notable social events in our County's history—a grand ball in honor of the return of the soldier boys who by that time were nearly all home from the war.

In 1867 Joseph Chance established the first planing mill in Parke County. He conducted it three years and then



JAMES H. HOUSER.

the people who wanted meat would seize their buckets and proceed to market. Later the spectacle of Hinds's Millery in his wagon and the sound of his bell as he drove about the streets of Rockville, selling "ram, lamb, sheep meat, and mutton," be-

called it anything but "the mill" would have lowered the dignity and importance which it possessed as being the biggest thing in town. It was finally destroyed by fire in 1884, after having been a source of financial destruction to almost everybody who had anything to do with it. Why this mill, located "down" and not "up" as early in its history had a railroad built directly to its doors, was not profitable was always a marvel to those who considered the question.

It was, therefore, the opinion of many of the people of Rockville, when the proposition of constructing the Tolson Brothers, E. H. Calvin and George W., to build a mill here was broached that the venture would prove unprofitable. It was, however, the money was authorized to purchase the site and the Tolsons erected their splendid brick mill in 1838. However the Tolson Brothers were willing "in the manner here," and their mill has proved wonderfully successful. Connected with it is a large and perfectly equipped elevator, and they have mills and elevators in other parts of the county—at Mansfield, Mecca, West Union, Mountzema, Montezuma, Johnson and Marshall. Associated with them are Horace Heller and Charles O. Seybold, who have charge of the mills at Mansfield and Marshall.

Before the war Samuel N. Baker engaged for a time in the manufacture of stone pumps at his potter shop, which stood on the east end of the lot occupied by the residence of Charles H. Baker. The machine used for making the tubular sections of the pumps was afterwards adapted to the making of drain tile on a small scale—an engagement to Mr. Baker from John Ott and Harrison Anderson, who took most of the first output of old-fashioned "one-inch" tile. This tile was used in the county. At the close of the Civil War the Baker Bros. established the factory, making the tile with a machine operated by horse power. This factory was located in the northeast part of town, and for several years did a "hand office business." When a kiln was ready to "draw," farmers with their wagons would often be lined up waiting their turn to get the tile, which were sometimes so hot that they would burn the hands of those who took them from the kiln. The demand for the caused a number of inexperienced men to embark in the business, and tile were made for a few years in various places in the county. Baker Brothers sold their establishment to William H. Nye and Charles McEwan, but subsequently sold it to Levi Shilwell. The only permanent red tile factory established in the county is that of the Lee at Hellsboro, who understands every detail of the business. Two tile factories at one time made red drain tile at Sugar Creek township. Henry A. Myers manufactured tile on Section One, and William O., and John V. Carter's factory was on the southeast corner of Section Ten.

A. P. Viqueency and John Obaver established the marble cutting industry in Parke County, just after the Civil War. They were the only establishments of marble since were occasionally made by J. E. Stacy in Montezuma. A. P. Viqueency retired from the business in the early seventies and was succeeded by Joseph Obaver. The Obaver Brothers continued the business in the building until it was moved to the south side. Then they moved to the building in which John Hurko had made wagons on east High street. The Obaver marble works was succeeded by Goff and Gaebler in 1881. They had previously

been in business at Montezuma for about a year. Mr. Hoff died a few months after coming to Rockville and T. E. Gaebler became sole proprietor of the only marble works in the county.

Brick making was done "off and on" in or about Rockville from 1821 almost to the present time. Harrison Painter, Joshua Lang, Alanson Ticknor, John Palmer, James Barnaby, William Joiner were old-time brick-makers. John Jarrett engaged rather extensively in the business in the late sixties. He made the brick for the National Bank building, Abraham Darroch had a large brick yard east of the Mill addition to Rockville, and later Henry Leo had a yard north of

Brown's residence, and made into a large shop where fine bugles and carriages were fitted out. This establishment was purchased by the Foster Brothers who ceased work about 1880. David H. Webb and Allen M. Elliott made bugles for a short while in 1880 and '81.

Annapolis and the Antislavery

Joseph H. Connelly kindly consented to a request to write about Annapolis, and contribute the following: "In writing of the industries of Annapolis I will do the best I can. My first clear remembrance of things happening in Annapolis was the campaign of 1844 when Jas. K. Polk was the Democratic candidate and Henry

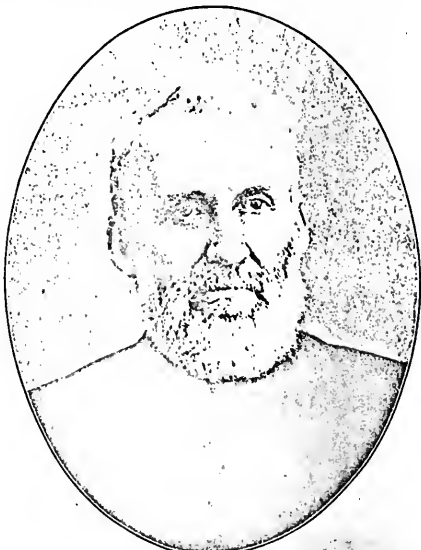
feet square, the lower story being about half under ground and in it the vats, coloring tanks and work benches for the banking and shaping of hats. I can not now say whether he made fur and alk hats. Up-stairs in that building in our early days Hunt kept the postoffice and a grocery. When children got tired at that office they had to leave a written order. Adjoining Hunt's lot on the west, Caleb Hundy had a tin yard, on the south side of the street further west, Calvin J. Evans made first-class of all kinds (except silver)—barrenia, tables, bedsteads and coffins, (the coffins being made only on order and to measure.)

All lumber was dressed by hand and the turning of bedposts, table legs and other pieces was in turning lathe by horse power. Next to Evans, David Connelly had a cooper shop in which most all kinds of wooden vessels were made, except tubs and buckets. All staves and heading were made from the timber in the woods by hand, piled and dried on the lot at the shop and staves were fitted for hoops and ferris by the workmen. The most pretentious part of the work was making lard kegs for E. M. Benson of Montezuma, and flour barrels for the Wright, or Hoekport Mill.

Next west of my father's shop was the harness and saddlery shop of Shoun Vestal. He had three or four workmen and made by hand all kinds of saddles and harness, and had quite a large trade. West of what was afterwards the store room of Samuel F. Finney for so many years, was a building in which pork was packed. It was some thing bought on foot, but also bought dressed. I have always understood that John Moulder and Thomas Woody, began the packing business, but in my day I especially remember it as under the management of Samuel T. Finney and Robert Finney, whose home was at Hellsboro. The pork was wagoned to Montezuma and shipped on the river to the South, in the west end of the town Abram Marks had a tin yard near present time than that of Caleb Hundy. The work was done by hand, no machinery being used except bark mill and with horse power to grind the bark.

In the street running through the town from north to south, just west of the M. E. church, was the carriage and wagon-making shop of George and William Hunt. They made wagons as well as carriages, but their specialty was bugles and carriages. All the work was done by hand, even the shoving of the spokes in the axle. In the building established a style of carriage which was known as the Friends Quarterly Meeting Carriage, Hubbard Woody and W. P. Stanley also made carriages and bugles and David L. Osburn made wagons.

When it comes to the pottery industry I am somewhat confused as to who were the beginners, but I remember that James and Crawford Laughlin, David Higgins and H. L. Archibald, son were the first in the business, which in a later date fell into the hands of John Welch and Alex. Lee, and finally continued by H. H. Atchison of the old name place. The clay was wagoned to the town from banks near which it was quarried. A distant Sugar Creek, where the material was wanted. Then a road in Eastern Illinois and as far north in this State as Covington, Illinois and Lafayette, at Wheeling. In the early days John Pickett had a wagon as did also John Moulder and James Taylor, then Aaron Marks and Thomas and John Woody, then Aaron Marks and James Taylor, his son-in-law, also Pickett and Hladley and after them



BOYAN PEARSON.

that addition. William Bracken and William Elliott were our last brick-makers. All the brick for the north and east sides after the fires and for the court house were made at Rockville. W. H. McCoy made the brick for the court house and Parks Hotel.

An industry, much more extensive than our people realize, is that conducted by Shannon & Haven. This company buys poultry which is dressed for shipment in a new brick building on Virginia street. For several years the business was carried on in the old Bump warehouse, which was removed to be replaced by the present building. Poultry is also dressed and shipped in large quantities by Pence & Pence at Calvin.

For forty years Leo McMillin engaged in the business of house-moving, doing all such work in Rockville, and most of it in the County. During that time Mr. McMillin moved many very large buildings, and accomplished some very creditable feats of mechanical engineering.

About 1870 E. J. C. Hildebrand established a carriage shop. The new school Presbyterian church was purchased by Mr. Hildebrand and moved to the lot now occupied by L. W.

Cloy the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and as I was less than six years of age, I may remember some things that never happened. I will locate the industries on main or streets so that I may not omit, if possible, any of them. First the East and West road—the Montezuma and Crawfordville road.

In the east end of the town, just west of the home of William Meris, father of Zimri Meris, was located a wooden carding mill owned by a man by the name of Taylor. He carded wool and made spinning rolls for the farmers; also the wool was carded, made into rolls, spun into yarn and woven into flannel and jeans. It was run by horse power. There was a great wheel on the south side of the building, 30 x 40 feet in diameter, which stood at an angle and with a tread so that when two horses were led up to a certain place on the side next to the building the weight of the horses led the wheel in motion, and so it continued so long as the horses remained and walked on the wheel and it was in gear.

Just west of this on the north side Fleet Hunt made men and boys' hats. He had a two-story building, about 30

Nathan Pickett; also Samuel T. Emery. These all kept stocks of goods that would supply the people in those pioneer days—dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, some hardware and such groceries as were necessary for household need. Not any canned goods, neither fancy groceries.

John P. Ephlin, Leonard Dunnington and George Dorrer made the boots and shoes of the times. Most of the boys went herefrom from the early Spring to the late Fall.

Wm. & Lalen Ribbottson began making of the round pump at the four roads south of Annapolis in 1813. The Ribbottsons sold out to Quincy Hoelke who continued the business for quite awhile. John Stafford used chain pumps in Annapolis in 1818; also Jos. A. Gurley in 1833-4. Wm. P. Stanley & Co. made the round pump in 1843; J. C. Ward and Jos. A. Gurley were also in the business and lately one Jefferson Jones. The round pumps were made by felling large poplars, sawing into suitable lengths, then splitting into pieces suitable for upper stock, which were put into lathes run by horse power and turned to proper size and also bored. The piping was also bored by horse power. These pumps were sold from wagons by Jos. A. Gurley, Marion Edmondson, Wm. L. McIntire and others through out this part of Indiana, from Terre Haute to Lafayette, and in Illinois from Paris to Danville. This business was of wide extent and there were few farms but what had an Annapolis made pump.

John Coffin, of Annapolis, replying to a request for information, says:

"I find that the first pottery west of Annapolis, was not the one built by H. A. Coffin at Coko Oven Hollow, but was at Foundry Hollow and built and run by Thomas Coffin and David Huggins. This plant was started in the early forties as near as I can find out in '41 or '42.

"The pottery at Coko Oven Hollow was not built until 1860. R. A. Coffin bought of Wm. G. Coffin thirty acres of land, which tract included Coko Oven Hollow, and in order to get means to start his pottery shipped clay to potteries by way of the canal to Delphi, Maunee, Covington, and Alliance. The year before he built the pottery he shipped 600 tons at one dollar per ton.

"Coko Oven Hollow is named from

the business conducted in it by Wm. G. Coffin in 1815-30. He also ran a foundry near by at a point called Mount Acton. He mined and coked coal at Coko Oven Hollow and wagoned it to Cincinnati, and would haul pig iron back to his foundry on his return trip.

The foundry at one time cast a cannon, which was used at a celebration in Annapolis, and, not unlike the Hull Moose party, went to pieces at the first shot. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

"In regard to the lease on the clay, or which would more properly be called a deed, which in fact it was, covered all the land belonging to Wm. G. Coffin, and included the clay on the land later bought by Robert Addison Coffin. This lease, or deed, was made to James L. Gapin for a small consideration. Gapin was quite a hatter and Coffin thought by leasing the clay to him he would become more interested in developing the clay industry.

"In 1833 Gapin started to California and died on board the ship, and was put in a sack and thrown overboard. The clay lease, or deed, fell to his brother, Stephen Gapin, who lived in the southern part of the State.

"In 1846 Welch and Lee, owners of the Annapolis pottery, bought the right of Stephen Gapin for all the clay in the Annapolis pottery would use in their business for one hundred dollars. This right has been deeded with the Annapolis pottery to its different owners down to George Elston, the present owner. Elston still owns the pottery, but sold the lease, or deed, to the clay at Coko Oven Hollow to John H. O'Boyle, who owns the Bloomingsdale pottery. This transaction took place two years ago.

"The Annapolis pottery was built by David Atchison in 1811, father of H. G. Atchison, who for several years was sole owner of the plant here and is still a citizen of our town."

The Coffin Foundry.

The following letter from W. G. Coffin to Exum Nowlin gives valuable information about the Coko Oven Hollow foundry.

Fairmount, Kas., July 5, 1881.

Exum Nowlin,

Parke County, Ind.

My Dear Friend:

There asks for a historical sketch of the old Sugar Creek foundry.

It was commenced in the spring of the year 1833 by Joseph Woolly and W. G. Coffin and my brother, Thomas T. Coffin, the firm name of Coffin, Woolly & Co. Woolly was succeeded soon after by William Ribbottson and he by Samuel Harvey; firm name changed to Coffin, Harvey & Co. We did a general foundry business and plow manufacturing, extensively for those times, our product going as far as Logansport north, Danville, Ill., on the west, Vincennes on the south and Hanville, Ind., on the east. We used an excellent article of coke as fuel made from coal mined on our land in what is yet termed Coko Oven Hollow. Our iron was procured mostly from Cincinnati and the blast furnaces in Ohio and Kentucky. T. C. Coffin was our principal moulder, while W. G. Coffin was also moulder, pattern maker, foundryman, machinist, blacksmith, carpenter, millwright, engineer, flat boat builder and Wabash River, Ohio and Mississippi River pilot. I also practiced dentistry and dealt out medicine to the sick neighbors in a very small way; was politician, stump speaker, member of the Legislature, both House and Senate, read law under Judge Bryant, was admitted to the bar, but only practiced to a very small extent, and I think I may safely say never was a great success or entire failure at anything. I built two steam saw mills on the land, hewing the timber, doing carpenter, millwright work and built all the engines except the boilers. I built flat boats on Sugar Creek, from three to eight in a year, and ran two a year to New Orleans for twelve years and finally wound up and quit on the general wind-up of flat-boating on the western river in 1848.

Went into the government service as agent of the copper mining on Lake Superior, and have been in government service as Superintendent of Indian Affairs or Indian attorney ever since, not continuously, but most of the time; have been shipwrecked on Lake Superior, water logged in the Gulf stream.

As a hogger I write all the Friends yearly meetings in the world, but once as a hogger I raised nearly twenty-four thousand dollars for the building of Kansas yearly meeting house and after all the vicissitudes of fortune, hairbreadth escapes, I am still hearty, hale and stout, stand up straight, walk with a light, springy step, at the age of nearly 83, with a reasonable pros-

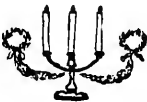
pect of more years to come, if it please my great Lord and savior to continue his wondrous goodness and mercy to one so utterly unworthy even to bow with submission and obedience to his will.

Very truly your friend,
W. G. Coffin.

Bellmore, as may be seen under "Business Beginnings," was a busy place fifty years ago. The Reed Brothers—Verry L. and Joseph—made wagons; John Turner manufactured pumps, made coffins, and was the local undertaker. After the war Isaac C. Hainp, who had formerly worked in Annapolis, started a cooper shop at Bellmore, and Thoma Meter made saddles and harness.

Along in the late eighties an agitation in favor of local creameries was started. The people of Bellmore and Bridgion neighborhoods became enthusiastic over prospects shown to be possible by results in Wisconsin and other states. While the subject was under discussion *The Rockville Tribune* warned those who proposed establishing creameries here that co-operative industries of this kind were only possible with people who had strong communistic tendencies. The only result was the loss of some subscribers to *The Tribune* and the building of two creameries. Both creameries were short-lived. However, a few years ago a creamery was established at Bloomingsdale under a system that conforms in conditions now prevailing among farmers, or rather, the wives of farmers, and it has proved quite successful.

The last tannery operated in the County was that of J. P. Hirschmiller in Sugar Creek township. It was located at Lusk's Springs when the place was the only postoffice in that part of the County. The large spring there furnished power for grinding tan bark, and is the largest spring in this part of the State. At this point was also located the tobacco manufactory of J. P. Anderson, which, when it was operated was the only business of the kind in the County. Albert Kretsch afterwards made cigars at Huevelin for about ten years. In 1882, A. W. Lundgren came to Huevelin, and for a time sold products from his father's factory in his store on the west side.



Steam Mills and Steam Saw Mills

BESIDES the grist mills already noted a number have been in existence and gone out of existence since the first steam mill was built in the County. Most of them have had more or less checkered careers. If by good or bad management they survived the transition period between the old-fashioned burr to the new roller process, another enemy—fire—has in many instances destroyed them. The mill at Howardsville is a conspicuous example. The first one erected there by Doty, Hill and Brothers, burned about 1875. After a lapse of several years Charles Tuttle, aided by a donation from the citizens of Howardsville, rebuilt the mill on the same site. He sold to a man named Snicek, who later came to H. P. Davis, who successfully conducted it for several years, making additions to it until it was a very complete plant, when the mill was again burned. After about one year Lewis Nevins bought the site and rebuilt on the same foundation another complete mill, which stood for perhaps 18 months, when it was burned, leaving only the old mill site—a dismal reminder of blasted hopes.

The McAnis mill at Montezuma did not survive the transition period, when many of the old types of steam mills were forced out of business. Before the introduction of the roller process an ordinary mill could be equipped for about \$1,000.00, exclusive of the mill-rick work. To equip such a mill for the roller process involved an investment of \$5,000.00 for machinery alone. Meanwhile all local mills were subjected to the severest competition of big mills favorably located, particularly after flour ceased to be retailed in barrels. The Montezuma mill owned by George W. and Henry McAnis in common with the others had to meet this situation. After it came the big mill built by Nordyke & Maroon in 1834. It had a disastrous financial history despite its powerful proprietors. It discontinued grinding flour in 1860 and was changed to a hominy mill, fell into the hands of a receiver and was sold to a Toledo Milling concern for the purpose of manufacturing meal from corn cobs as a filler and adulterant of stock food, a sort of food or animal food for food. It burned six years ago and on the ruins of the old mill the present Montezuma Mill and Elevator was built in 1912 by a corporation known as the Montezuma Mill and Elevator Company, Henry Lockhart, the developer being present in the stockholders.

The present mill at Howardsville was originally built in the old town. The statement is made that its machinery was taken from the mill at Helltown. After the railroad was built the machinery was again moved to the present site in Newblonding, Ind. It had a number of owners among them Thomas L. Nevins, of Harrods town, until it finally passed into the hands of the Hohm Brothers.

It was established by Barnes and Snyder at Judson early in that town's history. Robert Barnes, son of Edward Barnes, who conducted the old water mill at "Pin Hook," was its proprietor who he died. It passed into the hands of different owners, and finally was owned by A. H. McMurtry when it was destroyed by fire. James Hay built a mill at Millin in 1805, which early fell a victim to outside competition. In the early seven-

ties Charles Hays conducted it with an energy that promised well, but in a few years it declined and then went out of business.

Charles Fleischer, near Marshall became a town, moved the machinery from his water mill on Sugar Creek to the present site of the Marshall Mill. This mill met with the vicissitudes of all the others of its kind. It was at last taken over by the Hohm Brothers, who are now conducting it. The mill at Lena went out in the thirties—early in the game.

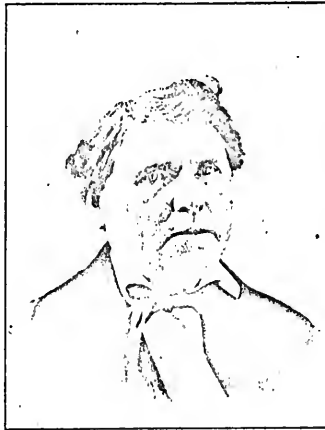
The Saw Mills

"Woodmen spare that tree,
Touch not a single bough,
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now."

From a sentimental standpoint we now come to a and page in the history of Parke County. Nobody who has not seen the dark reaches of principal for-

the exceptional variety of native forest trees in Parke County may be obtained from the following list furnished by Walter S. Ferguson:

Ash—White, Gray, Swamp,
Beech—White, Yellow, Red,
Cottonwood—Yellow,
Cherry—White,
Elm—Red-Slippery, Water, Hickory,
White,
Gum—Yellow, Black,
Hickory—White-Shellbark, Black,
Pignut,
Locust—Honey, Black,
Maple—Hard, Soft,
Oak—Water, Chinkapin, Scrub,
White, Red, Black, Pin, Spanish, Burr,
Poplar—White, Yellow, Blue, River-leaf,
Sycamore—White, Yellow,
Willow—Weeping, White, Yellow,
Walnut—Black, White,
Arbutus, Vign, Black Hawth, Buckeye,
Catalpa, Coffeenut, Cedar, Dogwood,



JOHNSON A. WHITE.

Blacksmith, Saw Mill Operator, and Leader of the First Band in Parke Co.

which survived the necessary clearing for cultivation and rail fencing—enough to encircle the world—can conceive of the majesty of the miles upon miles of woods through which the roads of the County less fifty years ago. A faint suggestion can be given by a sight of the big poplars and oaks at Turkey Inn, Lincoln hundred and thousands of such trees within sight of the roads along which one drove in 1840, and then any typical "hundreds" and thousands not in view. But at the close of the Civil War came devastation. First to fall was the black walnut, then the poplar, then the oak, then the hickory and ash, the sugar and beech, sycamores, and even oaks of unprintable variety. From the woodman had spared the saw mill man took; and those the saw mill man didn't take the lumber man is now loading on cars to take—"logs" that a pioneer wouldn't put in a pig pen are now in demand for some kind of lumber—nails and spalted reminders of the fact that even after all these years of wanton destruction Parke County's wonderful forests have not been entirely obliterated. An idea of

ed because the saw worked up and down inside of a frame called a bush. Such a mill was operated by Harmon Pulliam, not far from the Tubertonska hospital reservation, sawing oak for the plank run. They resembled the mills of the times—they sawed slowly. It is not certainly known when and by whom the first circular saw was used in the County, but it is generally supposed that Norel Hamilton's mill north of Helltown was the first to be so equipped. Norel Hamilton was not only a remarkable man in saw mill annals, but his record as a soldier in the Mexican War was distinguished. He was the first man over the mountains at Hellen Gate, when the Castle of Chapultepec was assaulted and captured by the American army operating against the City of Mexico. For this gallantry he was given a certificate of merit by President Polk, which is now the valued heirloom of his daughter, Mrs. John Hillman. The Mississippi rifle he carried at Hellen Gate is also a heirloom. Inclosed in his oak is a bullet that would have killed Hamilton had his trusty rifle been anywhere but in front of his body at the right instant. He was the victim of enough saw mill accidents to kill a half dozen ordinary men. His vitality was such that he survived them all, and at the age of 70 he was serving as postmaster at Helltown in 1840.

James Hostwick, the Wright Brothers, and William Blackledge had saw-mills in the neighborhood of Rockville in the sixties. Hostwick's mill was near Hellen; the Wright mill just south of the residence of the late P. P. Noel, and the Blackledge mill on Williams' Creek, near the Nowlingtown bridge.

Johnson S. White operated a saw mill three miles south of Rockville on the E. & C. railroad in the sixties and early seventies.

Frank Payne has the distinction of having conducted the largest saw mill operation of any man in Parke County. He began with a big mill at Judson in 1871; he also conducted a mill on Section 14, Greene Township; two at Plataville, and one at Rockville. After sawing in Parke County until lumber became too scarce for his scope of operations, he went to Mississippi and Alabama, where he completed a term of over thirty-five years of continuous saw mill business.

At the time Mr. Payne was in business in the County, Charles Fleischer had a large mill near Sugar Creek in Howardsville. The present mill near the home of Mrs. Kitty Burke, and the mill north of Byron were also in Howard Township. The latter was conducted by Robert Lockhart, who bought a fine body of lumber near M. G. Sullivan's residence, to be worked into a box factory for the Studebakers. Mr. Lockhart lost all his financial resources in this venture. Samuel DeLano had a mill in Liberty Township at this time; H. A. Myers and Ell Wendall, W. G. Gardner and John Taylor had mills in Sugar Creek Township. Charles Fleischer also conducted a mill at Cus's Ford on Sugar Creek. This mill was so located that all the annual fell over the rock ledge, where the bridge now stands, into Jordan's mill. He floated away in a mill started by Huff and Junk in Sugar Creek Township forty-five years ago used the first circular saw in that part of the County and used the first horses, instead of oxen,

To keep track of the multitudinous saw mills that from time to time have existed in every part of the County would be hopeless. Many of them were portable, "muley" mills, or temporary structures for sawing some particular tract of timber, such as the saw mill erected a half mile south of the Narrows of Sugar Creek for the purpose of sawing the first lumber sold by John Lusk, (\$30,000); and the mill at East Rockville, put there to saw the Maxwell tract, one of the hat considerable bodies of timber sold in the County. One such mill was Parke's aristocratic in its operations. It sawed nothing but black walnut. It was located on Daniel Strango's land near New Discovery, and ceased work when all the walnut timber in that section was sacrificed to the lumber market that demanded the life of every black walnut tree on the face of the earth.

The first steam saw mills were like those already sawing by water power, and were called "snub" mills; so call-

THE

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

for logging. This mill bought 500 paper trees at one time for one dollar each—trees like those at Turkey Hill.

Frank states on an early survey. He had a "snorter" mill west of Madison in 1841, then he went in the 31st Regt.

discriminating judge of stone, its output was used in building all over the country. Lawrence and Jefferson Vanfossen by their excellent work helped give the stone its reputation locally. Mr. DeVos separated with great care the six different shades of

up to standards. Operation soon ceased, and the company failing to meet its obligation to the Holms, the property again reverted to them in 1892, just one year from its purchase—February 15, 1891. The railroad, however, continued to be used for the

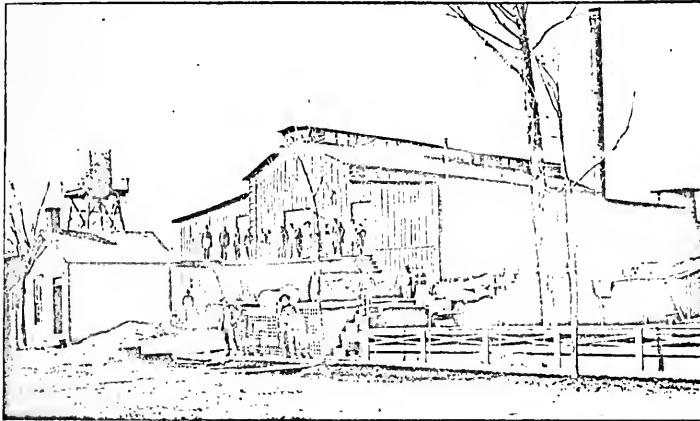
County. The foundation of the Presbyterian church was obtained on Will Hill creek at a quarry then owned by E. A. Pucht, about one mile northward of the present site for the foundation of the court house was quarried on Little Haccoon at the farm of Harvey Adams. Henry Hargrave with Samuel Ferrar, quarried stone in the Wildman Hollow, a species of blue stone which was largely used for foundation work forty years ago. The stone lay in thin strata. An excellent paving stone was quarried near Sugar Creek thirty years ago by William Houghkirk. The Vandelin Hollow company, for a time, operated a blue-stone quarry close to its track in Greene Township near the home of Edward Oldale. Few people are aware as they drive through Wildman Hollow that they are passing over one of the finest deposits of glazing clay in America. This clay in pottery parlance is called "slip." Stone-ware is given a beautiful sleek finish with it when properly burned. The Baker Brothers used this slip clay for over thirty years, and frequently shipped it in barrels to the potteries in Ohio.

In the meantime the Mansfield mill had been much improved. It was completely rebuilt, and in 1894 equipped with a roller process, the first mill in the County to adapt itself to new conditions. A steam engine was put in to operate the mill when the stage of water became too low, but this auxiliary is no longer needed. In 1913 a concrete dam was constructed—a month's 258 feet long, 7 feet six inches wide at the base, and 28 inches at the top, and seven feet high. All this enormous stone was built in 40 working hours with a force of thirty five men with teams to haul material to the dam site. Weather and creek conditions were ideal, and the work began on September 3, was finished on the 14th. The great flood in January, 1914, had washed up an unusually large and fine bar of gravel just below the dam. The long drought of the succeeding summer made the creek as low as it had ever been known to be. The dam was put down on its solid sandstone foundation, also the rollers and flat ladder, and the stone "set," long before there was a raise in the creek.

OUR GREATER INDUSTRIES.

Although the natural resources of Parke County were known before the war when Professors Brown and Cox made a geological survey of the County, and later when Captain John T. Campbell had supplemented that survey with a fund of knowledge about its geological formations, no attempt was made to develop on a large scale the great wealth of shale and clay that abounds in inexhaustible quantities. Boring for oil was tried when the petroleum craze struck the County before the war. In fact when natural gas was the dream of every community in Indiana, "gas wells" were bored at Rockville and Montezuma; both struck mineral water, but the well at Rockville was at an altitude too high for it to flow. This water was counteracted at about 3100 feet at Rockville and the well was continued on its course toward China, 2,600 feet before it was given up as hopeless. Then a local well proposed to sell it for post holes.

The plaster clay manufacturing company is located in Mecca adjacent to the hills from which the clay is taken. It is to this manufactory that Mecca owes its greatest growth. Wm. H. Deacon commenced building in 1853 and began the manufacture of sewer pipe in January, 1890, with a twenty-eight foot down draft kiln, and in



SISSON FERGUSON & SONS' MILL FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN TWENTY YEARS AGO.

went to the war. Upon his return he started a mill at Jessup, then he moved to Bridgton. William White operated quite extensively at Lena, Bridgton and elsewhere about 25 years ago.

Peter Rutledge, who came to Parke County immediately after the Civil War, conducted the Ferguson mill northeast of Rockville in Washington Township, for a long while. He was at one time liberally engaged while sawing.

The first "band mill" in the County was that of Murray Bros. and Thomas Seely at Marshall. Charles Fleta farmer was also connected with the saw mill at Marshall, and Elias Owen for several years managed the "band mill." Later William and Winfield Rowlands had a mill at Marshall.

George Boswell, one of the best saw mill and lumber men of his day established a mill at Bloomington not long after the railroad began. Thomas Evans, "an good a sawyer as every stick a saw into a log," according to Frank Payne, for a long time conducted the Bloomington mill.

The saw mill industry, compared with its former magnitude, is a thing of the past. A few mills are yet at work completing the destruction of the remnant of our forests. Holms Bros & Co. have a mill at Mansfield; Idona Armstrong at Judon; Wilbur Marshall at Mecca; Arthur White at Montezuma and Mr. Sellers at Lena.

STONE AND CLAY.

One of the first industries in the County to attract outside capital was the stone quarry on the Creek from Mansfield. I could say north of Mansfield were it not for the fact that there seems to be no point of the compass there. Nobody but a native knows anything about directions at that place. Everybody else is hopelessly "turned around." This stone quarry was developed by Wolf and Son, under the management of Louis Bereto, a skillful stone mason and a

color and thus made an outside reputation for the quarry. The stone was hauled in wagons and shipped from Carbon. In 1891 a company of Chicago promoters bought mill quarry from Holms & Sons, a branch railroad

shipment of flour, rock, and some stone until 1896, when the track was removed.

A very superior deposit of glass sand has been developed in the hills of Big Haccoon opposite Roseville. The



NORVAL HAMILTON.

With the Mississippi Rifle he Carried at Hellen Gate.

quarry was opened some years ago by Henry Crawford. A railroad switch was built from the Vandelin line to it. About seven years ago the plant was purchased by Paul Kuhn of Terro Haute. Its output has been used by glass factories and rolling mills.

Hard stone of good quality for building purposes is found all over Parke

August, 1868, increased the slope from one to the kilns to 15 kilns, and commenced to build the No. 2 shop in January, 1869. Mr. Bee organized the Wm. E. Dea Clay Mfg. Co. with a capital of \$100,000.00, and surplus of \$25,000. Since that time he has built 12 kilns, four kilns at Plant No. 2, and 7 three-way kiln kilns at Plant No. 1, making 21 kilns. It turns out now on an average of 3 to 3 1/2 kilns per day or about 100 kilns per year and ships on an average of 10 cars of material per day. The company ships the material to Indiana, Illinois, and the Northwest. It has the largest sewer pipe factory west of Akron, Ohio. The officers of the company are: Wm. E. Dea, President; Geo. W. Dea, Vice-President; John F. Keenan, Treasurer; Charles B. Walker, Secretary.

The big industry at East Meera in the Indiana Sewer Pipe Co. It is located just east of the old mill and woolen factory and the dear old fishing place "below the dam." The raw material used is gray shale and the clay. The Indiana Sewer Pipe Co. was organized in the fall of 1897. The plant was constructed the following summer and commenced the manufacture of clay products in October of the same year, and has been in operation ever since. The products of the clay products manufactured by the company are sewer pipe, wall coping, drain tile, blue lining, and chimney tops. The yearly output of the plant is nine hundred cars. The present officials are: President, A. J. Gilbert, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President, Wm. A. Bink Hill, Ohio; Secretary, L. H. Kreiter, Chicago, and Superintendent, Pearl G. Davis, Meera.

The Marion Brick works, east of Montezuma, was originally established at Madison; but the decline of agriculture in that county, led the proprietors to locate the branch in Parke County. It was established here in 1898, and conducted by the original company until two years ago when it was sold by receiver to the company now owning it, of which V. H. Warchester, of Chicago, is President.

The gravel east of Montezuma is of extra good quality. This gravel has been used by all the railroads passing through the inexhaustible deposits. The coal railroad also procured gravel near the Amesburg road, southeast of Montezuma. This gravel was operated by the Christian Construction Co., and Finabarger, Thomas Wilson, and the Montezuma Sand and Gravel Companies.

S. G. Cogbill established the National Drain Tile Company near Montezuma in 1876, in partnership with Perry House. This industry was operated for a number of years on ground adjacent to the Marion Brick Works. The lease expiring, the plant was abandoned. Mr. A. Connor was general superintendent and manager and still lives in Montezuma.

John Hamilton operated a tile shingle plant in Montezuma, and for a while shingle and permanent roofs were made from these tile, but the industry did not prove profitable. Montezuma has a medicine shop where quite an extensive business is done, the proprietor being A. E. Hildegarde a very competent mechanic.

The Blountville mining factory was incorporated April 6, 1861. The original promoters of this institution were B. F. Hill, H. M. Brown, Lot Pleckett, Mahlon Reynolds, Wallace Hobson, Wm. H. Kessler, Mahlon Lindley, Albert Nowlin, Chas. Keracy, T. E. Coffin, Stanton Nowlin, F. S. Ely, H. H. H. W. Harvey, Edwin Morris, Lyda and John T. Blair. After running a few years a company

led by Geo. W. Hughes of Hume, Ill., took over the management, and with Mr. Hughes were Dr. J. G. L. Myers and R. F. Hill. These gentlemen did a large business for a time, and afterwards the plant was taken over by the "C" company of Indianapolis, who last year sold it to W. H. Webb.

In 1868 Arthur Zimmerman, of Brazil, promoted a clay works at Blountville, associated with John

A. Duff. The plant is now owned by John C. Dyke of Indianapolis.

One of the largest contracting firms in the State is that of King Brothers of Montezuma. George W. King, the father of the enterprising sons, was a railroad foreman and bought his own value of industry early in life. The firm has since operated under the firm name of King Brothers. One of their largest contracts was with Fisher and Allison for the construc-

tion of the Speedway at Indianapolis, which is pronounced one of the best of automobile race courses in the world. The firm also had a large contract with the government for the grade work at Fort Benjamin Harrison, and did an extensive lot of railroad construction work in the South. The father died in 1872 and Charles and John D. have since followed him. The surviving sons are Carlos C., George and Edward.

Coal Mines and Coal Miners

COAL mining was carried on in a small way in Parke County seventy years ago, and long before the war coal was taken from the Westfield, Illinois, Township. William Harrison, grandfather of W. P. Harrison, came to Parke County in 1852 from Columbus County, Ohio, and bought the farm where W. P. Harrison now lives. The man who owned the land then was stripping coal and burning the stone used for plastering. Coal was not then used for domestic purposes in this county. W. P. Harrison says:

"My Grandfather Handfield was the first man to mine coal in the County. In the winter of 1852-53 he put it up in a barrel box and raised it up by a hand wheel. About 1851 or '55 John Duff came and worked for my grandfather in the coal bank. Coal at that time was hauled by wagons as we did in the early days of the sixth year. Sometime in the sixties a small car of coal was hauled to Rockville and shipped to New York, and that was the starting of the extension of the railroad north. In 1871 the switch was laid on the old Sand Creek track. It was started which employed three or four hundred men and shipped as much as 20 to 25 cars per day. In 1882 W. P. Harrison and a company of four other men opened the mines on the Harrison farm, and in a year or so Harrison bought the other men out and has been shipping coal since that time. He opened the second vein in 1896, and there is a vein or more access to mine yet. By this account there has been coal mined for the past 48 years on this farm and coal was shipped before that, but I can't say just how long, but would think it took 15 or 20 years, by the size of the space they had worked. There is still coal and clay and shale enough to make a good sized brick plant in this county, or more years on the Harrison farm."

THE SAND CREEK COAL FIELD.

The first mining on a large scale was begun on Sand Creek, about four miles northwest of Rockville, early in 1872 by the Sand Creek Coal Company. Wm. H. Nye of Rockville, was interested in this company and the town which soon sprang up about the old home of John Harty, Martin Nowling and John August Nye. Wm. H. Nye and the Dufours who assisted him in the work were Frenchmen. The houses in which the French miners lived were called "Frenchtown," as distinguished from Nyeville; the post-office was called "Nyeville," and the mine by the Sand Creek Coal Company was operated on a large scale for ten years.

A switch was run from the main line of the L. C. & S. W. railroad up Sand Creek to the mine, which were "open" mines.

Not long after the new mines were opened Nyeville became quite a town. In 1876 it was estimated that between 500 and 600 people lived there. Wages were high—81.25 per ton and the miners were good specimens. About the end of the 80's, or 1890, a new monthly came to Rockville. These early miners were men of a much higher average of intelligence than those employed in large inland industries now. They lived well, and dressed well, and they also dressed their wives and children well. An example of their disesteeming taste in matters of dress and diet was their use of olive oil. Nobody in Parke County had ever used olive oil for culinary purposes. The Nyeville miner, who was well-to-do, and a gentlemanly, unpretentious, and would have no other, and no other kind could be "worked off" on them either, for they were gentlemen who knew.

Louis Grinley in 1872 first built a house and a burning tower for the purpose of opening a mine on the Howe land; but he found no coal there. Then he bought about forty acres of John Campbell, an old settler who lived on the corner where the mill turned off leading to Moreland's Mill. He tore down the Apple, and moved it to Sand Creek Station, opened the mine on the Campbell land, and for more than fifteen years continued to operate this mine. He was associated with George Shurtle for a while and then with John Falcher and Samuel Grinley. The coal from the French mine was used for the railway locomotives and was far the best steaming coal that could be procured for this purpose.

Among the first of the railroad operations at Sand Creek was the mine conducted by David Coulter and George Shurtle. It was a smaller mine than either the Sand Creek or French mine, but it was quite successful. It was conducted but a few years, during which time it netted considerable surplus for the proprietors.

In 1882 Edward Nicholas, with his brother and brother-in-law, opened a railroad mine on the west side of Sand Creek about seven miles from town. It was then sold to the Henry Crawford, or the railroad which he was building and was called the Wyandotte Coal Company. Henry Crawford afterward headed the Parke County Coal Company and the Glass Sand Plant in the same year. Henry Moore subsequently purchased this mine and a large body of land with it. He operated it for a while assisted by his son, H. B. Moore; the latter had some charge of it for several years preceding the death of his father. In 1912, and is now conducting it. It should be stated that the Sand Creek Coal Company leased the mine

to George Hodgson, and also leased its No. 2 mine to Nicholas and Company, and that the latter went to Mississippi when the mine was opened in 1882. George Hodgson was a man of strong character. He subsequently moved to Rockville and lived here until his death, May 6, 1893.

John Harty, who opened his first mine, or "bank" as it was generally called, nearly seventy years ago, continued to operate it until his death, and it is still owned and operated by his widow and sons. Mr. Harty was himself a miner, a very conscientious one, too, and would never permit anything but clean coal to go from his bank. He continued to work his mine on a small scale for ten years after the mining at Sand Creek was done by railroad methods. Then he attempted the more modern scope of operations but he did not continue long on that account, preferring to conduct a smaller and to do a better business. For a long time he worked about 20 miners.

In the early eighties John Hensch purchased what was known as the "Jim Young's Forty," and for many years worked it successfully. Mr. Hensch mined a south-coal, probably the larger part of which was taken by wagons at the bank and delivered in Rockville by the proprietors on public and private contracts. John Hensch went to Nyeville about 1872, and it was there he learned mining. He still resides at Nyeville, but has leased his mine.

The life of Parke County's pioneer miner, John Harty, was one of romance combined with persistence and arduous struggle for success. He was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1825, the exact date of his birth being unknown. When a lad of nine years he was placed in the Vorkshire mines to make his livelihood. He began by working in a small box, and later on as a common laborer until he was 22 years of age, when he decided to cast his fortunes in America. A friend and co-laborer had preceded him to this country, and implored Mr. Harty to bring his friends' wife and small children along with him. Hance was engaged for Mr. Harty, the woman and small children, at Liverpool for New Orleans in a sailing vessel. Soon after leaving Liverpool a terrific gale came up and the vessel was driven on a rock shore. Harty and the crew, under pretense of going for help, rode away in the life boat, leaving the passengers to almost certain destruction. Fortunately the ship was slighted by another which took the passengers on board, and the passengers were rescued. The vessel was chartered for the passengers; but exciting events were still to come. While only a few days out, the crew mutinied; a terrific battle ensued between the captain and some loyal passengers engaged in this encounter, assisting the cap-

turn to quell the mutiny. The mutineers were finally overpowered, and were dealt with summarily, and after many days of hardship the vessel anchored at New Orleans. By the time Mr. Batty and his charges had reached New Orleans, he was completely without funds with a river trip to St. Louis ahead of him. He was somewhat daunted by the exigencies of the ocean, but contrived with the assistance of a stevedore to work as a stevedore for his passage, and for his friends' wife and children. The party was met at St. Louis by his friend, who procured work for Mr. Batty on a coal mine in the mines in and about St. Louis. Mr. Batty worked in Missouri for some time, and then came to Parke County to a place where Nyeville has now located and engaged in the coal business.

Mr. Batty was married twice. His first wife died, his second wife, Ann Batty, survived him. Few men who have engaged in the business of mining have enjoyed the sterling reputation for probity, honor and integrity, as did John Batty. His name was a synonym for honesty and fair dealing.

Up to a short time before he died, he was a familiar figure in and around the place of business, still conducting his operations with much of his former vigor and energy.

I have said that the miners who worked at Nyeville forty years ago were of a type different from the miners of today. This was due to the fact that they were mostly from France and British Isles. There were also many American born miners and a few from Continental Europe. Such men as Jack Infour, John Henry, David Baskley, John and George Fleming, Edward Nicholas, Robert McIntyre, Morgan Roberts, George L. Potts, Thomas Hingham, and others, were typical of a sturdy unshakable that characterized most of those old time miners. They took an active interest and an active part in public affairs. Edward Nicholas has served four terms as sheriff of Parke County. John Henry, Robert McIntyre and Jack Pott were repeatedly nominated by the Democratic party for that office.

The Parke County Coal Company

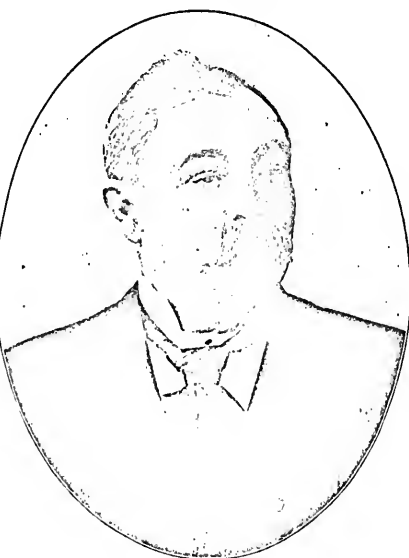
BY H. M. JOHNSON.

In the early seventies, Joseph Martin, who had located at Brazil, Indiana, and was working in the black coal, came to Rosedale and discovered what his long experience as a miner proved to him was a valuable coal deposit, located in the hillsides just north of Rosedale. He acquired title to a small territory, and proceeded to mine the coal in a small way, selling mostly to the farmers and the few residents of Rosedale. In a few years he succeeded in inducing the officials of the railroad company to try some of the coal on their engines. It proved to be so well adapted to the use of the engines of the railroad were attracted by it, and they proceeded to organize the Parke County Coal Company for the development of the field. Mr. Martin was made manager of the enterprise, having complete control of the development. It was due to his successful management and large operations of the Company that the town grew from the small hamlet it was to the prosperous and thriving town it is now. The company built the large number of houses for the accommodation of the men employed in the mines. Later most of these men, through the good work that was furnished them, were enabled to buy their own homes, and the company sold of most of their houses and property in the town until they have very few houses to rent.

While Mr. Martin conducted his affairs the Parke County Coal Company opened up twelve coal mines and operated eleven of them. They were located as follows: Numbers 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11 at and near Rosedale; Numbers 3, 4, and 7 at Mitchell, Indiana; and Number 10 at Heckland in Vigo County. Mine No. 12 is now in operation at Rosedale, and employs 375 men.

The mines at Mitchell were opened up to develop a hitherto field of an excellent domestic coal, which became known far and wide for its good qualities. For a number of years this little town was thriving and prosperous. Several hundred men were employed in the mines and lived in the town, either in the "Upper" or "Lower" houses. The houses were two-story cottages, some 75 to 100 of them, built by the coal company for the employes, and they constituted practically all of

her people did not do to suit her, she immediately proceeded in chastising them in regular Southern fashion. "Sugarfoot" was an unusually big black negro measuring about six and one-half feet tall and large in proportion. When "Sugarfoot" went on a rampage everybody else took a back seat. Wyatt Reed was the one with the big mouth, pearly teeth, and sunny disposition; laughing, good natured; he was a general favorite with everybody. Leo Phillips was his particular friend, the banion to this Pythian, and his equal in disposition. Meredith Quarta was the polished negro in Indiana, the Iron Drummer and the Lord Chesterfield of the whole settlement. Everybody called him "Mister." Many other equally interesting could be mentioned, such as Sammie, Leroy Payne, Albert Hunter, H. P. Lewis, who died from a blow on the head (3) and many others. "Sugarfoot" was killed



JOSEPH MARTIN.

the town. There were church and school buildings and some business places. Work was steady, money plentiful and spent very freely. About 1884 there was a big strike. The differences between the men and the company were so great that there appeared no possibility of a settlement being reached. Finally four hundred and sixty Virginia negroes were imported to break the strike. Some of these were men, some were women, and some neither men nor women. Then opened a new period in the history of mining in Parke County. Fights between "niggers" and whites were frequent. Riots often broke out. Saloons were shot up and smashed. Mitchell at that time was the real west town of Indiana. Twenty policemen from Terre Haute were required to maintain order. A number of original characters came to Parke County in that bunch of Virginia negroes. "Big Sam" was a black wench said to weigh 250 pounds, who was the boss of the settlement. When any of

in a fight at Coville, Leo Phillips killed Charlie Markins at Burnett, was sent to the penitentiary for life and died there. The others have become scattered and very few, if any, now live in Parke County. The strike was broken and work resumed at the mines. But that method of settling differences was unsatisfactory, both to the company and the employes, and it has never been used since. More satisfactory methods have been employed and for a great many years no colored people have been allowed to work in the mines of the company. In a few years the coal was so worked out that it was not available in paying quantities, and the field was abandoned. What was once a populous town is now a country neighborhood. A somewhat similar coal to the Mitchell coal has been discovered in other localities, and it has been given the same name as the coal that was mined in the Mitchell neighborhood so many years ago.

After having been at the head of

the Parke County Coal Company for about twenty-three years, Mr. Martin's health failed and he resigned from the active management. It being necessary for him to go South to a milder climate due to his rheumatism. He died at St. Petersburg, Fla., April 8, 1913. Since his retirement the company has changed hands and is now owned by Charles Mitchell, president; H. V. Marshall, general counsel; M. H. Johnson, vice-president; and general manager, and Otto Frey, secretary and treasurer.

A brief history of the life of Joseph Martin would no doubt be of interest to almost every resident of Parke County, as he was an unusually strong character, and was known to almost every man, woman and child in the County. He was born at Congersburg, in Somersetshire, England, in October, 1820. At the age of twelve he set out to seek his fortune, destined to be found at Rosedale after a long series of wanderings. He first went to Wales, where he labored in the iron mines. At the age of twenty he joined the British navy, where he served with distinction, abandoning the service at Vancouver Island, and going to Washington Territory. From the Puget Sound he sailed to San Francisco and to Mount Diablo, where he worked in the coal mines. In 1841 he fell a victim to the gold fever and left the coal mines to take up gold mining in Sierra and Plumas counties, California. He went East in 1845, arriving in New York City in June. He was later located in Allegany County, Maryland, Steubenville, Ohio, Brazilwood and Hamilton, Illinois. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States at Joliet in 1848. He moved to Brazil, Indiana, in 1871, followed his avocation of coal mining and in 1872 located at Rosedale, where he discovered the vein of coal mentioned above and where he lived until his death.

Mr. Martin's early coal operations in Parke County were in connection with Thomas Barnes of Jessup, one of the most substantial citizens of the County in his day. Following their operations the Parke County Coal Company was organized. Mr. Martin in connection with W. H. Howe of Chicago, opened up one of the largest and best equipped mines in the Heckland field, which is still in operation. This was after Mr. Martin had disposed of his Parke County Coal Company's interests.

THE BROSSETTE OR CONVULSIVE MINES.

About 1887 Rosedale, which until the building of the Chicago and Indiana coal railroad, had retained its old pioneer aspect as a town, experienced a sudden transition. It was due to the location of a big mining enterprise near the town by the Brazil Black Coal Company. Another or changes was one which obliterated, or sought to obliterate, the historic name of Rosedale. The name was changed to "Loxville," and as Coville it was known until a few years ago, when a citizen of the County, mindful of the historical importance, "remembers not the ancient landmarks of your fathers" appeared before the Board of Commissioners and petitioned that the name of the first County seat be restored. An order was entered changing the name back to Rosedale. Some of the County papers do not permit any other name to appear in their columns in speaking of the town, and it is to be hoped that in time it will only be known as it was known when it was first known to the first town in Parke County.

The Brazil Black Coal Company con-

tinued for a number of years at Roseville, developed and worked out their territory and abandoned it. This left the field practically to the Parke County Coal Company, which is still operating its No. 12 shaft west of Roseville and south of Roseville. A small shaft is also now in operation in the south part of what is known as the lower part of the town, in which John Davis of Annapolis is interested. The Parke County Coal Co.'s territory almost touches the old Brazil Block Coal Company's territory, and later developments by the Walsh Valley Coal Co. at Lyford, began but a mile or two west of the Brazil Block territory.

THE CASEVILLE FIELD.

Along in the early nineties the town of Caseyville began to figure in the history of Parke County. It was situated on Section 31, Union Township, just north of the Clay County line. Its career is like the boom towns of the West, which sprang into sudden existence in flush times of gold mining and then began to decline. At one time Caseyville, or Diamond, as the postoffice was called, had a population of over 1,200. From 1880 to 1912 it was the principal factor in a certain kind of politics that unfortunately fanned the elections of the County. Caseyville in its heyday days had 14 saloons. The town is now only a shadow of its former greatness.

The mining operations at Caseyville were conducted on a large scale. The Brazil Block Coal Co. was early in the field, also Zellar, McTellan & Co., of which William H. Zellar was President. Mr. Zellar is still President of the same Company, which is now operating one of the largest mines at Hicksville. James McTellan, who was President of the Brazil Block Coal Co., rose from a subordinate position in the operations of Caseyville to President. A number of mines were operated in Parke County, generally known by numbers. The thirty mine and the Snookville mine, which is still being worked, were among the mines in the Caseyville field. The coal mined there was "second vein," and an old miner says the top vein has not yet been touched.

The Otter Creek Coal Co. also operated at Caseyville. This Company was under the direction of W. H. Zimmerman, a well known coal wagoner of Brazil.

THE LYFORD FIELD.

An already stated coal mine in the bluffs near Clinton Locks. It

was about 1850 that the mines at Lyford began to be developed on a large scale. One of the finest veins of coal in the country was developed there, about 6 feet, but its roof in parts was not good. A mine was opened by the Walsh Valley Coal Co. Its first President was Judge Moffet, of Paxton, Illinois; W. H. Lyford, for whom the town laid out and platted was named, was Vice-President and general counsel of the C. & E. L. railroad. This mine was owned by Illinois capitalists, who first and last sunk \$200,000 in it. They then ceased to operate it and leased to the new Kentucky Coal Co., which continued to operate it until the stock of the company came into the hands of Max Eichberg, of Chicago, who operated it under the name of the Walsh Valley Coal Co. for a few years. Mr. Eichberg also had an idea of reopening the Minshall coal field, but he afterwards abandoned it. The Lyford mines then came into the hands of Thomas O'Gara of Chicago, and a large part of the Walsh Valley holdings were transferred to Mr. O'Gara. This part was afterwards operated by the Vienna Collieries Company, which was succeeded by the United Coal Company, now in the hands of the Federal Court at Chicago. Its dikes are down and the mines are abandoned.

The Walsh Valley Coal Co. still owns some seven or eight hundred acres of undeveloped coal land lying under the surface of the late John Huxford land and surrounding territory. Drillings show that this field extends as far north as the north line of the lands of Mrs. Aquila Lavery, including the major part of the estate of the late Samuel D. Pettit and the farm of Charles Daily.

THE MECCA COAL FIELDS.

Samuel L. McCune in 1880, in connection with the Shirkley family, opened a mine in the hills east of old Mecca. Mr. McCune operated the mines quite extensively for several years, then leased it to the Otter Creek Coal Co., which under Col. P. W. H. Zimmerman also operated a mine at Caseyville. This Company leased the property to the Mecca Coal Co., of which Frank Urbain and the Alliss Brothers were members. The Company mined it out and the field was finally abandoned about three years ago. These enterprising Frenchmen began their coal mining experience in America at Nyeville under Louie and Samuel Griskey and John Wetzel. They now control the United Coal Co. and are large pro-

ducers of coal at Charleston, Illinois. Before taking over the Mecca coal mine they opened up the Rock Hill mine between Mecca and Montezuma, developed the field and worked it out. It was in connection with the operation of this mine that William H. Montgomery, of Montezuma, first came to the County. Mr. Montgomery was first secretary and treasurer, and managed the company's store at Montezuma; but with the closing of this mine he ceased coal mining operations. Col. H. W. Perry, for many years Superintendent of the Brazil Block Coal Co., tested out the fields afterwards owned by the Rock Hill Co. The New Century Co., which had a large field adjacent to the McCune mines—afterwards mined out through the Mecca coal fields. It once tried to send them to Urbain and Alliss, and financed them in their early endeavors to develop them.

Colonel Perry was one of the best known men in the coal fields of Parke and adjoining Counties, and two years ago died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. High Montgomery, of Montezuma. In the development of the Mecca mines under the McCune management and the Otter Creek Coal Co., Morgan Roberts, of Mecca, was mining boss and had active charge.

No better coal is found in Parke County than has been mined and is still being mined on a small scale in Penn and Sugar Creek Townships. Forty years ago Thomas Clark was mining coal west of Grange Corner, just south of the Fountain County line. Perry, William and James Moore afterwards conducted mines on Mill Creek and Green Creek. Charles Holliday began mining coal South of Sugar Creek in Penn Township many years ago; and John Cooper, who is still getting out coal north of Annapolis, was early in this field. William Fritz is working a mine not far from Cooper's, and there is a mine on the Mills (Thomas) place. Edward Newlin has a mine on the old William Craft farm, two and one-half miles northeast of Annapolis. It is the shaft sunk by Perry Wolf, who is sold in Newlin. All this coal is of extra fine quality.

About 1885, David Mankins began mining coal southeast of Jacksonville. He sold the mine to John D. Overman who conducted it for some years and it has since been known as the Overman mine. This mine was leased about ten years after it was opened to Smith & Son, of Terre Haute, and

it was operated under the superintendency of Doug H. Smith, who was one of the brightest newspaper men in the State. While in Jacksonville, Doug Smith contributed many good paragraphs and articles to *The Rockville Tribune*. Harsh Caldwell succeeded the Smiths at this mine. Another bank near the Overman mine was opened by William Reeder. This and the Overman mine have been operated at different times by many people, among them Jefferson Skelton, John Folsider and Charles Taylor.

The Snookville field on Williams Creek was opened about 1878, and was conducted by Barton W. Shackelford. It was afterward operated by Charles Walker, now secretary of the William E. Lee Coal Company. The McNorth or Moss-Robert and Charles—were the last operators of this mine.

Henry Leo had a mine east of Williams Creek, north of the Jackson road, about twenty years ago, and for a time got out considerable coal there.

A vein of coal which is thought to be equal to the best in the County lies under the hills east of Little Harcon. Miles Eley has had a bank there for several years. About 15 years ago a shaft was sunk on George Jessup's land, and excellent coal mined there. Samuel Wilton was in charge of the enterprise, and he reports that for a time he worked a vein of coal thirteen feet thick! However, it proved to be a "pocket," but Mr. Wilton is confident that a wider area of good vein exists not far from where his shaft was sunk.

Two mines were operated east of Catlla several years ago. One was owned by Samuel H. Neal and another was on the Alberry farm. The latter is now run by Bert Edwards. These mines have been run at various times by William Earnest, John Joliffe, Robert McIntyre, John Perrin, Jacob Ferguson, Charles Taylor and others.

Charles Taylor and William Daniels opened a good mine last year on the Edward Levl place south of Jacksonville, and are now producing about twenty tons per day. This is a promising mine on account of its proximity to Jacksonville.

The nearest coal mine to the County seat is that on the Bill Cook place less than a mile southeast of the court house, now in charge of Shelby Kent and "Toia" Mankins. It was first opened by Frederick Mankins and Shoby Kent. They sold it to J. V. D. Coleman about five years ago. He operated it for a while and also he abandoned it a number of men have worked



County and Township Newspapers

IN 1822 Indiana had twenty-nine newspapers. One of them was *The Wabash Herald*, at Rockville. It was at that time conducted by Martin and Condit. As early as this paper was in existence when Mr. Beadle wrote in 1888, and he relied on the memory of old men in making up his record of the newspapers, the error he makes in reference to Mr. Condit's name is natural. That Mr. Condit was connected with Mr. Martin in the publication of *The Wabash Herald* in 1822 is proved by the archives of the State Library. Beadle gives him as a later publisher. *The Wabash Herald* was a Jackson paper, but even in the days of Democratic ascendancy a Democratic paper in Parke County failed. It was sold to William T. Noel, who changed its name to *The Rockville Intelligencer* and made it Whig in politics. It then passed into the hands of John Henry Shays, who called it *The Other Branch* "a through subsistence," says Beadle, "as it was anything but an emblem of peace."

"Somebody," continues Mr. Beadle, "had meanwhile taken a few numbers of the *Whig* paper, but the *Other Branch* soon became the recognized party organ, and continued for years to pour broadsides of slang and sarcasm, with an occasional argument, into Howard, Wright, Forest, and other leading Democrats. This so excited the latter that they expelled a counter-tribunal in the form of a popular Democratic paper; but it only ran for a short time, and a number can now be found, and strange to say, its very name is forgotten."

It was in 1842 that Matthew Shapson, a man of good education, who had edited the "young ladies' society," bought the *Other Branch*. He and his son, Rufus, conducted the paper until it was sold to Samuel Magill and Ford F. Kline about 1856. A few years after Shapson bought the *Other Branch* the name was changed to the *Parke County News*. Again quoting Beadle:

"In those times one may find a witicism without quodding, a deal of chaff with some kernels of golden truth, with personal gossip of unknown, whose names are now all nose grown tombs, wide broadsides of speeches delivered in Congress, advertising a United States bank and the tariff of 1842, a few columns of tolerably good prose, and whole bundles of wretched poetry. The expression, as 'some,' 'dono-beeno,' 'tricky Joe and wily Austin,' 'paid with British gold,' and the transcribed Whigs of old Parke, were probably stereotyped as they occur about a dozen times to the volume. If Mr. Beadle makes no statement in the above which cannot possibly allude to local people when he says, 'much personal gossip,' etc. I have read those same old papers and found little personal mention of local people. The very thing that would have pleased the people of Parke County most in the old days, or if it does now, would have been what is termed 'local news'; but fifty years ago no such department as 'local' or 'personal' existed, and it was not till long after identified in mention the ordinary occurrences or comings-and-goings of the home people. Marriages were noticed with occasional acknowledgments of the 'dilettante cake' sent to the editor; no deaths, but not after

births. Whole pages would be devoted to speeches delivered by party leaders, and the pages were few, but the actual news of the County went unmodified and unwarped.

In October, 1854, Madison Keeney came from Crawfordville and bought the *Parke County Republican* of Magill and Kline. In 1854 the name *Whig* had been changed in *True Republican*. With Mr. Keeney came Jerry H. and J. W. Brown, each thirteen and ele-



JOHN S. BARR.

Lump a Personal Man of Parke County.

ven, respectively, both of whom worked in the office while not in school, and became good printers. With the exception of a brief interval both were connected with the paper from 1857 to 1888. Jerry Keeney, a brother of Madison, was, in 1867 and '68, connected with the paper until the Brown Brothers became old enough to go into business, when they acquired an interest in it. This was sold in 1873 to Jo. B. Cheadle, and by him sold in 1875 to a stock company. The paper was managed and edited by Samuel Magill, Madison Keeney, J. H. and J. W. Brown until 1888, when its present proprietor, A. A. Hargrave, bought it. Its present name, *Rockville Republican*, was given it by Mr. Cheadle.

In 1861, Eh. Cox attempted to establish the *Democrat*, but it only lasted during the campaign; again in 1861 another Democratic paper was started, E. F. Campbell, editor and proprietor, and although it was a neat publication and devoted more space to local news than its Republican contemporary, it soon died. In 1876 Dr. John S. Barr and George W. Collins, established the *Parke County News*. In the meantime the *Parke County Republican* in 1868, put in a power press, replacing the old Washington hand press with which most County papers were equipped in those days. It was turned by man or rather, boy power, and many were the Rockville boys who turned off the cylinder and earned fifty cents for that service. Then a little our-lane power steam engine was purchased, and the Republican boasted of its "steam print." The *Parke County News* was also equipped with a power press, but it was destroyed in the fire on the East Side in December, 1872. A Washington hand press was then

purchased. However, before that time Dr. Barr withdrew from the paper, which had been an independent advocate of the rock currency, and Mr. Collins assumed sole ownership and control. He changed the name to the *Indiana Patriot* and made it Democratic; but the fate of every other Democratic paper awaited it, although it was, during the period when Mr. Collins devoted all his time to it, a good paper. It ceased publication in March, 1877, when all the type and material, including a complete outfit for book binding were prepared for shipment to Terie Hauke where Mr. Collins contemplated publishing a paper. It was then that Jo. B. Cheadle, who had gone from Rockville to Frankfurt, returned, bought the outfit and on April 10, 1877, issued the first number of *The Rockville Tribune*.

I will here digress from the sketch of *The Tribune* to chronicle the career of its rock currency paper. In 1877 H. S. Blackledge and a partner Mr. Deal—came to Rockville and started a paper called *The Advocate*. Its first appearance was simultaneous with that of *The Tribune*. Why two additional papers should be attempted in a field where one of two had just died, is one of the mysteries of the art preservative which baffles explanation. *The Advocate* was neutral in politics, while *The Tribune* was Republican. After a few weeks of hand-to-mouth existence *The Advocate* became Democratic and that finished it. For perhaps six months it struggled along. It had no press and was compelled to have its press work done at the other "shops." The other shops were not very busy, and when *The Advocate* came to the point where it could no longer pay for press work, it split. Blackledge moved to Montezuma, changed his name to Montezuma Era, and for a time continued to be a Democratic paper; but not long.

In 1880 Moses Henkel and Cunningham started a Democratic paper called *The Signal*. The next year William E. Henkel, a nephew of E. M. Henkel came to Rockville to work for his uncle. The next year he bought *The Signal* and the next year changed its name to *The Rockville Eagle*. Mr. Henkel was appointed postmaster in 1886 and disposed of *The Eagle* during his term of office, selling it to H. Tipton. *The Eagle* died in 1890.

Jo. B. Cheadle, although not a practical printer, overcame many obstacles in getting out *The Rockville Tribune*. It had a Washington hand press. I was learning the printer's trade in the *Indiana Patriot* office when he bought the paper. The first issue of *The Tribune* was an edition of 2500, but having volunteered to work the press all night it was awarded the honor of printing the first number. Ed Lambert and I worked off the entire cylinder, both sides (soon impressions) on the hand press; no "roll" that I liked the paper while the other worked the press, taking "turns about" at the press work.

John H. Beadle became editor of *The Tribune* in 1879, and proceeded to give the Republican of Parke County something new and not to their liking, in Journalism. He refused to support the movement then popular for the nomination of General Grant for a third term. *The Tribune* next "walked" Edriff. Mr. Beadle was a free trader, and thought

for a time that a Republican could advocate that principle; but events proved the contrary. In 1882 he proposed a partnership with Isaac H. Strimbe, which was promptly and joyfully accepted. Mr. Beadle and Mr. Strimbe continued as partners until 1880; however, in 1880 Mr. Beadle, having gone to New York to do editorial work, loaned his half of the paper to his nephew, Will W. Grimes. *The Tribune* in 1888 supported the Democratic party because of the tariff issue. This issue, and the cur-



JO. H. CHEADLE.

Editor Rockville Republican, Rockville Tribune—Member of Congress 1890-92.

rency issue which later became news, impelled *The Tribune* to become a Democratic paper. Since 1888—except six years—it has continued the only Democratic paper in Parke County, after seven other efforts in that field had failed. E. P. Beadle, another nephew of John H. Beadle, became a partner in the business in 1887.

It was thought a favorably proposition in 1878 when Stanton Blackledge started the *Montezuma Era* to attempt a paper in a town of its size; but Montezuma was a metropolis compared with places where papers have since been started. It was in the eighties and early nineties when H. H. Hargrave, Jackson, Hoadly, and Marshall, and later Morse, all had papers. The *Husky* was started by Edward and William Bell. From this beginning in Journalism Edward Bell has arisen to the front rank of American newspaper men. For several years he has represented the *Chicago Herald-Herald* at London, after a brilliant career on the staff of that paper. It would be impossible to give the names of the men or even the shifting names of his papers published in Parke County in the above named towns; but it should be remembered that besides Mr. Bell other men and one woman have demonstrated editorial ability while connected with them. William Ireland and Edward Burns did good work at Montezuma. Dr. J. H. Myers and Katherine Lamb made the *Montezuma World* an excellent paper, while M. L. Hood, now proprietor of the *Rockville Herald* was known in Rockville forty years ago as a bright writer. He was local

Highly Bred Stock and Agricultural Fairs

By SHELBY C. PUETT

editor of the *Indiana Patriot* when a boy, and his paragraphs were always good reading.

Newspapers printed in Parke County, outside of the County seat in 1830 are:

The Wabash Enterprise, C. S. Overman, publisher.

The Wabashian World, H. Lamar Gilman, publisher.

The Marshall News, Fred W. Phelps, publisher.

The Wabash Reporter, S. L. Hood, publisher.

Madison Kenney began publication of the *Parke County Journal* in 1833. It was issued in the work by Jerry H. Brown and Will A. Mason. It was Republican in politics, but as there was no field for two Republican papers in Parke County, it was dropped.



"BEAN" SEBASTIAN.

One of the Best Writers of His Day.

dated with the *Rockville Republican* in 1838, Mr. Kenney retiring at that time from the newspaper business.

In 1827 C. E. Lambert and Emmett L. Hutson began the publication of an agricultural paper in Rockville entitled *Progressive Country Life*. They purchased a fine outfit, including a two-revolution Optimus press. It was not the original purpose of the founders of this paper to devote it to local affairs; but a short experience in an attempt to get a foothold in the field of National farm journalism proved this to be impossible. It was then made a local paper. Not long after this step was taken Mr. Lambert withdrew from the partnership, and Mr. Hutson conducted the paper, until falling health compelled him to give it up. It was then sold to its present proprietors, Frances L. and C. L. Sherrill, who came to Rockville from New York, where they had been in the newspaper business. Mrs. Sherrill had also done literary work as a writer of short stories. *Progressive Country Life* was neutral until 1851, when it was made Republican in politics, and its name changed to the *Parke County Farmer*. The newspaper, which had previously been of sixteen pages, was also changed to eight pages, double the size of its former pages.

For a short while after starting *Progressive Country Life*, Emmett L. Hutson attempted the publication of a daily called *The Rockville Sun*—the only attempt at a daily in Parke County, save the "Fair editions" got out by *The Tribune* in 1838-81. But even the enterprise, energy, and talent of Mr. Hutson could not make a daily paper so in Rockville, although he did succeed in running it much longer than his fellow newspapermen thought he could.

IN THE early days of Parke County very little was known of, or interest taken in, pedigreed stock. No records were kept of the breeding of horses and their pedigrees were generally fictitious, the result of hearsay or imagination. Horses were generally judged by what happened to strike the fancy of the individual without any regard to their breeding or their influence on the future stock interests of the county. The horse that changed the hill, pranced and looked gay, was generally the favorite, and as a rule carried off the first honors in the show ring.

General Tilghman A. Howard and Governor Joseph A. Wright took a deep interest in encouraging the people to improve their stock. About the year 1810 General Howard brought in "Medack," the first thoroughbred stallion to come to Parke County. He was a bay horse about 15 hands high, of heavy build, with the nerve and courage characteristic of the thoroughbreds. This introduction of new and better blood went a long way toward the education of the people as to the advantages of better blood. Unfortunately his get were mostly under size, but were highly appreciated on account of their stamina and endurance. They were invariably considered to be the best horses to their lines in the country.

Later on Dr. Tucker kept a good horse called "Grand Turk," at Wright's Mill on Sugar Creek. Elwood Siler later had a stable of good horses at Homingdale.

About the year 1830 John Essewirth, of near Montezuma, brought in some high bred horses and did much for the improvement of the horse stock in that part of the county. John Essewirth was a son-in-law of the noted old Indian, Christiana Imzey, who lived on the land now owned by Samuel Skeeters.

Along in the fifties, through the efforts of Samuel Strouse, "Grey Hawk Morgan" was brought in Rockville for a season. He was a large, grey horse of heavy bone, and with the broad, sensible head common to the Morgan family of horses. He did much for the improvement of the stock of the County.

Then came the standard or trotting bred horses that had been developed largely from the thoroughbreds by careful and judicious crossing with a special view to the development of the trotting instinct, and the result is the present day trotter, with speed close to that of the steeple and race horse mile after mile at near this magnificent clip. Then came the imported drafters, the Normans, the Belgians, the Shires, the Suffolk and the French horses. They have all played their part in the improvement of the different breeds of horses to be found all over the country. The first imported drafters shown in this County were two enormously large grey Normans shown at the Bridgton fair about 1820, or later. They were owned by the French and were a show in themselves, worth going miles to see. They were soon followed by a much better and of the same breed, horses of lower and more bulky build, better fleshed and better quality.

At this time, W. E. Swain went into the stock business at Hellsboro, and built up the greatest breeding establishment in Indiana, and by his untiring energy and perseverance did

more for the improvement of the horse stock of the country than any other man in Parke County, before or since his day. Always on the alert for the best that could be procured in all classes, from the light harness to the heavy drafters. He has made an indelible impression on the horse interests of the country that will never be effaced.

Many other good and valuable horses have been brought into the County by different parties, all of which did their share in the improvement which has been brought about. There were stables at Rockville, one owned by Shelby P. Puett and another owned by S. D. Puett, that were sup-

ported by about two-forty, which was good for that day—1855. She became famous by becoming the dam of the "Moor" by "Tiny Plot." "The Moor" was a noted sire of speed and was the sire of "Sutton," who became one of the most successful sires of speed in America with a long and flourishing string of 2:30 and better trotters to his credit. He was owned by T. J. Fine a noted horseman of California.

Agricultural Fairs and Race Tracks

To Governor Wright, first President of the Indiana Agricultural Society, is due the credit of our fairs, he having introduced the plan and inaugurated



W. E. SWAIN AND SANCY B. SWAIN, HIS WIFE.

ported with good horses of the different breeds that helped along with the growing interest and improvement. H. Swain and Spud Webb, of near Hellsboro, John Alexander of Homingdale, and Mr. Williams of Colon, all have stables of the best of stock that will please the most exacting.

Among the noted horses of the earlier days were old "Redneck" and the "Helle of the Wabash." "Redneck" was a noted horse and never was known to take the dust from any rival he ever met on the race track. "Helle of the Wabash" was a beautiful black mare about sixteen hands high and of rare appearance. She was of unknown breeding, was bought by Henry T. Brown and Cyrus Hamlin of some man north of Brazil and brought to Mobern and was sold by them to John Alexander of Montezuma. She was trained and raced by John Williams of the same place. She could

trout the fair system in Indiana that grew into our great County and State exhibitions.

The first stock show or fair held in Indiana was held in the county house yard at Rockville about the year 1818. Governor Wright had the people from the surrounding Counties bring in their best horses and cattle and the day was spent in looking over and discussing the merits and good qualities of the different animals shown. Governor Wright being the most enthusiastic of any present, giving advice and encouragement to all those interested. Later a fair ground was fenced in with a high board fence and a fair held for a few years on land owned by General George K. Struble, now known as McTime addition. Next was a race track east of the railroad on land owned by George W. Hill. These the boys met on Saturday afternoons to try their horses for speed

and great was the good natured rivalry as to the merits and speed of the different trotters. The Parke and Vermillion Agricultural Society held its fair at Montezuma for ten years, beginning in 1854 or '57. The Bloomingdale fair was held for about ten years in spite of the fact that it had no race track. The last fair was held in 1877. The interest in thoroughbred cattle took its start about the time of the holding of our first fairs. General Steele bought a Shorthorn bull said to weigh twenty hundred, and he looked it. It was a magnificent animal and his superiority in appearance stimulated an interest in the breeding of better cattle, that never died out. Since then our farmers all have either thoroughbred or high grades

that look almost their equal. Some of the farmers have at different times had fine show herds. Notably Oliver Stout of Hollandburg, Thos. H. Nelson of Bloomingsdale, Wm. H. Maxwell of Hockville, and Miles Madden of Sylvania, who is still keeping up his herd and is breeding as good cattle as there is in Indiana.

The breeding of good swine had kept pace with other stock improvements and at this time the entire County is stocked with the best breeds of registered hogs. Among the earlier breeders were Harrison Nutgrass, of Heleboro, and Thomas and Robert Hurry, William H. Maxwell, of Hockville, and others who bred the Polanders. Mr. Hutton breeds the O. C. C. or Chester Whites. Many bred the

Jersey Heds and George W. Jessup the Parke. Mr. Jessup has made himself and his stock a national reputation, and he stands at this time in the front rank of the swine breeding of America, having served as President of the National Association.

In 1849 came the Bridgeton fair which flourished for twenty-five or more years, and was one of the best fairs we ever had; it did much to stimulate an interest in every industry common to our people.

About 1877 Wm. P. Swalm began holding annual cow shows at Bellmore which for several years took on the aspect of a county fair. Thousands attended these exhibitions.

The Parke County Agricultural Society held its first fair at Hockville,

August 11, 12 and 13, 1880, and continued until 1892, when it closed its gates *sine die*. It grew out of the Hockville Trotting Association organized the year previous. This association already had a fine half-mile track, and had held no meeting. The track and fair grounds were in a magnificent timber reservation owned by Alexander Huest west of town. It was a good fair and was in charge of good men who worked hard to make it a success, but it was impossible to make it pay expenses and it had to go.

Mr. Huest says nothing about the "circuit fairs" which were held for awhile after the decline of the agricultural fairs, and we don't blame him for keeping silent about them. Let's all try to forget them.—L. R. S.)

Parke County in the War for the Union

By DAVID STROUSE

THE enthusiasm, the excitement that prevailed in Hockville on the 13th day of April, 1861, when the news of the fall of Fort Sumpter was received, was contagious, and was immediately followed by enlistments to serve our country under the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men to serve three months.

Two companies were recruited in Terre Haute for the 11th Indiana Regiment. A recruiting squad came from that town to get recruits to empu-

tered into the three years service, with Nathan Kinnaball as Colonel and 1341 men. July 5, 1861, the regiment went to Vriantia, Company "A" was organized at Hockville, the following being elected officers: Captain, Lucien A. Foote; 1st Lieutenant, Thomas G. Williamson; 2nd Lieutenant, Tildenman A. Howard; 1st Sergeant, Robert P. Catterson. Foote was made Major; Williamson, Captain of Company "E," and Howard became Captain. He resigned and Catterson became Captain. Marion Kalley, 1st Lieutenant and Levis Boetwick, 2nd Lieutenant; Boetwick was killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862. Marion Kalley became next Captain and John W. Baker 1st Lieutenant. Kalley was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and Lieutenant Baker had his leg shot away, and the regiment lost heavily. Joshua L. Hay became Captain and was wounded at Gettysburg. Lieutenant Baker in recognition of his services, was commissioned by President Lincoln a Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was put in charge of a ward in the Marine Hospital at St. Louis. Catterson, who went out as 1st Sergeant, was through promotions commissioned a Brigadier General, and his death two years ago removed the last 1st Brigadier General from Indiana. September 12th and 13th, 1861, the regiment was in the battle on Cheat Mountain and also at Green River Mountain October 3, 1861, where Parke County had its first soldiers killed in battle at Fort Price, of Bridgeton. This regiment also participated in the battles of Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Wilderness, Cold Harbor and numerous others. At Antietam the bloodiest of the war, the brigade of which it was a part, received the title of the Gibraltar Brigade, because, for four hours it fought at "bloody lane," standing like the rock of Gibraltar, and losing over 50 per cent. in killed and wounded. The evening of July 2nd it went at double quick across the field of Gettysburg, and on the summit of Cemetery Hill it ducked fought hand to hand with the enemy and drove them from the hill, and recaptured "Bloody's" Battery, held a strategic point of that battle. It here captured all the field officers, the colors and most of the men of the 21st North Carolina, and succeeded in recapturing a flag that the enemy, made on the left and rear during the night. The regiment lost

nearly half its numbers in killed and wounded in this battle. This was the only Company from Parke County that served in the Army of the Potomac. Its Colonel—John Coons—was killed in the battle of Spottsylvania. Its last battle was at Cold Harbor, June 30, 1862. The day after this battle it was ordered home and was mustered out of its three years service June 10, 1864, there being left only a remnant of about one hundred and fifty officers and men. Those who served in this company living in Parke County

nearly half the southwest pass on the steamer Great Republic, during the bombardment of Forts St. Phillip and Jackson. It went to New Orleans and made numerous forays into the interior, and went into camp at Algiers, making from there many captures of steamers in the River. On the 5th of August, 1862, the regiment participated in a severe battle at Baton Rouge, La., fighting for over four hours an entire rebel brigade without faltering. Company "H" took in this engagement six killed and several wounded, among whom were 1st Lieutenant Bryant, killed, and Captain Campbell, wounded. In February, 1863, this regiment was changed to 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, two companies "L" and "M" being added. A part of the regiment, including Company "H" went with General Banks up the Mississippi River, taking part in the siege of Fort Hudson, sustaining a loss of 23 killed and wounded. In March, 1864, the regiment made an expedition up Ited River, the Parke County Company bearing an active part, just after the return to the front from their home on veteran furlough. In April, 1865, part of the regiment, including Company "H," participated in the investment of Mobile, Alabama, and the investment of Forts Morgan, Gaines, Spanish Fort, and the capture of Mobile. This was the only regiment of heavy artillery from Indiana, having on its muster rolls from first to last about three thousand six hundred men. After the close of active operations, the several companies were assigned to duty at Forts Morgan and Pickens, in the works at Baton Rouge, and other points of river defense, and were mustered out of the service January 15, 1866.

Those now living in Parke County and who served in this regiment from July 24, 1861, are: Rufus Dooley, Stephen Beeson, William H. Wilkoy, R. M. Berry, Oliver Davis, James Davis, W. J. Doggfeldest, Frank M. Johns, Elias Kemper, George W. Lough, John W. Martin, John N. Mershon, H. M. Buckler, John N. Seybold, Daniel H. Stranga, Jonathan Towell.

81st REGIMENT.

Two companies were raised in Parke County, "A" and "H." The first officers of Company "A" were Frederick Arn, Captain, W. H. Bane, 1st Lieutenant, and R. W. Waterman, 2nd Lieutenant. This regiment was mustered at Camp Vigo, September 5,



CAPT. JOSHUA L. HAYES, Co. "C," 14th Indiana Regiment.

Company "H" of that Regiment. About a dozen of our young men enlisted and went to Terre Haute April 17th. The roster being almost completed, some returned home. The following, however, went with the Company: Charles E. Adamson, James H. Hall, John A. Pike, Emerson M. Foote, James I. Palmer, and George Sanderson. The Regiment was organized by General Lewis Wallace, who afterwards bore a conspicuous part in the war, becoming a Major-General. The Regiment's service was principally in Virginia, and was mustered out August 3, 1861.

Soon after the call for volunteers for three months another was issued for three hundred thousand men, for one year, and was changed to three years. The 14th Indiana was organized under the call for one year's service, but was mustered in for three years, not during the war, at Camp Vigo, and was the first regiment mus-



LIEUT. JOHN W. BAKER.

The Only Officer From Parke County Who's Commission Was Signed by Abraham Lincoln.

when this was written are: William M. Pickett, Isaac M. Kalley, James K. Mencham, John Leno, and Ezekiel D. Hamilton, who is absent in the Soldier's Home at Danville, Illinois.

21st REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The next Company organized in Parke County was assigned to the 21st Infantry, with James W. McMillin as Colonel, and was lettered "H." The first officers were Captain John T. Campbell, 1st Lieutenant Thomas D. Bryant, 2nd Lieutenant James W. Connolly, who was his last Lieutenant, Colonel, his last Captain was William P. Whitmer. This regiment was mustered into the service July 24, 1861, and went to Baltimore, where it did service on the eastern shores of Virginia. On the 10th of April it left Ship Island and was present at the

1861, with Charles Craft as Colonel, John Osborn, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Fred Ann, Major, thus advancing the title to the Captain. The officers of Company "H" consisted of George Harvey, 1st Lieutenant, Wm. M. Tucker, 2nd Lieutenant, James K. Hallowell. The regiment went at once to Calloun, Kentucky, on Green River, where it remained in camp in a malarial, unhealthy local, for half the year because of long exposure, resulting in the deaths of ten in Company "I" and eight in Company "A." Besides a number who were afterwards discharged from disabilities thus incurred. February 13th the regiment left Calloun. It reached Fort Donnellson and participated in that battle on the 18th and 19th, and was present at the surrender of the Confederate army to General Grant, February 15, 1862, having 12 killed and 22 wounded. In the latter part of March it arrived at Pittsburg Landing and was engaged in the battle of Shiloh April 6th and 7th, losing 22 killed, 110 wounded and ten missing, among the killed being Major Ann and Captain Harvey. The regiment was at the siege of Corinth and was actively engaged in the battles of Stone River, December 31, 1862, and January 1st and 2nd, 1863. The regiment also participated in the battle of Chattanooga, September 18th and 20th, 1863, and the battles of the Atlanta Campaign in 1864. After the fall of Atlanta, it dropped back with the army under General Thomas pursuing Hood's army, and took part in the battle of Nashville, December 15, 1864. In June, 1865, the regiment as part of the Fourth Army Corps joined Sheridan's army and went to Texas, where it was mustered out later. The regiment sustained losses in the several engagements and performed heroic services in the war. Captain W. H. H. Healdle was commissioned Colonel of the 1st Michigan Sharpshooters, returning with the rank of Brevet Brigadier General. James K. Hallowell was the last Colonel. Those who served in Companies "A" and "H" living in or near Parke County when the above was written are: Company "A", John Leon, Charles M. Spencer, George Wilkin, all at Kilmann. Company "H"—Lieutenant James H. Connelly, Nerval W. Cummings, Eli C. Brattain, Jesse J. Clark, Frank M. Gates, John W. Jackson, Edward D. Itacey, William T. McCompell, Henry Snyder, all living in Parke County; Thomas J. Hatcliff, David J. Hatcliff, at Kilmann; Henry H. Lough, Waverland.

43d REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized under same orders as the 31st at Camp Vigo, and was mustered into the service on September 27, 1861, with George K. Steele as Colonel and William E. McLean, Lieutenant-Colonel. Company "K" was recruited at Rockville. Its officers were, John H. Callender, Captain; William S. Magill, 1st Lieutenant; George C. Egan, 2nd Lieutenant; and Magill became Captain in October, 1862, and William Stacey in November, 1864. Soon after its muster, it moved to Spotsville, Ky., and thence to Calloun, Ky., on Green River, where it endured the same exposure as that which unhealthy locally as did the 31st regiment, losing many from disease contracted during the winter, February, 1862. It was transferred to Missouri, and was attached to General Foster's army engaged at the siege of New Madrid and Island No. 10. It served 60 days with General Foster's fleet in the reduction of Fort Pillow and was the first Union regi-

ment to land in the city of Memphis. In July, 1862, it went up White River, thence to Helena, Arkansas. In December it marched to Grenada, Mississippi, returned to Helena, where it was engaged in a battle July 4, 1863, and alone supported a battery that was three times charged by the enemy, repulsing each attack, and capturing a full regiment, larger in numbers than its own. It bore a continuous part in the assault upon and capture of Mem-

phis. Willam Brookbank, Charles W. Hookman, Harvey N. Connerly, James Cook, James Crosby, Marlon Inghs, James J. Knight, H. C. Ross, Henry Spenser, John F. Spencer, William H. Wood.

THE BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

This battery was recruited in December, 1861, and was composed of men from different Counties, a large

four p. m., its last shot being exhausted, it was relieved. During the day its six guns fired 115 rounds, notwithstanding a loss of one killed and five wounded and five horses killed. George H. Chapman was one of the wounded. This battery participated in the siege and capture of Corinth, Miss. Afterwards it marched and counter-marched, covering thousands of miles of enemy's country, being often engaged around Vicksburg and other places, including the battle of Nashville, December 15th and 16th, 1864, January 20th. The battery was ordered from Eastport, Miss., those whose three years enlistment having expired to be mustered out. It reached Johnsonville on the Tennessee River and boarded the steamer, Eclipse, early on the morning of January 27, 1865. The steamer's boilers exploded, and of the 85 men on board, only ten escaped injury. Many were killed outright, some drowned and others wounded. This was a terrible affair. Brave men, who had faced every enemy's cannon, had endured all the hardships of a fearful war, without a moment's warning and when some were asleep, met death by fire and scalding steam and water, while frantic to their homes after three years' sacrifice.

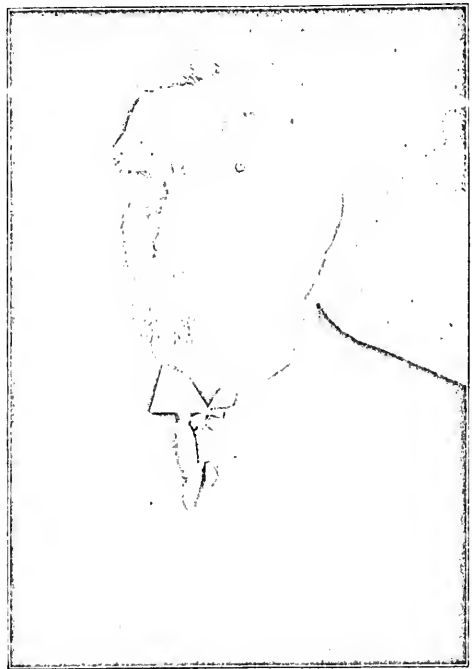
In this awful heartrending disaster several Parke County soldiers sacrificed their lives, leaving widows and children to mourn their untimely death. The men who served in the 4th Battery being in Parke County when this was written were: James Newt, McCompell, John H. Tucker, Marcus O. Sullivan, John Cox, Fuller Bradley and James H. Pittman.

10TH KENTUCKY REGIMENT.

Merriella fields had been frequent during its muster, 1862. Six Companies were hastily recruited and were mustered into the service August 5, 1862, for sixty days, with William L. Farrow of Greenbottle, as Lieutenant-Colonel. Company "C" was organized at Rockville, and Company "D" at Berlin. The officers of "C" were: Thaddeus A. Howard, Captain, J. M. Nichols, First Lieutenant, and Madison Kennedy, Second Lieutenant. Company "D"—John W. Hunsbrey, Captain, Ebenezer Cole, First Lieutenant, and Samuel Crook, Second Lieutenant. The regiment after organization went to Evansville, where it performed guard duty and made several expeditions into Kentucky in pursuit of guerrillas. A portion of the regiment, including the Rockville Company, was attacked by several hundred rebels commanded by General Amos Johnson at Uniontown, Ky., September 3, 1862, and after a fierce engagement, having lost 300 men, the remainder returned to Indianapolis with the other companies engaged, was captured and paroled, immediately returning to Indianapolis and mustered out. In the battle several men were killed and wounded, among the killed being the lamented Captain Howard at the age of twenty-two years. The following live in Parke County at this time: Joseph C. Vickers, Charles H. Baker, Alfred K. Stark, Joseph A. Britton, James W. Healdle, William P. Blank, Hubert Davis, William H. Hargess, Albert Johnston, James M. Miller, William A. Smiley, Ezra Thomas, William M. Thomson.

NOTE.

This regiment was organized at Terre Haute and mustered into the three year service September 2, 1862, during a time of doubt and fear, with John P. Baird, Ensign, Alexander B. Crane, Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert B.



GENERAL WILLIAM H. H. HEALDLE. Captain Company "A" Third First Indiana; Colonel First Michigan Sharpshooters.

in the Ark., where in January, 1864, the regiment reconstituted. It co-operated with General Bank's Red River expedition, and was in the battles of Elkton's Ford, Jenkin's Ferry, Camden and Mark's Mills, where on April 30th, the brigade was furiously attacked by about 4000 of Maxim Duke's cavalry, losing over 200 in killed, wounded and missing. June 10, 1864, the regiment reached Indianapolis on veteran furlough, where it remained guarding rebel prisoners until mustered out in 1865. One hundred and sixty-four were captured in Arkansas and were confined in a prison at Tyler, Texas, where ten or twelve died, the remainder being released in March, 1865. Although this regiment was not in any of the big battles, it encountered hardships which tested its endurance, making physical wrecks of many, and the men of Company "K" with other companies, saw the hardest kind of service.

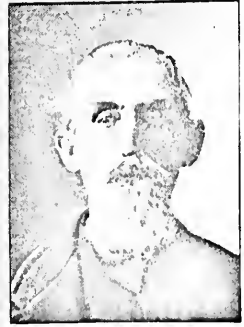
Those now living in Parke County are: Charles Allgood, John T. Brown,

number being from Parke County, and was mustered into the service at Indianapolis with Noah S. Thompson of Crawfordville, as Captain; George H. Brown, of Indianapolis, 1st Lieutenant, and Daniel A. Porter, of Annapolis, 2nd Lieutenant, January 27, 1862. It left for Cairo, Illinois, and left there on a steamer for Camp's Landing, Tenn., and joined General Lewis Wallace's Division of the Army of the Tennessee, March 31, 1862. April 6th it went to the battlefield of Shiloh with Wallace's Division, where it arrived at sunset, and at eleven o'clock at night moved into position in front of the left wing of the rebel army. At daylight on the morning of April 7th, the 9th Battery fired the first gun, thus beginning the second day of the terrible battle of Shiloh. Isaac Meyers, the bugler, called the battery into action in an artillery duel with the enemy for half an hour. The battery advanced with the Division, the enemy falling back. The battery continued to pour iron ball into the enemy until

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

Crisk, Major. Company "A" was organized with Abner Floyd, Captain; Josiah H. Sherman, First Lieutenant, and Henry B. Ingram, Second Lieutenant, and at once proceeded to Covington, Kentucky. Company "B" was composed of men who were nearly all from Parke County. Francis Brooks, of Terre Haute, was elected Captain, David Phillips, of Montezuma, First Lieutenant, Gustavus Bailey, of Montezuma, was his first Second Lieutenant.

Eight members of Company "B" was also from Parke County. His first Captain was Elbery C. Davis, of Terre Haute; First Lieutenant, Mortimer Hanny, of Horseville, who died August



HENRY CLAY THOMPSON,
Company "B," 21st Indiana Inf. Heavy
Artillery.

10, 1864, of wounds received at Helena, Ga.; Henry C. Brown succeeding him as First Lieutenant.

It passed the rebel army, which fell back. The regiment went into camp at Nashville, and in the latter part of February, 1862, went to Louisville and proceeded by boats to Nashville, and from thence marched to Franklin, Tenn., and with the brigade composed of 23d Indiana, 22nd Wisconsin and 19th Michigan, under command of Col. John C. Ingram, March 5, 1862, at Johnson's Station, Col. Ingram made an attack on the enemy, driving them back several miles, on capturing General Forest, with five brigades strongly posted behind stone fences, where desperate fight ensued, lasting several hours. The brigade was surrounded by an overwhelming force and compelled to surrender. It was in first engagement, and the 85th fought with great bravery, front three times under fire. The losses were heavy in killed and wounded, among the killed being Captain Floyd and Salmon Lusk. After the surrender the brigade marched to Paducah. The men suffered terribly from hunger, exhaustion, and exposure to rain and cold. They were taken to Richmond by rail and placed in Liberty Prison. About the first of April the prisoners were exchanged and returned to Indianapolis. During their captivity, the 85th suffered exceedingly from illness, several dying along the march and in the prison. In June, 1862, after exchange, the regiment went to Franklin, Tenn., and after a short stay, the Atlanta Campaign was set back, April 20, 1862. The regiment left Lawrence and went to Lookout Valley with Colburn's brigade, joined the 20th Army Corps and immediately crossed the Atlanta Campaign, participating in the battle

of Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, Galathea Church, Cully's Farm, and Peach Tree Creek, and was the first to receive the charging forces of the enemy's opening fire when not over fifty feet from the rebel front. The battle of July 20, 1862, was one of the fiercest and most terrible. The ground in front of the 85th was piled with dead and wounded Confederates. The regiment also participated in the battle of Atlanta, July 22nd. November 15, 1862, the 85th was ordered to march with the Atlanta march from Atlanta to the sea, and on December 12th came upon the enemy's lines at Savannah. January 1, 1863, the division in which the 85th was attached, was the first to cross into South Carolina, and on February 1st started its last campaign through the Carolina. March 10th it engaged in a battle at Averyboro, North Carolina, and suffered heavily in killed and wounded. In this battle, less than a month before the surrender at Appomattox, three brave boys of Company "A," William McVord, James T. Patton and James Williamson, were killed. It was in the battle of Bentonville, at Goldsboro, marched in the campaign under Hielich, and after the surrender of Johnston, marched via Richmond to Washington, where the 85th participated in the grand march down Pennsylvania Avenue. From May 15, 1864, until it was mustered out, the 85th was killed and wounded about 120 men, exclusive of those who died from disease.

The men who served in the 85th Regiment residing in Parke County when it was written are: Joseph Banta, Samuel Cole, John Craft, Alfred C. Lowry, J. D. Smith, John T. Hart, Josiah Heath, Joseph Hicks, Elwood Hunt, William J. Lough, John S. McClure, Malden W. Marshall, George C. Maria, Robert Martin, Tense A. Plekard, Wayne Helmshorn, W. F. Robertson, George W. Smith, and George W. Faehman, Daniel C. Williamson.

71ST REGIMENT, 6TH CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized in July and August, 1862, when the clouds were darkest, the Union forces having met with reverses, causing much depression in the North. The 71st regiment was mustered into the service at Indianapolis, August 18, 1862, with Melville D. Topping as Lieutenant Colonel and William Conklin, Major. Company "A" was organized at Mt. Vernon, Ind., with John C. Cune, Captain, William Kinney, of Mecca, First Lieutenant, and James W. McArthur, Second Lieutenant. By the resignation of McArthur and Kinney, McArthur, who became Superintendent of the military details in the close of the war, was promoted to the captaincy in December, 1862. The late Thomas Griffith, of Montezuma, was his Captain. The regiment was sent immediately after muster to Kentucky to assist in suppressing the rebellion of the Confederate army in command of General Kirby Smith. August 20, 1862, twelve days after its muster, untrained in drill, discipline and the use of arms, as part of General Schoen's Army at Hickman, Kentucky, they took part in a battle against a largely superior force of seasoned soldiers, and it seemed like a slaughter of new recruits. The regiment lost 215 men in killed and wounded, including Col. Topping and Major Conklin. Two hundred and twenty-five men escaped capture and the prisoners were paroled, returning to camp at Terre Haute, where it was reorganized as Company "B" of the regular army was made Colonel. The 71st lost more men in this battle

than any other Indiana regiment in a single battle. The regiment was sent to Kentucky to guard the railroad, and December 27, 1862, General John H. Morgan, with a force of four thousand men, attacked four hundred of the regiment, and after an engagement of an hour and a half were surrounded and captured, were paroled and sent to Indianapolis and remained until August 29, 1863. The 71st Cavalry, being the 4th Indiana Cavalry, Companies "L" and "M" being recruited and added to the regiment. Going into East Tennessee, the regiment engaged in the siege of Knoxville, where in a desperate battle against General Longstreet, it lost many men in killed and wounded. May 11, 1863, it joined Sherman's army in front of Dalton, Georgia, and was assigned to the Cavalry Corps commanded by General Stoneman. During the Atlanta campaign, the regiment participated in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Kenesaw Mountain, aided in the capture of Atlanta Pass and was the first to raise the flag upon Look Mountain. July 27, 1864, it started with General Stoneman on his raid to Macon, Georgia, losing 100 officers and men in killed and wounded. The men who were captured by the enemy on this raid were taken to Andersonville Prison, where twenty of Company "B" starved to death. After this disastrous raid, the regiment went with General Hoxse's command to repel an invasion of middle Tennessee, and participated in a battle at Pulaski, losing 23 men in killed and wounded. December 15 and 18, 1864, it was in the battle of Nashville, and June 17, 1865, a portion of the regiment was mustered out of service at Pulaski, Tenn. Sept. 15, 1865, the remainder were mustered out, Col. C. C. Malton commanding.

Those now living in Parke County who served in the 4th Cavalry are: S. W. Henry, B. A. Martin, Francis M. Jacks, Benjamin Michaels, James M. Pruett, Alexander Sanders, Hamilton L. Tling, George W. Thronelorg, Alton Williams, Ezekiel Williamson, John H. Williams, Benson Hubbard, William Cox.

115TH REGIMENT, SIX MONTHS.

A call was issued in June, 1863, for recruits to serve six months. An regiment was organized in Parke County and mustered into the service at Indianapolis, August 5, 1863, with William H. Mill, who was sergeant of Company "A," 11th Indiana, and was desperately wounded at the battle of Vicksburg, (see article on Capt. Kinney), his brother, David H. Mill, First Lieutenant, and William B. Elliott, father of William Elliott, a citizen of Rockville, and a brother-in-law of the Mill boys, Second Lieutenant. September 10th the regiment departed for the south and reached Cumberland Gap, Tenn., October 2d, after fatiguing marches and skirmishes with the enemy to Bull's Gap, where it was engaged for sometime in fortifying mountain passes, preventing the rebel army under Longstreet from coming through. During the winter it endured great hardships, suffered for want of food and clothing, was without ration, sugar or coffee, frequently subsisting on wild fruits, and was kept on duty in the mountains, marching almost shoeless over rough mountains, all of which resulted in much sickness and exhaustion. Although this regiment participated in the battle of Vicksburg, Company "B" lost 12 men from sickness on account of exposure, and many whose health was

undermined by disease contracted in the army. The 115th, 116th, 117th and 118th, all six months men, were called the Tennessee 115th. Also for James this fruit as its principal diet in the fall of 1863. Those now living in Parke County are: James W. Beadle, Herton W. Dooley, Thomas C. Hocker, George Hendricks, William T. McCampbell, Charles W. Madsen, James Pittman, W. S. Price, D. T. Howe, William E. Sapp, Leason Teague.

120TH REGIMENT, 11TH CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized during the winter of 1863-4, and was mustered into the service after its completion at Indianapolis, March 1, 1864, with Robert H. Stewart, of Terre Haute, as Colonel. Company "B" was from Parke County. Its first officers were Daniel A. Porter, of Annapolis, Captain; David Phillips, of Montezuma, First Lieutenant, and John E. Woodard, Second Lieutenant. Captain Porter was discharged October 15, 1864, and John E. Woodard became Captain and retained the rank of Captain. The regiment was commissioned Captain, George B. Chapman, First Lieutenant, and Frank M. Howard, Second Lieutenant, who was mustered out as First Lieutenant. May 1st the regiment left camp at Indianapolis for Nashville, Tenn., from whence it went into northern Alabama and went on duty guarding the Memphis and Charleston railroad. In October it was mustered and sent to the front. In November and December the regiment was actively engaged in the battles of Franklin and Nashville and pursued Hood's army on its retreat. After the surrender, the regiment was sent to the West, where it did duty on the plains, returning to Indianapolis where it was mustered out in the fall of 1865. Although this regiment was mustered in 1861, the men saw hard service and covered a large territory from Tennessee to the Rocky Mountains. The regiment was not mounted all the time, marching on foot during much of its first service. This Company lost a number by deaths from sickness, and one, Sidney E. Wood, was killed at Pulaski, Tenn. Those now living in Parke County are: John E. Woodard, Samuel Davies, Peter Pence.

133d REGIMENT.

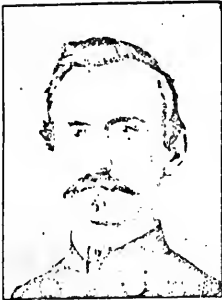
Near the close of the year 1863 General G. S. Grant was put in command of the Northern Armies. The Confederate armies under command of General Robert E. Lee were still hopeful of ultimate success. Grant was determined, possibly, to crush Lee in 1864, and arranged to encircle both in the eastern and western theatre of war all the available men at the front. A large number of three year men were in the rear guarding railroads and keeping the ways open for supplies for the armies at the front. Desires for the armies at the front, the Confederates were continually tearing up the tracks and burning railroad bridges, thus cutting off the food supply and ammunition from the armies at the front. A call was made for men to serve for one hundred days. Milton H. Vance, Captain of a company of Home Guards, in April, 1864, recruited and was elected Captain of Company "B," 133d Regiment, which was sent into camp at Indianapolis. The regiment left for the South on May 17th. After arriving at Nashville, where it remained a week, the regiment was ordered to the front, was detached at Bridgeport, Alabama, where it remained guarding the bridge over the Tennessee River, until its



time expired. Several boys left school and went in this company. For the prompt response made under this call President Lincoln issued to each soldier upon parchment over his signature, a vote of thanks for honorable services. Those now living in Parke County who served in this regiment are: James W. Beadle, William T. Burnside, Peter H. Crabb, John E. Fritts, J. R. Johnson, Alfred K. Stock, David Stroupe, George Underwood, James Tschann, Hosen Wimmer.

157th REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized under the same call as the 136th. William D. Mull recruited Company "I," which was completed in camp at Indian-



COL. WM. D. MULL.

apolis, twenty-five boys from Jefferson County joining the Company, and they elected Mull, Captain, Lorenzo D. Dudley, of Madison, First Lieutenant, and Ira B. Fasselmann, Second Lieutenant. This regiment was mustered into the service May 24, 1861, and left for the South, and was trained at Tulahoma, Tenn., where it remained until the expiration of its service. The 157th was constantly on duty guarding the only line of communication to transport food and ammunition to Sherman's army, fighting the way towards Atlanta. The Nashville and Chattanooga railroad was continually menaced by the enemy working ruts, tearing up the track and burning bridges. The men who composed the rear army helped make the campaign of 1864 successful and decisive. Frank Whipple and Jim Dinwiddie were in this company. They were only fifteen years of age, as were very many who served after the be-

ginning of the year 1861. For the prompt response made under this call, President Lincoln issued to each soldier upon parchment over his signature, a vote of thanks for honorable services. Those now living in Parke County are: H. C. Atchinson, H. D. Teague, Thomas Hurdiss, John M. Doty, William Hatfield, Eli Wendell, John W. Michael, William B. Swalm.

11TH REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

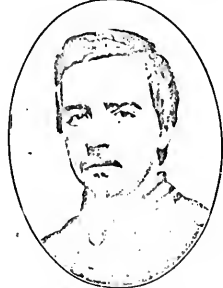
This was one of eleven regiments organized in 1862 with the last call for volunteers to serve one year. William D. Mull recruited several from Parke County, and went to Indianapolis, where with several from other Counties, Company "E," was organized, and he was elected Captain. Company "E," however, contained more Parke County men, principally from Greene and Union Townships. William A. Porter was Captain and he resigned. Hiram C. Minter was promoted Captain and Leonard E. Acker, Second Lieutenant. The regiment was mustered March 1, 1865, and William H. Fairbanks, of Terre Haute, as Colonel, and William D. Mull, Lieutenant Colonel. It left immediately for Nashville, and after a few weeks went to Decatur, Alabama, at which place the regiment received the surrender of General Hood and 19th. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville, September 27, 1865.

Those now living in Parke County are: Nathan H. Dowdell, Alvin Finney, Ephraim Goodwin, D. S. Howard, John M. Martin, James H. Morgan, William K. Parent, E. B. Sannels, William H. Swalm.

Parke County furnished for the Civil War, including original and re-enlistments, approximately two thousand men. There were a considerable number who went in other regiments than those having companies recruited in the County. A few were drafted. The quota required to furnish its share in each call, however, were mostly volunteers. This demonstrated the patriotism existing in our County. The Friends church, as an organization is conscientiously opposed to war, and that church had a large membership in the County, all of whom opposed the cause of the Union. However, quite a number of Quakers volunteered. There were also a large number of Southern sympathizers who were members of an organization called "Knights of the Golden Circle" whose purposes were to aid the Confederacy, harbor deserters and resist the draft. Some were drafted and either hired men to go in substitute, or emigrated to Canada,

where they remained until the war was terminated.

The wives and mothers of soldiers at the front did patriotic service in



EDMUND P. DEABLE.

Sergeant First Michiana Sharpshooters, Mortally Wounded at Spotsylvania, Va.

organizations formed to furnish clothing, bandages and other necessities for sick and wounded in the hospitals. They also performed men's work in business and farming. The men who remained at home, as well as the women, did a work that was absolutely essential.

Soldiers who served in the Civil War, who now reside in Parke County, not members of Regiments in the foregoing history, are as follows:

- Alexander, John S., 19th Indiana.
- Ames, H. D., 10th Ohio Cavalry.
- Andrew, Samuel H., 13th Indiana Cavalry.
- Artis, John, 28th U. S. Colored.
- Anway, Nicholas, 17th Ohio.
- Baker, John S., 18th Ohio.
- Bannon, Samuel P., 12th Indiana.
- Bradburn, James, 68th Indiana.
- Bryon, George, 123rd Indiana.
- Buffington, Jonathan, 9th Indiana.
- Byerly, T. J., 55th Indiana.
- Brewer, Daniel, 6th Illinois.
- Brown, Hans, 123d Indiana.
- Bullock, James D., 130th Indiana.
- Boggs, Eli, 37th Illinois.
- Byerly, John T., 14th Indiana.
- Clark, Elijah, 13th Kentucky Cav.
- Chavis, Henry, 28th U. S. Colored.
- Cole, Jacob S., 11th Indiana.
- Crooks, Jacob V., 13d Iowa.
- Dowd, John B., 85th Indiana, (Washington, D. C.)
- Dodds, William H., — Ohio Cavalry, (Washington, D. C.)
- Dunberry, F. A., 4th Ohio Cavalry.
- Delvia, Irwin E., 162d Indiana.

- Durham, William, 116th Indiana.
- Ehms, William, 22d Illinois.
- Flecken, W. C., 2nd Missouri.
- Foson, Stephen K., 98th Illinois.
- Gates, Charles, 3th Storyland.
- Goetz, J. M., 24th Kentucky.
- Grimes, P. M., 72nd Indiana.
- Holmes, Edward M.
- Hodson, J. H., 118th Indiana.
- Howard, Doctor S., 10th Indiana.
- Inzerion, Robert.
- Jacks, Leander, 125d Indiana.
- Jarvis, Scott.
- Kerr, James H., 2nd Indiana Cav.
- Kramer, G. W., 15th Indiana.
- Lake, Robert H., 18th Indiana.
- Leonard, J. D., 50th Indiana.
- Leslie, Warner, 13rd Indiana.
- Levin, Charles, 62d Indiana.
- Lindley, Charles W., 19th Indiana.
- Long, John, 1st Tennessee Cavalry.
- Lundley, William, 115th Indiana.
- McAnn, Frank, 10th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
- McElroy, Steven F., 17th Indiana.
- McWhinn, Lee, 17th Indiana.
- Martin, Job P., 57th Indiana.
- Martin, Daniel, 3rd New Jersey.
- Mason, Edward, 120th Indiana.
- Mitchell, William, 7th Indiana Bat.
- Murphy, Clinton, 18th U. S. (Regiment).
- Morline, John, 6th Kentucky Cavalry.
- Miller, Isaac, 57th Indiana.
- Minter, John T., 135th Illinois.
- Nowkirk, Joel, 53rd Indiana.
- Oliver, James, 117th Indiana.
- Oswalt, Jacob, 11th Indiana.
- Perry, Toliver, 18th U. S. (Regiment).
- Pyle, George, 1st Kentucky.
- Reeder, John L., 63rd Indiana.
- Rogers, Henry C., 150th Indiana.
- Rolon, H. F., 58th Illinois.
- Ryan, James, 35th Indiana.
- Shrigley, Emuch, 122nd Ohio.
- Smith, Jacob E., 11th Michigan.
- Stewart, T. C., 7th Indiana Battery.
- Sutton, John, 8th Indiana Battery.
- Sylvester, Wesley, 1st Cannon.
- Smith, Peter, 15th Indiana.
- Short, —
- Taylor, Green T., 49th Kentucky.
- Teague, Johnson, 22nd Indiana.
- Thomas, Amos C., 11th Indiana.
- Toney, John, 189th Indiana.
- Trundle, John, 53rd Illinois.
- Teague, Caswell.
- Tschann, A. S., 11th Indiana.
- Vaahlit, John, 31st Ohio.
- Vaught, John H., 8th Kentucky Cav.
- Walker, John J., 42nd Indiana.
- Wenover, Sylvester.
- White, Elijah, 118th Indiana.
- Wiggins, Isaac, 67th Indiana.
- Wimmer, H. Clay, 64th Illinois.
- Wright, H. C., 155th Illinois.
- Wymore, George, 140th Indiana.
- White, John S., 55th Indiana.
- Wagoner, Samuel, 127th Indiana.
- Wells, William, 140th Illinois.



The Dead of the Parke Brigade

By ARED F. WHITE

To-day let the hand of the years
Stand still on the dial of time;
Let the eye be met with tears
And wherever the flag appears
Let its stripes and its stars sublime
Grown dim with the grief they bear,
And sad with the woe they wear,

Let the streets to silence yield,
And the marts of trade be still;
Let the plowshares rust in field,
And idle the herds on the hill.
Let the tollers for mammon cease,
And stand by these graves awhile
"Till the dust of our dead beguile
The soul from a sordid case—
"Till the heart with turbulent beat
Strains soft, and tender and sweet
Like drums in a sad retreat
When the camps are asleep in peace.

If the drum must ring this day,
And the hammer must rise and fall,
Let one a requiem play,
And the other a bugle call,
If the furnace must keep its fire
And the spinners their busy hum,
Let one be the battle's ire
The other the roll of the drum,
If the ships must not out to sea
From dawn 'till the day is past,
Let their sails like great shrouds be
And their flags half down the mast.
If the car of traffic shall stleon
In haste on its iron way,
Let the peat up engines scream
Like a wounded charger's neigh;
For the past comes back like a dream,
And the throbs of our hearts should
scorn
Like the hush of a Sabbath day.

Let the winds of the sea and land
Blow soft where the loved ones lay,
And the feet of the Nation stand
At the graves of her dead today.
And see who pathered now
In silent and sad parade,
Improve the reverent brow
To the dead of the Parke Brigade.

Who shall call the roll of our dead
Who died on the land and sea?
Who shall speak of the blood once shed
For the flag of the slave and free?
Who can sing of the dauntless souls,
That rallied undaunted
To honor the master rolls
Of the Glorious Parke Brigade?

We stand by their silent graves
And backward look to the years,
Where the flag of glory waves,
And the long, blue line appears.
We look on that silent host
And many a face behold,
And the names of our loved and lost
On the scroll of Fame enrolled.

And our dead in their blue coats lie
In the trenches' solitude,
And Arn and Harvey die
In the gloom of Shiloh's wood.
In the battle's riot and rout
The soul of Price goes free,
And Floyd's brave life goes out
On the hills of Tennessee;
And Hartsick to glory goes,
From the fields of Maryland,
And Cheade his last lance throws,
In the face of his haughty foes,
Where the Churches of Richmond
stand.

The voice of Howard calls
From his last fight, gallant still;
Nor wounds war death appalls,
As the sword of Kelley falls
On the slopes of Maria's hill;
And Pike has yielded his life
In the hospitals of pain;
In the roar of the battle's strife
Palton and Lusk are slain,
And Torbet and Wood have join
Long years on the mountain side
And Bryant in the battle tide
And Roseman the company's guide
Go down to their deaths again,
And Ryan has starved and died
In the hell of a prison pen;
McCoy the history's pride
Will never come home again.
There's Guin of the color guard
Goes out in the foer's stress
And Heald is struggling hard
With his wounds in the Wilderness.

But the Roll of Honor grows long
And the story longer yet
If the names we cannot forget.
They are women in prose and song
Of the Nation's hero lore—
These men who our colors bore
On march and in battle bore,
In the old heroic days—
Proudly and undaunted—
These men of the Parke Brigade.

Look, where the Fourteenth burst
The barriers of the South,
And the men of the Twenty-first
Stood fast at the cannon's mouth.
Let wonder in Shiloh's wood
Battery ninth appear,
With its boyish cannonera,
And the Thirty-first in blood,
The brunt of the charge withstood,
On that field of hope and fear.
On Nelson's hills are heard
The Hutes of '61,
As the flag of the Forty-third
Is carried to Victory.

Where the Southron would do his
worst
On the "Dark and Bloody Ground,"
The men of the Seventy-first
Take bullet and sabre-sound;
As they stand that August day
A bar to the bloody way,
Of the foe as he sniled forth,
To the honora of the peaceful
North.

The ranks of the minute men
Of the Seventy-eighth grow less,
As they rally again and again
Bleeding and victorious;
And the mists of the battle drift
By mountain and river and sea—
And the mists of the battle lift
As the men of the Eighty-fifth
March on to the utmost sea.

The Hundred and Fifteenth files
Through the snows of Cumberland
lie
And the moon of a winter shines
On ragged and faded cap and lustre-
less shoulder-strap,
The bugles blow wild again
In the camps of the Cavalry
The Eleventh gives spur and reign
Through the valleys of Tennessee—
In the mountains far-off base
Lie the camps of a hundred days—
A Hundred and Forty-nine
Marks the last of the long blue line,
Of the roll of the Parke Brigade.

All hail! to the matchless host,
All hail! to the loved and lost,
Who stood for the right and the
truth,
Strong men and "beautiful youth,"
Undaunted and undaunted,
The dead of the Parke Brigade.

Soldiers Who Died in the Service

A BEAUTIFUL feature of the great soldiers' reunion in 1875 was a large monument erected in the grove. It was a perfect obelisk, designed by Ared F. White, who had charge of the memorial. After the reunion Mr. White appeared before the county commissioner and obtained an order to have the monument moved to the court house yard, where it remained until the work of building the new court house compelled its removal. Following are the names inscribed on the monument, which is a complete list of all Parke County soldiers who died during the War:

FOURTEENTH INDIANA REGIMENT.
 Francis M. Kallely, Captain, Company "A."
 Lechus Hostwick, Second Lieutenant, Company "A."
 Daniel T. DeLoach, Second Lieutenant, Company "A."
 J. Ermer Price, Third Sergeant, Company "A."
 Alphonso S. Erwin, Corporal, Company "A."
 Joseph Craft, Private, Company "A."
 Hugh M. Connelly, Private, Company "A."
 James T. Childers, Private, Company "A."
 Abram Howard, Private, Company "A."
 Isaac H. Kelley, Private, Company "A."
 Daniel S. Keyner, Private, Company "A."
 William L. Moore, Private, Company "A."
 Jacob Neason, Private, Company "A."
 Joseph W. Erwin, Private, Company "A."

TWENTY-FIRST INDIANA.
 John B. Nolan, Private, Company "E."
 David B. Harney, Corporal, Company "E."
 James T. Constock, Private, Company "E."
 Josiah Harney, Private, Company "E."
 John J. Hood, Private, Company "E."
 John W. Mershon, Private, Company "E."
 Simon Spurgeon, Private, Company "E."
 Levi Winkler, Private, Company "E."
 James M. Gasway, Private, Company "E."
 Washington Hood, Private, Company "E."
 John W. Hines, Private, Company "E."
 Josiah R. Davis, First Sergeant, Company "H."
 David E. Kuhn, Third Sergeant, Company "H."
 Jesse Heddleth, Corporal, Company "H."
 John J. Spencer, Corporal, Company "H."
 Matthew B. Aydelott, Corporal, Company "H."
 William C. Wolfe, Corporal, Company "H."
 Albert P. Dale, Private, Company "H."
 James W. Dyke, Private, Company "H."
 Nathaniel Earnest, Private, Company "H."
 John Pitman, Private, Company "H."
 George Pickell, Private, Company "H."
 Jackson Beck, Private, Company "H."
 Andrew Cahill, Private, Company "H."
 John Carson, Private, Company "H."
 Samuel Chezam, Private, Company "H."
 Aetelus Dooley, Private, Company "H."

John E. Erney, Private, Company "H."
 Josiah Lambert, Private, Company "H."
 Jerome Lambert, Private, Company "H."
 Enoch J. Maris, Private, Company "H."
 William H. Phelon, Private, Company "H."
 David J. Thompson, Private, Company "H."
 William Towell, Private, Company "H."
 Harvey Winkler, Private, Company "H."
 Joseph Deaves, Private, Company "H."
 Robert McCorkle, Private, Company "H."
 Thomas Bryant, First Lieutenant, Company "H."
 Larry Cox, Private, Company "H."

THIRTY-FIRST INDIANA.
 Fredrick Arn, Major, Company "A."
 George Harvey, Captain, Company "A."
 John A. Mke, Second Lieutenant, Company "I."
 Samuel Brockway, Private, Company "A."
 John W. Byerley, Private, Company "A."
 William Cook, Private, Company "A."
 John Cunningham, Private, Company "A."
 Cornelius DuVall, Private, Company "A."
 John T. DuVall, Private, Company "A."
 William M. Elmore, Private, Company "A."
 Alexander W. Ficklin, Private, Company "A."
 Thomas A. Oibbons, Private, Company "A."
 James Harria, Private, Company "A."
 Milton Heddley, Private, Company "A."
 Rufus Hixon, Private, Company "A."
 Glee M. Justus, Private, Company "A."
 Josiah Leak, Private, Company "A."
 Gmer Langer, Private, Company "A."
 David Phillips, Private, Company "A."
 James A. Shans, Private, Company "A."
 Henry L. Smith, Private, Company "A."
 William A. C. Thompson, Private, Company "A."
 Perry H. Thompson, Private, Company "A."
 John West, Private, Company "A."
 David Wells, Private, Company "A."
 William Williams, Private, Company "A."
 Pleasant M. Bolling, Private, Company "A."
 George Herkia, Private, Company "A."
 Zacheriah Jarvis, Private, Company "A."
 Alexander Johnson, Private, Company "A."
 John Myers, Private, Company "A."
 R. M. Waterman, Captain, Company "A."

William T. Davis, Corporal, Company "I."
 Phillip Hayne, Private, Company "I."
 O'Brien G. Beard, Private, Company "I."
 Jefferson Bishop, Private, Company "I."
 John Bryant, Private, Company "I."
 William H. English, Private, Company "I."
 Isaac N. Hedger, Private, Company "I."
 David A. Hobson, Private, Company "I."
 Wilburn Hollingsworth, Private, Company "I."
 Highman H. Kirkpatrick, Private, Company "I."
 Henry Martin, Private, Company "I."
 Masarino J. McClure, Private, Company "I."
 William A. McClure, Private, Company "I."
 William H. Mendenhall, Private, Company "I."
 Jacob Price, Private, Company "I."
 Fredrick Snellenrazer, Private, Company "I."
 George W. Stuart, Private, Company "I."
 John Vessels, Private, Company "I."
 James H. Adams, Private, Company "I."
 Henry Alfros, Private, Company "I."
 James W. McCampbell, Private, Company "I."
 William H. Burnett, Private, Company "I."
 Thomas NeVina - Chesley Leak.
 Lucien Ray, Second Lieutenant, Company "C."

THIRTY-FIFTH INDIANA.
 Cornelius Donovan, Private, Company "H."
 Martin Ryan, Private, Company "H."

FOURTY-THIRD INDIANA.
 David R. Donaldson, Private, Company "K."
 William M. Jacks, Private, Company "K."
 Wesley H. Catlin, Private, Company "K."
 Elijah Hardesty, Private, Company "K."
 Ezra Reeder, Private, Company "K."
 Samuel Strain, Private, Company "K."
 John W. Hoffman, Private, Company "K."
 James S. Bowman, Private, Company "K."
 Daniel Copper, Private, Company "K."
 William H. Thomas, Private, Company "K."
 William P. Kelloy, Private, Company "K."
 Newton J. Wilson, Private, Company "K."
 William G. Joffrica, Private, Company "K."
 George Hunsel, Private, Company "K."
 Seyborn N. Braneoc, Private, Company "K."
 Jacob T. Vance, Private, Company "K."
 James S. NeVina, Private, Company "K."

Thomas Marshall, Private, Company "K."
 Samuel L. Armatronk, Private, Company "K."
 Abraham Lee, Private, Company "K."
 William H. Thompson, Private, Company "K."
 Philip Inge, Private, Company "K."
 Albert L. Debow, Private, Company "K."
 David H. Garvon, Private, Company "K."
 Jacob Gray, Private, Company "K."
 John P. Jacka, Private, Company "K."
 Henry C. NeVina, Private, Company "K."
 Lewis P. Hoas, Private, Company "K."
 Thomas Bowman, Private, Company "K."
 Joseph Fontounon, Private, Company "K."
 Stephen M. John, Private, Company "K."
 John B. Corlin, Private, Company "K."
 James A. Barnaby, Private, Company "K."
 Lewis Baker, Private, Company "K."
 Atlas Cox, Private, Company "K."
 Oliver Jarvis, Private, Company "K."

FIFTY-SEVENTH INDIANA.
 Erastus Branson, Private, Company "A."

SEVENTY-FIRST INDIANA.
 John M. Chaddis, First Sergeant, Company "G."
 Alexander T. Wade, Corporal, Company "G."
 Isaiah T. Adams, Private, Company "G."
 George Adkins, Private, Company "G."
 Danford N. Anderson, Private, Company "G."
 Isaac Herkedgo, Private, Company "G."
 Ira Boynton, Private, Company "G."
 Samuel Burnett, Private, Company "G."
 John N. Challis, Private, Company "G."
 Marshall Cottrell, Private, Company "G."
 Norman Cartwright, Private, Company "G."
 James Dixon, Private, Company "G."
 Washington Hixon, Private, Company "G."
 Charles C. Elson, Private, Company "G."
 William Graham, Private, Company "G."
 David Hine, Private, Company "G."
 Hoscoe Jackson, Private, Company "G."
 Lucius I. Kibby, Private, Company "G."
 Joseph Miller, Private, Company "G."
 Stephen L. Millick, Private, Company "G."
 Thomas Myers, Private, Company "G."
 Jacob Myers, Private, Company "G."
 James Myers, Private, Company "G."
 Samuel B. Packer, Private, Company "G."

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

James M. Overpeck, Private, Company "G."
 Abram J. Tolson, Private, Company "G."
 Henry H. Sanderson, Private, Company "H."
 Lewis H. Trammom, Private, Company "G."
 Granville H. Walters, Private, Company "G."
 John Webster, Private, Company "G."
 Adolam Williams, Private, Company "G."
 James K. Clifton, Private, Company "G."
 Jasper N. Christian, Private, Company "G."
 Joseph Fenton, Private, Company "G."
 Henry E. Milliken, Private, Company "G."
 Lawson Shuttles, Private, Company "G."
 Reuben S. Stage, Private, Company "G."
 John Toomey, Private, Company "G."
 George W. Wilson, Private, Company "G."
 Gilbert Harney, Private, Company "G."
 Addison Sparks, Private, Company "G."
 Wiley Harmless, Private, Company "G."
 George Cole, Private, Company "G."
 William Curry, Private, Company "G."
 Thomas E. Dixon, Private, Company "G."
 Francis M. Barton, Private, Company "G."
 THIRTY-EIGHT INDIANA.
 Tighman A. Howard, Captain, Company "G."
 William Gaylord, Private, Company "G."
 Benjamin F. Lovelace, Private, Company "G."
 FORTY-FIFTH INDIANA.
 Abner Floyd, Captain, Company "A."
 Marlboro Denny, First Lieutenant, Company "A."
 Ludius Holliday, Corporal, Company "A."
 Ale G. Major, Corporal, Company "A."
 Salmon Lusk, Sergeant, Company "A."
 John M. DeVertor, Sergeant, Company "A."
 Joseph M. Bundy, Private, Company "A."
 William A. Baena, Private, Company "A."
 George S. Baena, Private, Company "A."
 Elam Crewe, Private, Company "A."

John T. Cashatt, Private, Company "A."
 Charles Colwell, Private, Company "A."
 Nathan V. Edwards, Private, Company "A."
 Pressley J. Elmore, Private, Company "A."
 William F. Holstine, Private, Company "A."
 Francis M. Heath, Private, Company "A."
 Henry A. Jackson, Private, Company "A."
 William H. Lyon, Private, Company "A."
 James T. Patton, Private, Company "A."
 William O. McCard, Private, Company "A."
 Miles A. Hatchie, Private, Company "A."
 John Swindle, Private, Company "A."
 James H. Williamson, Private, Company "A."
 Eli Yorko, Private, Company "A."
 Daniel Dowdell, Private, Company "A."
 Thomas Higgins, Private, Company "A."
 Madison T. Hicks, Private, Company "A."
 Amos Higgins, Private, Company "A."
 Henry Riley, Private, Company "A."
 Aristand Clark, Corporal, Company "B."
 Lewis Begle, Private, Company "B."
 Joseph Chew, Private, Company "B."
 Samuel A. Doty, Private, Company "B."
 William Davis, Private, Company "B."
 Thomas Falls, Private, Company "B."
 Marion Justus, Private, Company "B."
 William Miller, Private, Company "B."
 James W. Mitchell, Private, Company "B."
 Ephraim Osborn, Private, Company "B."
 Henry Osborn, Private, Company "B."
 Zachariah Reinhart, Private, Company "B."
 Enosh Spriggs, Private, Company "B."
 John P. Adams, Private, Company "G."
 Joseph J. Everett, Private, Company "G."
 Jeremiah Lambert, Private, Company "G."
 David Montgomery, Private, Company "G."

Harvey Nivans, Private, Company "G."
 John R. Woods, Private, Company "G."
 Alexander Whitehire, Private, Company "G."
 Wesley Brown, Private, Company "D."
 Henry C. Riley, Private, Company "A."
 Curlek Cottrell, Private, Company "B."
 Andrew McNeil, Private, Company "B."
 Harrison Catlin, Private, Company "B."
 James C. Waldron, Private, Company "A."
 Charles N. Gifford, Private, Company "A."
 Francis Reunition, Private, Company "D."
 Madison Hicks, Private, Company "A."
 Thomas Higgins, Private, Company "A."
 Lewis B. Griffin, Private, Company "A."
 ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INDIANA.
 Alexander Spencer, Corporal, Company "B."
 John Trason, Private, Company "B."
 James H. Connelly, Private, Company "B."
 John Craig, Private, Company "B."
 John W. Fulwider, Private, Company "B."
 Robert Kyle, Private, Company "B."
 Ambrose Lambert, Private, Company "B."
 David H. Mills, Private, Company "B."
 Amos Pickett, Private, Company "B."
 James H. Patton, Private, Company "B."
 James M. Reddish, Private, Company "B."
 Ira Sutton, Private, Company "B."
 NINTH INDIANA BATTERY.
 Samuel Conner, Sergeant.
 John T. Budd, Corporal.
 Isaac McCoy, Druger.
 Andrew J. Whitled, Private.
 William M. Lawder, Private.
 Hensel P. Becket, Private.
 Frank Brown, Private.
 George Brough, Private.
 Jesse O. Davis, Private.
 Thomas H. Day, Private.
 Joseph F. Flinn, Private.
 William F. Gurfey, Private.
 Frank Hinder, Private.
 William H. Miller, Private.
 Wilson McCalumet, Private.
 Lewis Hall, Private.

William L. Scott, Private.
 Cyrus Wellman, Corporal.
 Cyrus A. Scott, Private.
 John S. Simeck, Private.
 James Thompson, Private.
 Albert S. Underwood, Private.
 Joseph Wolf, Private.
 William B. York, Private.
 William T. Conner, Private.
 William H. Coffin, Private.
 Francis English, Private.
 Charles Griffin, Private.
 John Hensy, Private.
 Sailer Q. Hilder, Private.
 James T. Monroe, Private.
 James M. McCard, Private.
 Thomas Soble, Private.
 Joseph W. Smith, Private.
 Matthew Staver, Private.
 John Taylor, Private.
 Benjamin F. Thomas, Private.
 Thomas C. White, Private.
 James M. Hendrick, Private.
 John Bond, Private.
 Joseph Toulson, Private.
 James Owens, Private.
 ELEVENTH INDIANA CAVALRY.
 Sidney F. Wood, Private, Company "A."
 Marlon Morgan, Private, Company "B."
 ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD INDIANA.
 Robert L. Christian, Private, Company "G."
 Jeremiah G. Fisher, Private, Company "G."
 William Gwinn, Private, Company "G."
 ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH INDIANA.
 Marlon Hendy, First Sergeant, Company "E."
 William T. Lovelady, Private, Company "E."
 ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INDIANA.
 George Hutzel, Private, Company "K."
 EIGHTEENTH INDIANA CAVALRY.
 A. J. Day, Private.
 R. F. Day, Private.
 William Hixon, Private.
 Houben Ray, Private, Company "C."
 EIGHTEEN INDIANA BATTERY.
 William H. Hinc.
 FORTY-FIRST INDIANA.
 Amos Rittl, Private, Company "H."
 Alexander Plummer, Private, Company "H."
 John Clark, Private, Company "E."
 FIRST MICHIGAN ARTILLERY.
 Edmund P. Basile, Sergeant.

*Soldier, rest thy warfare o'er,
 Sleep the sleep that knows not
 breaking;
 Dream of battle-fields no more,
 Days of danger, nights of waking.
 In our late's enchanted hall,
 Hands unseen thy couch are streu-
 ing,
 Fair strains of music fall,
 Every voice in slumber soaring
 Soldier, rest thy warfare o'er,
 Sleep the sleep that knows not break-
 ing;
 Dream of battle-fields no more,
 Morn of toil, nor night of soaking.*

Parke County's Public Men

THAT Parke County within the short space of twenty years increased from a wilderness with a population of less than 300 to a population of 15,000; that in point of population it ranked fifth in the State, and in political influence was first, was not due to accident. It was due above all things to the remarkable ability of its public men; men whose presence attracted to the County many who desired to make homes in a community which could least of such public men—big men, who in turn moulded public character to such an extent that Parke County stood unchallenged as the leading County of the State, and is so mentioned in the *Indiana Gazetteer* of that period. Think of it: within a period as short as that from 1800 to the present time, Parke County was twice honored with the nomination of the candidate for Governor; twice was the candidate for United States Senator a Parke County man, and five times, from 1825 to 1850, the Representative in Congress was a citizen of this County. It is a record unequalled by any County in the State, and has always been and always will be a source of pride to all who were born on the historic soil of "Old Parke." Historians of Indiana when recounting this period might well call it the Epoch of Parke County.

Public men like those of Parke County in its early days start and mark the course and measure the volume of the current of its intellectual and moral life for many and many years. They set the pace which those coming after are expected to follow. They furnish the examples to be imitated and emulated. They are the criteria by which ambitious pretensions are to be judged. They are the standards by which the claims of aspirant men are compared. They are human, of course, and subject to like passions with ourselves; but they are so much a part of the stalwart and heroic age of local history that their infirmities have long since been lost in contemplation of those noble, useful and robust elements, by which they are best known. Parke County is exceedingly fortunate in this respect. It seldom falls in the lot of a community to possess so many of such caliber who have thus shaped its early history and impressed themselves on its after times for the benefit of the people and for their honor and distinction. The moment we recall the settlement of nearly every Parke County, we at once revert to the names of Howard, Wright, McGonigley, Davis, Bryant, Nelson, the Maxwells and others, who especially as local lights and public men, made the County conspicuous in the reflected light of their talents and forceful characters. When the roll is called and these celebrities come from the shadowy past the name of General Tilghman Ashbur Howard, by common wish and consent stands first. His place is unchallenged. A study of his life and character explains at once why our people, of all classes and conditions, of all sects and political parties, have at all times so ardently wished and long striven to elect him to the high offices in which he has served for our public men. Though not a native of Indiana, General Howard claimed this, his adopted State, as the land he loved best. Here was the field of his manly and heroic work and the center of that influence and repu-

tion which radiated in the confines of the National domain; here were the personal and political friends who unwaveringly followed his fortune through sunshine and storm; and, at the close of his short but eventful life, here his remains lie buried.

Tilghman A. Howard

Tilghman A. Howard was born near Pickensville, South Carolina, November 11, 1797. His father, John Howard, at the age of eighteen, was a soldier in General Greene's army during the closing months of the Revolu-

tion which radiated in the confines of the National domain; here were the personal and political friends who unwaveringly followed his fortune through sunshine and storm; and, at the close of his short but eventful life, here his remains lie buried.

tion citizen, the lion-hearted man who had befriended him when he began his professional life—Andrew Jackson.

Two years afterwards, at the age of 23, Howard came to Bloomington, Indiana. Here his wife died, and in 1823, he married Martha, daughter of David H. Maxwell, a prominent citizen of Southern Indiana, who had been a member of the convention which drafted the State Constitution. Immediately after their marriage General and Mrs. Howard came to Rockville. General Howard at once began

of a man who could best represent the Government. President Jackson coming into the room at this juncture, said, "Gentlemen, I will tell you whom to select: Tilghman A. Howard of Indiana. He is an honest man; I have known him long and well."

One of the most celebrated of General Howard's political contests was that for the United States Senate in 1829, when his name was presented and strongly urged by the Democrats in spite of the Whig majority. When the contest was at its height one of Howard's supporters came to his room at the hotel and said, "General you have only to go to the cellar to be certain of a seat in the Senate." To which he promptly replied, "Not a drink of whiskey; not a cigar. I have announced my name as a candidate; if that is not sufficient I must lose the office."

Two years after his race for the Senate General Howard was the Democratic nominee for Governor. He resigned his seat in Congress to make the race. It was the year of the Whig revival, and notwithstanding Howard's popularity, especially in western Indiana, he went down before the grand rush for "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," the political ghost-dance of 1840.

While at Washington on a mission for the people of western Indiana in 1841, General Howard was selected as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Texas. In accepting this appointment from the Whig administration, General Howard went counter to the wishes of his many friends in Indiana, who thought it meant his retirement from active politics; and to this day there are those who still and who declare that the politicians at Washington sent him to win what was then almost a *terra incognita* that a Presidential possibility might be resumed. His diplomatic appointment came while the other Federal offices, unthought.

General Howard left Rockville on the Fourth of July, 1841. The railroading revolution turned out to bid him God-speed, and hundreds accompanied him to the river at Monticuma, where for the last time he addressed his fellow citizens. On the 1st of August he reached Washington, the Texas capital; but scarcely had he entered upon the duties of his office than he was stricken with yellow fever, and died August 15, 1841.

Physically and mentally General Howard was a remarkable man. He was tall, straight, and possessed of great natural dignity. His complexion was dark; his lustrous eyes and straight hair, real black. A prominent nose, a large, impassioned mouth, together with his general features, betokened the man of energy, intellect, strong emotions and yet tender sensibilities. His face in repose was almost serene, but when kindled with a subject which brought into full play his noble faculties, it was animated, full of sympathy and power. His voice, though strong, was not musical; his manners and gestures were natural, almost majestic, and always impressive. In the social circle his manners were simple and his conversation delightful.

His mind was comprehensive, stern, vigorous, self-reliant and self-directed. Though a man of unusual culture and learning he acquired it nearly all after the commencement of



TILGHMAN A. HOWARD.

tion. Howard's boyhood was a time of privation and toil, with no educational advantages other than a motherless boy could himself make—for his mother died when he was but two months old. At the age of nineteen, poor and unknown, but resolute, he started to seek a home in Tennessee. He there commenced the study of law with Hugh Lawson White, a celebrated advocate of the South, and at the age of twenty-one, entered into practice. Though a penniless youth, he did not remain long without friends. His inherent manliness soon attracted the attention of Jackson and Houston, with whom he maintained intimate and pleasant relations until death. At twenty-seven he was a member of the Tennessee Senate, representing a district which at that time was almost a wilderness. In the election of 1828 he was chosen an elector, and, with his associates, held the pleasure of casting the vote of Tennessee for his

a law practice that became extensive. About this time he was appointed district attorney for Indiana by President Jackson, who, when he heard that Howard had moved to this State, gave him the office in appreciation of his eminent fitness, and without solicitation from any source. The first knowledge anyone in Indiana had of the appointment came with the official communication. At the age of 40 Howard was elected to the 25th Congress by a large majority over a competitor who was an accomplished man and a popular orator, T. J. Evans.

Previous to his election to Congress in 1835, General Howard was selected to represent the National Government in the settlement of conflicting claims in the land in and about Chicago, disputes arising from Indian treaties and other sources. At the cabinet meeting when this matter was under discussion there was a sharp controversy over the selection

his professional life. But great as he was in these respects, he was yet greater in his character as a Christian. He was a good man. One who knew him well says that it was out of the abundance of Christian grace that he was master of himself and kept constantly under control a strong, ardent and deeply passionate nature.

In private life, at the bar, in Congress, a Minister of his Government to a foreign State—through all he was the devoted, unsectarian, ennobling man of prayer and Christian devotion—and, having filled the measure of an important life, leaving behind him an example and a memory that will be cherished by the people of Parke County, his dust mingles with her dust, while his name and soul live on through a glorious immortality.

The letter of John C. Callison, Secretary of State, to Mrs. Howard informing her of the death of General Howard is printed in Hood's History. The following letter from Anson Jones, Secretary of State for the Republic of Texas, has never been published, and is given here in full. Anson Jones lived only two years ago. He was the subject of editorial comment by William A. Tryon in the *Examiner*, by reason of his advanced age and unimpaired mentality to the day of his death:

Washington, Texas, Aug. 18, 1841.
Madam:

Before this comes to hand you will probably have received through the medium of the printed papers the mournful intelligence of the sickness and death of your husband, General Titchman A. Howard. The absence of the President of Texas, General Sam Houston, the only old acquaintance of General Howard's, resident here, has devolved upon me the painful duty of communicating to you the particulars in part, of this distressing event, and of some circumstances connected with it.

On Saturday, the 10th inst., I was by appointment on him and we rode together about half a mile to see Dr. Hill, (the Secretary of War,) with whom he had projected an excursion of about a hundred miles into the interior of the country. He was then complaining slightly of indigestion, particularly of pain in the neck and shoulders, to which he remarked he had been before subject. The next day (Sunday) he sent for me to visit him at Mr. Tasquahan's, where he lived. It was about mid-day when I received his message and I immediately rode out to see him. He was about one o'clock p. m. when I arrived. I found him in bed wrapped in his cloak complaining of sensations of chilliness pains in the back and head and symptoms of fever. He said he did not know whether he was going to be sick or not; that he had frequently before had chills and fever at home, and that perhaps his present attack was nothing more, but that, inasmuch as he was a stranger to the climate of Washington, he had sent for me to examine his situation and to advise him in regard to sending for a physician. I told him I thought it would be prudent to send at once for a physician. He said Dr. Heard, of Washington, had been recommended to him while at Galveston, and upon my approval of the choice this gentleman was sent for. Belonging to the profession myself, and having formerly had much experience in the disease called Cholera, I was from New Orleans and this country, I at once felt alarm for his situation. I took care, however, to conceal my fears. Wait-

ing the arrival of Dr. Heard I prescribed such remedies as the case required. Dr. Heard arrived about 9 o'clock in the evening, when I gave him my opinion of his (General Howard's) case. Informed him what had been done, requested him to stay the night and promised that I would return again and consult further with him in the morning; which was done. During the day on Monday I was much with General Howard. On Tuesday the same. This day his fever abated and we all had confident hopes of his recovery. On Wednesday he was

him. He occasionally spoke, but apparently as talking to himself. I could only catch a word or two. Once or twice as if making some calculation I heard him say, "It is all right—there's no error." He suffered but little, gradually sunk, and after a struggle which continued about half a minute he expired at 15 minutes before twelve o'clock M.

Dr. Hill, (Secretary of War,) Dr. Heard and several of the gentlemen were with him when he died. During his sickness he received every attention from the family where he resided.

I also send enclosed some of his hair, which was cut off after his death for this purpose.

D. D. Crumpler, Esq., a respectable magistrate of this place at my request in presence of the Rev. Mr. Tryon, Dr. T. C. Hill and Mr. Taylor, took an inventory of the valuables, money and other property in General Howard's possession at the time of his death. A copy of this inventory is likewise enclosed. The valuables and money were taken into the care of Mr. Crumpler for safe keeping. The trunk, &c., with the clothing were left in the charge of the family with which he resided.

The private papers were put in the trunk. The public Archives sealed and put with them.

I write this in some haste, and therefore have to request you will excuse the unsatisfactory character of the details which it contains. I shall readily communicate any further particulars you may wish as far as may be in my power and answer any inquiries, and any advice I can render, you will please command.

With the most profound respect
Madam,

Your obedient servant,

ANSON JONES.

The Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas.

To Mrs. Titchman A. Howard, Rockville, Indiana.

Joseph A. Wright

The next in order of prominence in the name of Joseph A. Wright. His early years were spent upon a hardswood farm, and he was compelled to rely mainly upon his own exertions. He began life as a farm laborer, and by overwork earned the means to buy a few books. What education he received at school was partially paid for by his services as teacher. At that time he learned his trade—that of a brickmason—we can not say, but it was learned and followed to some extent. There were chimeys in Rockville, standing solidly and substantially, until twenty years ago, that were built by Joseph A. Wright. After preparing himself for the practice, he removed to Rockville and finally became a partner of General Howard. In 1833 he was elected to the State Legislature, and attracted attention by his qualities as a public speaker and thorough manner of business. The first measure he introduced was a bill allowing each County to send one student free of charge to the State University, then just established.

Like Howard, Wright was a constant and warm patron of institutions of learning. He was an active trustee of Indiana Ashury University for the most of the time up to his appointment as Minister to Prussia. In 1840 he was elected to the State Senate, and three years afterwards was elected to Congress from this district, which he represented several times. In 1840 he was elected Governor of Indiana, running largely ahead of his ticket in the political race of that position. At the expiration of his term he was elected, again leading his ticket by a large vote. Governor Wright was the last man to hold office two terms, and he was Governor for a longer period than any other man who has held that office. Shortly after the expiration of his second term, having achieved a National reputation for energy, wisdom and conservatism, he was appointed by President Buchanan, Minister to the Court of Berlin, a position which he held until the assassination of Abraham Lincoln in 1861. Coming home, he threw the whole weight of his influence and talents in the



JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

so well that he set up, abated himself, and was to all appearance, and as he himself thought, coarsened. The only unfavorable symptom which remained was an irritability of the stomach which showed itself in a disability to retain the least nourishment. About midnight, however, an unfavorable chance took place. He complained of excruciating pains in the stomach and thought he was going to die. He was cupped and a large blister applied, when he became easier. On Thursday a little past noon having had a return of the pains of the previous night—vomiting took place and about a quart of dark fluid was thrown off from the stomach. The pain subsided, but we abandoned all hope. The "black vomit" could not be mistaken. From this time he rapidly sank. On Friday morning about 8 o'clock I called to see him for, as I proceed, the last time. When I entered his room he, as I thought, recognized me, and extended his hand which I took, and upon my asking him how he felt he said feebly, "Pretty well" and added in a tone scarcely audible, "Everything has been done." These were the last coherent words he spoke. I continued constantly with

ed and from the citizens of the neighborhood. Nothing was omitted, which could be done for his comfort. He frequently spoke of his wife and family. There was, however, no particular message left by him. He did not think himself dangerously ill, and after the fatal symptoms appeared his mind became wandering, and his reason wholly impaired.

He was buried on Saturday, between the hours of 12 M. and 1:30 P. M., in a private burying ground near where he resided. The Rev. Mr. Tryon of the Baptist church and the Rev. Mr. Kenney of the Methodist church performed the religious ceremonies, and a very unusually large concourse of our citizens were in attendance. The coffin was enclosed in a sarcophagus of cedar wood in order that should it be the wish of his friends the body can be at any future time conveniently removed.

On Monday before his death, while in conversation with him, he remarked that he had commenced a letter to you the day previous, but that he would wait until he recovered before he finished it. After his death this unfinished letter was found. I have posted it and enclose it you herewith.



cause of the War for the Union, and his example among his old friends in Indiana was of incalculable value to the country. He was appointed United States Senator, and in that position was willing to take full responsibility and devotion to the old flag. In 1810 the Legislature of Indiana authorized the forwarding of a block of native marble for the Washington Monument at Washington City, but provided no inscription upon it. Governor Wright took full responsibility of providing one, and, as embodying the sentiment of the people of Indiana, he caused to be inscribed upon this block of marble, "Indiana knows no North, no South, nothing but the Union," a sentiment in which he zealously adhered to the day of his death. He passed away a few years after the war, and at the urgent request of his wife, was buried in New England.

In person Governor Wright was tall and commanding, with a large head, a remarkable high forehead, light colored hair, which lay thinly on his head, large, blue eyes, wide mouth, a prominent nose, such as would have satisfied the First Napoleon, and general good features, indicative of an energetic, vigorous, honest, impulsive, and, above all, a thoroughly American character. His voice was strong and clear; his style as a public speaker was warm, serious in the main, rarely given to anecdote, nervous and popular. He was accustomed to be one of the best stump speakers and one of the most accomplished politicians in Indiana. The mechanic, laborer, and poor man supported and admired him as the best representative of their interests, as they thought they had faith in him as a public man, and reposed full confidence in the integrity of his personal character. His sagacious mind, always on the alert, baffling the plans of his political opponents, and organizing and directing public victories, naturally involved statements derogatory to his personal character, and incorrect motives were attributed to many of his public actions. But those days have passed away. The services of Joseph A. Wright have been given to the Republic. The superiority, rivalry and party spirit of his political friends and foes have died with him; and, giving a fair estimate of his character, no one will attribute any unworthy or un patriotic motive to the public acts of his life which were given, without doubt, for the good of the common people from whom he sprang, whom he loved and honestly served.

When Joseph A. Wright was elected Governor, he moved his household goods through to Indianapolis by wagons, George Smith, Levi Smith, Lincoln Smith and Joseph Smith haul, bringing them across the country. An Little Harwood about three miles east of Rockville, they stopped and were engaged to be having some trouble. Alexander Puett being not far away went to where they were and found they were having trouble with a barrel of soap that had sprung a leak.

The night they arrived to Indianapolis, Governor Wright, who had preceded them with his family, and was in office, gave a reception and all of these plain, honest, worthy tenters who were always his friends and supporters, were in attendance at that reception and received every attention that could be given them to make them feel at ease and enjoy the occasion.

John G. Davis

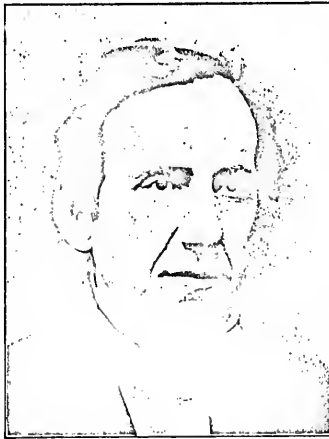
About 1750 or 1760, four brothers named Davis, landed at Snow Hill, Maryland, from Wales. Two of them became ancestors of the subject of this sketch. William had three children. Trust had eleven children, and three of his sons were killed in the Revolutionary War. One son, Eli, became the father of John.

Robert Davis had ten children, and one son died in the war. A daughter married Eli, her cousin, and became the mother of John Given. The family

for, to adjust their troubles, and he thereby prevented much litigation, and thus secured the good will of the people.

The Friends (Quakers) were strong in the County, Town township having but nine voters not Friends. They were his friends, saying, "John, we don't like thy politics, but we believe thee is honest." So they voted for him.

During his service as Clerk, a law required an examination of the office and a report to the Court, of the condition of the office, its records and



*Very truly yours
John G. Davis*

removed to Fleming County, Kentucky, where John was born October 10, 1810. In 1810 the family removed to Indiana and made a home in the wilderness of Parke County. Eli, Jr., and his sons made the brick and built, probably, the first brick house in the County, in Greene Township. Eli gave to each of his eight children a quarter section of land. He was a Baptist minister and farmer, and quite successful.

John Given attended the schools of these times. In the log school house in the woods. He attended school about six months, and afterwards taught. He learned the three "R's," but was not satisfied with the results. He read and studied much and became proficient in the use of the best, forceful English. He remained on the farm until grown. The day before he was twenty-one years old he was elected Sheriff of Parke County. In 1831 he resigned to become Clerk of the County, which office at that time included the duties of Auditor. He was re-elected continuously until 1850. In the Clerk's office he was always ready to aid anyone, without

the manner in which they were kept. At the August Term, 1837, such a report was made, in which the condition of the office and records are spoken of in most flattering terms. That report is signed by General Tikhman A. Howard, Judge W. P. Bryant, Colonel Henry Slavena, and Joseph A. Wright, (later Governor and Minister to Berlin.) Davis was brought in contact with a coterie of very brilliant and able men, then residents of Rockville.

In 1850, and prior thereto, Edward (Ned) McLaughery was considered the inviolable man in politics. He represented the district in Congress. The Democrats of the district held a convention at Bowling Green, Clay County. No one wanted to be a candidate against McLaughery. Davis was urged to accept, but refused, saying he had had no experience, and had never made a speech in his life. But the convention drafted him. He defeated McLaughery. In 1852 he was re-nominated and defeated Volney Barbour, a Terre Haute lawyer. In 1854 the American or "Know Nothing" party was at its strongest. Davis was re-

nominated, and Harvey D. Scott, a Terre Haute lawyer, was nominated by the "Know Nothings" and the secret organization defeated Davis. The organization caused riots and riots, and was successful in the large cities, its purpose being to prevent foreign immigration.

In 1854 the Whigs nominated John P. Fisher, a brilliant lawyer (later Secretary of Interior under Lincoln) and known as a "throw-hunter." He was successful. The Whigs expected him to awe Davis, but he failed. Davis was elected. By 1858 the slavery question had caused great contention, and the Democratic party divided upon it, Breckinridge being nominated by the Slavery or Administration faction in 1859, and Stephen A. Douglas by the other faction. Davis refused to act with the Administration, and the supporters of that faction nominated, by trickery, Henry Sevier, a lawyer of Greenmound. Davis became an independent candidate, and defeated Sevier by over 4000 votes.

John's father had freed his slaves, and John insisted slavery should not be forced upon the territories. The Administration sent an agent to him to offer him an annuity of money, for office he wished for his friends. His answer was, "Go back and say that Davis is poor, but the Administration has not money enough to buy him, and he has no poor kin." Of course, the power of the Administration was used against him.

After John's term expired he retired from politics, desiring nothing so much as to be allowed to enjoy the peace of family and home. He had large interests in Parke County, including Section 10 in Greene Township, where one man was his tenant and agent for 30 years. With Colonel E. M. Henson he had a large business at Montezuma. They packed and shipped pork to New Orleans; also conducted a large store. He sold his interests in Montezuma and removed to Terre Haute, where with a brother-in-law, Pembroke S. Cornelius, he established a dry goods business, that he later sold to P. W. Hargreaves. He had a beautiful home outside the city, where he lived until his death, on the 18th day of January, 1891. He married in early life Jane W. Cornelius, daughter of early settlers. They had eight children, but all died before him but three, Littleton T. John W., and Mrs. Amanda D. Mack, wife of Judge William Mack, who is the sole survivor of the family.

In Congress Davis served on important committees. He was one of the chief advocates of the first Pacific railroad. He had inflexible integrity as a public official. He had a brilliant mind, and had been a soldier in the Blackhawk war. Congress had voted \$0 acres in land warrants to the soldiers. After no one entered Congress a bill was introduced to give an additional \$0 acres to the men. His friends naturally urged him to vote for it. He refused, saying that he did not believe it right. He was an efficient member, and always on the side of the people. He believed in the old democracy—a government of the people, by the people and efficient administration of all affairs of the people. During his early life he was a Captain of the State Militia, and studied military affairs. At the beginning of the Civil War he was commissioned as Major of Volunteers in the Federal Army, but he declined, feeling that the time for military service was passed with him. He was a strong, influential speaker, going straight to his



point. Such men as Senator Voorhies, J. C. Allen, of Illinois, and others competent to judge, pronounced him the most forceful speaker in the country. He was a kindly, reasonable and true friend. Physically, an impressive figure, six feet, two inches tall, broad shouldered and erect, with fine features, a good specimen of the pioneer. S. H. D.

Edward McLaughley

There was another, also an adopted son of Parke County; and, though the number of years he spent within her borders were comparatively few, yet we claim him with as much pride as if he was to the manner born. No one who has come down from a former generation but remembers, with a glow of enthusiasm and admiration, the gifted, clear-headed, courageous, ambitious and brilliant Ned McLaughley. The triumphs of his law were the fire-side talk of those early days. His defiant and chivalric contests on the stump were the pride and glory of his friends and the terror of his political enemies. In person he was about five feet, seven inches in height, slenderly made, had a yellow complexion, light hair, was thin-shouldered and slightly stoop-shouldered. His voice was not mellow or musical, but had about it a nasal Yankee twang—clear, piercing and penetrating. He was a prodigy of industry and energy. Day and night he worked and never mind was on the alert, devouring and absorbing the principles of law and politics. He seemed to dwell entirely in the region of the intellectual. His mind and body were disarrangement; the former, gaining a superior intellect did not work clearly, positively and completely, but at the expense of a delicate and feeble constitution. His brain seemed to outrun his body, and, as a consequence, he died comparatively in early life. The leading characteristics of his mind were great clearness of mental vision and an unyielding, uncompromising and absolutely logical method of mental operation. No flights of imagination or flowers of rhetoric adorned his arguments before the bar and the people; he made an effort at rounded periods, but the mere grace of oratory to attract, amuse or please; but a brilliant point was in every sentence, defined by exact language, and enforced by the power of pure reasoning. Either knowing or caring nothing for the sensibilities, his field of battle in his intellectual contests was in the realm of the intellect and the will, save when at times he let fly a glittering sentence of sarcasm or invective, which cut right and left like a Damascus blade; or scathed and scathed and blasted and withered like a winter hail of lightning.

Edward McLaughley was born in Putnam County, and practiced law in and was elected to Congress from that County. He came to Parke County about the year 1846, and entered into partnership with Governor Wright, in the practice of the law. He was elected to Congress with a resident of this County, but in a subsequent race for Congressional honors was defeated. He was married and educated near his birth, and it largely influenced him in his determination to remove to another field. He turned his face towards the sunset land, and determined to cast his lot and exercise his great talents in the State of California, in which State he finally went. But the nervous and delicate constitution of last year was before his career in that distant land began. The lump of his life, brilliant and constant in the last, went out

darkness forever. His remains sleep on the golden slopes of that far-off State, but thus no distance can prevent from the memory of our people

ling a man of grand and unalloyable physical proportions. His mind was akin to his body in structure. It worked slowly, but in the main, surely. It

ed great capacity and power. He was industrious, and his cause showed elaborate and careful thought. Though entering with his usual constantly a disourner of human vanity and sternness, he was naturally kind-hearted and indulgent. He was almost an invincible enemy, but the few which bound him to a friend were strong and pure as those that knit David and Jonathan together. The better part of his life was spent in Parke County, and like those of Howard, his ashes sleep within her borders.

George Kirkpatrick Steele

In the material development of Parke County no man did so much as General George K. Steele. He was the contemporary of Chancey How, and like How he was a man of great enterprise and public spirit. John H. Hendle gives the following biography in his History of Parke County:

General George K. Steele was the son of Samuel and Mary Steele. He was born near Springfield, Ohio, November 25, 1808. At an early age he moved with his parents to Greene County, Ohio, and in 1821 came to Parke County, settling near where Portland Mills now stands. Here he assisted his father and brothers in clearing a farm till 1825. After this, for awhile, he taught school, and from this time to 1828 was clerk in the prosperous store of Col. Moses Robbins, in Roseville. During this time he made a trip each spring to New Orleans in charge of flourboats. In 1829 he established a store at Mansfield, continuing in this business entirely, except when engaged in public business, until 1838, when he became owner of the Mansfield mills, which he ran in connection with his store till 1846. He then disposed of his



WILLIAM P. BRYANT.

his talents and his brilliant public services, or able, the title of a hero, nor claim that his ashes and his fame are the common property of the people of Parke County.

William P. Bryant

There was still another who bore and made an honorable part in the history of Parke County—Judge William P. Bryant. He came to our County a few years before General Howard, and lived here longer than Howard, Wright or McLaughley. He formed a partnership with General Howard, and the two constituted a firm of rare ability and influence. The career of Judge Bryant lay in a different direction to that of either of his illustrious co-peters, but though less brilliant, it was perhaps more substantial. They sought influence, position and the ends of ambition in the often uncertain and unsatisfying field of State and National politics; he preferred the less showy, but more solid honors of the bar and bench. Not average in, and not unacquainted with the history and principles of politics, yet he looked to those pallidions of local distinction to satisfy whatever ambition he may have had. He confined in the practice of his profession, until about the year 1850, when he was appointed chief Justice of Oregon Territory. He discharged the duties of that office with ability and success for a number of years, and returned to his old home in Parke County. About the year 1851 or 1853 he was elected Judge of the Judicial Circuit of which this County was a part. After retiring from the bench, he resumed the practice in which he continued until his death. Judge Bryant was fully six feet, three inches in stature, and his build was in proportion, mak-



GEORGE KIRKPATRICK STEELE.

could hardly be said of him that his mind was logical. He had a comprehensive, rather than acute intellect, and when thoroughly aroused, display-

property and moved to Rockville. In 1835, General Steele was chosen to represent Parke County in the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1836. Af-

for this he served many terms in the State Legislature and State Senate. He was a friend of education, agriculture, and all benevolent institutions. He voted for Jackson, and upon the birth of the Whig party became one of its adherents, and this remained until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined it. He was a delegate in each National Republican convention. He was influential in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

When General Steele moved to Rockville in 1847 he engaged in mercantile pursuits for three years. He then assisted in the establishment of the Parke County Bank, of which he was chosen President, and annually received in this position till 1851, when his bank merged into the First National Bank of Rockville. He was again chosen President and held the position until 1871, when he declined to hold it longer. He took an active interest in all the railroads in the county, especially the present road running through Rockville, which was completed by his assistance, and he was chosen superintendent of the Rockville division of the road. At the outbreak of the war, in 1861, General Steele, being a member of the Senate, took a devoted stand for the Union. He offered resolutions against neutrality, which were sent to the President of the United States and Governors of all the States. A motion was made in the Senate to print 2,000 copies of Governor Morton's first message and 2,000 copies of Washington's Farewell Address. General Steele voted to amend the motion by adding 2,000 copies of Jackson's proclamation on nullification. The amendment was adopted. Seven Representatives and six Senators were appointed to meet Lincoln at the State line and welcome him to Indiana. General Steele was chosen president of the committee, and to make the address of welcome. His speech was pointed, eloquent and appropriate. At the commencement of the war General Steele was offered the command of a regiment, but, owing to ill health and severe affliction in his family, was compelled to decline the honor. In the fall of 1861 he served as Colonel of the 43d regiment for a time, but on account of ill health resigned the commission and returned home. Soon after this Governor Morton appointed him as a member of his staff, with the commission of colonel, which he held till the close of the war. General Steele was a man of wide experience, extensive information, untiring energy, active public spirit and patriotic devotion to his country. He became wealthy and did, perhaps, more than any other man of his day for Parke County. He died in Terre Haute, May 7, 1870, where he had resided for three years.

Austin M. Puett

Austin M. Puett was a prominent man in the affairs of Parke County and the State seventy years ago. He resided here from the earliest days of the county until the Civil War, when he moved to Putnam County. Mr. Puett married a sister of Joseph A. Wright. He was not only active, but most aggressive in politics and threw all his great energy and enthusiasm into every fight waged by either General Howard or Governor Wright, who regarded him as the faithful and efficient follower that he was. He was a leader in the practical work of every campaign, always fighting for the Democratic party, and he also filled the office of House-Speaker, Treasurer, Canal Trustee and State Senator.

In connection with Austin M. Puett it will be of interest to know more about a family that from the very beginning of Parke County to the present day has always been prominent in the Democratic party.

Among the early settlers to come to the Territory of Indiana was Coleman Puett, who moved with his family from North Carolina to Monroe County in 1815. Vincennes was their nearest town. The country was alive with Indians and they were a source of terror to the women and children. Two or three years later his brother, Joseph Puett, moved to Monroe County. About 1822, Coleman Puett came from Monroe County to Parke County, bringing his wife three sons and two daughters. The boys were Elisha, Johnson, and Alexander Puett. Elisha Puett later went to Texas, where he

Barnabas C. Hobbs

It will be 101 years the 4th of October since Barnabas Coffin Hobbs was born. The early days about his father's hearth at Salem, Indiana, the short terms of school in a log cabin school house and later the long sabbaticals at the County Academy, where he studied the so-called "common" branches and Greek and Latin—these all together make a most refreshing story of a promising boy.

When Barnabas C. Hobbs entered Cincinnati College in 1837, he had developed already some of the penetration into truth which so strongly marked his later life and he showed (as the determined personality which made him able to be a teacher. On entering college he chose an elective rather than a regular course, and

boarding school at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, and remained at the head of that institution until 1841, when he married Rebecca Tatum, "the beautiful Little Quaker maiden" who was called, and removed to Bloomington, Indiana. He established a school there and conducted it four years with marked success. The Society of Friends then established a school, of which he was made superintendent.

In 1851 he was chosen superintendent of Bloomington Academy, where he continued for fifteen years. In 1850 he was appointed by Governor Morton, a member of the board of trustees of the new State Normal School, which position he held until his death. The same year he was elected the first President of Earlham College. At the end of two years he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction and resided in Indianapolis during his term of office. In 1871 he retired from the department and moved to Bloomington, where he again assumed charge of the Academy.

In 1870 the Friends of America were moved to send a message to Alexander, the Emperor of Russia, and another to William, the Emperor of Germany. Professor Hobbs was chosen to perform the mission. At St. Petersburg he left with the Prime Minister a memorial, which urged that the Memorialists of the empire—a sect conscientiously opposed to war—might be relieved from military service. At Berlin Professor Hobbs presented to the Crown Prince a memorial which advocated the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, rather than by war. For some years he worked in the interest of the Indians in North Carolina and Tennessee. He made enumeration of the heresakes of the reservation and determined their share of the appropriations of revenue authorized by the General Congress.

Throughout his life an earnest advocate of the principles of the Society of Friends, Barnabas Hobbs, as has been claimed was the best informed man of his day in this country on the doctrine of the Society. Certain it is he was one of its most logical preachers. His record as a minister alone shows a full enough life for one of



BARNABAS C. HOBBS.

lived and died. He was in the Mexican war, and in all the principal battles of General Scott's campaign. He had one son killed in Texas by the Indians while carrying dispatches from one army post to another. Johnson and Alexander Puett lived and died in Parke County. Austin M. Puett, son of Joseph M. Puett also came to Parke County and married Lucy, the eldest daughter of Coleman Puett. In 1814 Austin M. Puett's wife died and a year or two later he married Amy Wright, sister of Governor Wright. Alexander Puett was one of the party of surveyors who laid out the State road from the Wabash River to Indianapolis. Johnson Puett married Patsy Noel. Their youngest son, Elisha A., is living in Long Beach, California. Shelby C. Puett and Mrs. Lucy Bates, son and daughter of Alexander Puett, are residents of Rockville.

hence was not eligible to the honor of a degree, on his withdrawal in 1830, though he was recognized as possessing all that is implied by a thorough college training, and subsequently received a master degree from Wabash College and the University of Indiana.

It was this pioneer insight and fearlessness which led him to encourage Chaucey Hoar to found a Polytechnic school at Terre Haute. He encouraged the higher education of women and was particularly interested in Bryn Mawr College. It was this pioneer spirit in methods that made the reputation of his work among the schools of Indiana penetrate over to Germany, so that a German professor lecturing in Washington, D. C., spoke of the public schools of Indiana as being the finest in the United States. "and this is due," he said, "to a man named Barnabas C. Hobbs." In 1830 he assumed charge of a



REBECCA HOBBS, Wife of Barnabas C. Hobbs.

us, perhaps it was the crowning activity of his crowded life. He died in Bloomington, June 22, 1892. The personal appearance of Barnabas C. Hobbs suggested at once the benevolence that characterized his life. His hair was snow white, from early



manhood to old age; his features were rugged, his eyes blue-grey and piercing under heavy brows; his height was about 5 feet, 11 inches. He bore a remarkable likeness to William E. Gladstone.

Samuel F. Maxwell

Judge Samuel F. Maxwell was another of the conspicuous members of the early bar of Parke County. He was the pupil of Howard in the law business and patriotism which characterized his eminent preceptor. He was born in 1817, at Madison, Indiana, and was educated at Bloomington. He came to Hockville in 1839, and entered the office of General Howard, as a student of the law and, at the con-



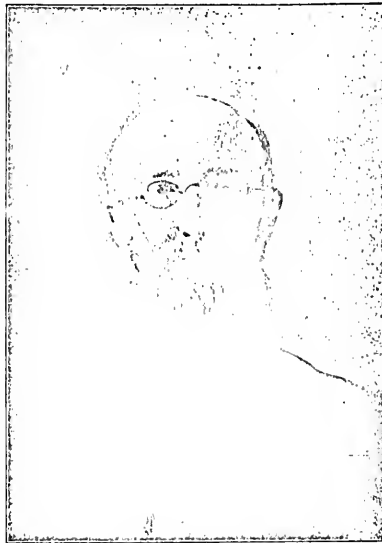
SAMUEL F. MAXWELL.

clusion of his preparatory studies, entered the practice in the County. In time he became possessed of a good practice and had a fine reputation as a man of integrity and a sound and accurate lawyer. Perhaps none of our lawyers, from the date of his death, had a more complete mastery of the principles of special pleading than Judge Maxwell, or a more reliable and comprehensive knowledge of the law of real estate. When our present code of law of descent came into existence in 1852, Judge Maxwell, as one of the Common Pleas Judges of the State, was called upon, in common with them, to examine these new statutes, and formulate that great mass of important rules of law growing out of statutory construction, which in the hands of our code practice and State law of real property. His labors in this regard were of the highest importance to the people of the State, and rest upon his shoulders the greatest responsibility. He continued on the bench until the year 1868, when he resumed the practice of law and at once commanded a wide practice. He was affable in demeanor, an exceedingly agreeable companion, full of reminiscences, wit, wisdom and social amenities. He was especially kind and considerate to the younger attorneys. He invited their confidence and gave them, without stint or remuneration, valuable instruction and advice whenever they chosen to ask it. His death in 1877, was unexpected, and was deplored by a large circle of the public, whom he had served so faithfully and efficiently.

David H. Maxwell

David H. Maxwell, for many years the honored Nestor of the Parke County bar, connected it, until his death a few years ago with its in-

teresting and luminous past. It was entirely fitting that he should have done so. He was a gentleman of the old school, inherently possessed of



DAVID H. MAXWELL.

the traditional dignity that characterized his profession when Howard and Wright were its leading members in Parke County; yet he readily adapted himself to the "new school" and kept abreast with the modern demands of his profession. David H. Maxwell was born in Bloomington, Indiana, August 7, 1825. He was educated at the State University at Bloomington, where he nursed his studies with that persistence and intelligence characteristic of the man. After finishing his college course he came to Hockville in 1845, and entered the office of Wright and Maxwell as a student, but afterward graduated from the Law School of the State University in 1849. He returned to Hockville and engaged in the practice in which he continued with conspicuous success. For twenty years prior to his death Mr. Maxwell was associated with his son, Howard Maxwell, in active practice of his profession. His active practice of 50 years was the longest period of any lawyer who has been a member of the Parke County bar.

Mr. Maxwell was always an industrious reader of the law and his industry alone produced practical results. He developed and habituated a mind of fine natural endowments, to logical and analytical methods of a superior order. He had the lawyers' best gift, the faculty of clear statement, supported by an ample and accurate knowledge acquired by years of painstaking reflection. It was refreshing to his brother lawyers to hear the Nestor of the Parke County bar quote at will, and especially when occasion required the maxims and elementary principles of the law with precision and clear insight as to application, as he learned them years ago at the feet of the Gamallels of our bar, and by persistent and intelligent study and

practice. His style was earnest, direct, courteous to bench and bar, and forcible by reason of practical ideas clearly expressed. His professional

deared him to the hearts of his many friends, who as he approached the sunset of his long and useful life, sincerely wished for him "great length of days," and upon his death Sept. 13, 1903, paid reverent tributes to his memory.

Harrison J. Rice

Dr. Harrison J. Rice, a prominent man in Parke County for nearly fifty years, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, August 25, 1823. After attending Vassar College two years, he came to Hockville in study medicine in the office of Dr. James L. Allen. He supplemented these studies with a course of lectures in Louisville, Kentucky, and in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in 1849.

In October of the year he completed his medical education, Dr. Rice was married to Miss Mary Maxley, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, a daughter of Hon. George Maxley, who was prominent in the affairs of Kentucky. They at once came to Hockville where they resided until their death. Dr. Rice practiced as the partner of Dr. Allen until the death of his preceptor in 1857. He rapidly rose in his profession. For more than twenty-five years he maintained a greater influence in it than any other physician of Western Indiana. He was called to all the surrounding Counties on distant trips that taxed the endurance of even a man of his perfect physical manhood. From 1869 to 1870 prices were remunerative and one fee of \$1,450 was paid him in a single case. During Dr. Rice's practice he had an office in his door yard (shown elsewhere in an old picture) and in his office more than twenty students at different times were under his instruction.

Dr. Rice was a charter member of the Parke County Medical Society, a member of the State Medical Society and of the Eclectic Society of the Wainah Valley. He was as remarkably successful in business as he was in



HARRISON J. RICE.

his profession. He was long one of the leading Democrats of Indiana, associated with Wright, Hendricks, Voorhees and McDonald. In 1874 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, but the district was heavily Republican and he was defeated, although he made a splendid canvass. He was a pleasing and effective speaker. His address on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the Parke County court house, September 11, 1879, was a masterpiece in diction and delivery. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, to which, as well as to other churches, he was a liberal contributor. For ten years he was master of Parke Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., and was High Priest of Parke Chapter. He was a Knight Templar and long stood at the head of the Masonic fraternity in this County.

Dr. Rice was an enthusiastic sportsman, a gentlemanly, companionable man, with whom it was a pleasure to go to the field or to take over the epistle of hunting or fishing. He was courtly in his bearing, with the dignity and ease of manner that characterized the real gentlemen of his generation. He was strikingly handsome a man who would attract attention among the most distinguished of the men of his time.

Thomas N. Rice

Thomas N. Rice was for forty years one of the foremost men of Parke County. He was born of Kentucky parentage, near Waveland. He came to Rockville to study law in the office of David H. Maxwell, and took a legal course at the Louisville University before his admission to the bar. While not an alumnus of any institution of learning, yet Mr. Rice was a classical scholar of no small renown, and had a profound knowledge of polite literature. The great epic poets, Homer and Milton, were his favorite authors, and he could quote from them with mastery effect. Mr. Rice entered upon a large and lucrative practice almost at once. He held the office of Prosecuting Attorney when Judge Bryant was on the bench. In 1869 he formed a partnership with James T. Johnston, which for many years con-



THOMAS N. RICE.

tinued. He always represented this County in the Legislature, both in the House and Senate. Mr. Rice had many of the characteristics of a great lawyer. He never refused a litigant's case because it was a close one. He had no fear of getting beaten. The more desperate the case the more unflinching and determined was his effort. Mr. Rice appreciated humor,

and occasionally used it with splendid result before courts and juries. Of absolutely pure life, of the highest integrity, of genial, kindly, charitable disposition, he was respected and admired by all his brethren of the bar.

Thomas N. Rice was a patriot when it comes to the true meaning of that word as it applies to the daily walks of life. He unselfishly devoted himself to the welfare of Parke County and particularly to the upbuilding of the County seat. His public spirit was greater perhaps than that of any public man of his generation. Every movement for the improvement of the community, morally or intellectually found in him an enthusiastic advocate. He was prominent in church and Sunday school work. He advocated good roads for the County, good streets for Rockville, and gave to the County money in any and every get additional railroads and other advantages for the town which he so long honored by his citizenship. Thomas N. Rice was a man whose life might well be taken as a criterion of good citizenship. He died, November 3, 1901.

James T. Johnston

A sturdy and unique character was James T. Johnston. If measured by standards of scholarship, as he sometimes was by those who were unable



JAMES T. JOHNSTON.

to comprehend his intellectual qualities, he set a high standard of excellence. He was an intellectual man, endowed by nature with a big mind and a big body. He was deprived in youth of the advantages of even a common school education, yet by his resolution, energy and native ability, he succeeded, and was the only man from Parke County elected to Congress by the Republican party since its organization sixty years ago. As a lawyer and advocate James T. Johnston held deservedly a high reputation. Shortly after the war he read law in the office of William H. Macy, and was for a brief period after locating in Rockville the resident partner of that firm. Mr. Johnston had a logical mind, a forcible method of presenting facts, and his arguments appealed to the reason. He possessed in a remarkable degree the art of simplification—the art of successful cross examination. The political arena engaged a great deal of his time and attention. He held the office of Prosecuting Attorney, represented this County in both branches of the Legislature, twice represented the eighth district in Congress and was an aspirant for the

Republican nomination for Governor in 1868, receiving strong support. In 1861 he served as State Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic and he frequently successfully canvassed the State in the interests of the Republican party. Beginning without money and without influential friends he attained high position in the law and in politics by his energy, perseverance and will. His career affords another striking illustration of what may be accomplished and what may be overcome if one is possessed of the sterling qualities of James T. Johnston.

A few years before the death of Mr. Johnston, his partner, Thomas N. Rice, with whom he had been associated for a quarter of a century, retired. James N. Whitely succeeded Mr. Rice in the law firm until the death of Mr. Johnston, July 10, 1901.

Frank M. Howard

Frank Maxwell Howard was the youngest of the children of General Brigham A. Howard, born a few months after the death of his father in 1841. His boyhood was passed in Rockville, until his 18th year, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry. He excelled in all the outdoor athletic common to that period. He was the best shot, the best



FRANK M. HOWARD.

Parke and Montgomery, and always presented the cause of the State to its best possible advantage.

Frank Howard was one of the brilliant men of Parke County who always thought too little of the "stagnant dollar." He was absolutely indifferent to the value of money. He would loan or give away his last cent with the nonchalance of one who has money to burn. The treasures of literature, the charms of nature, the companionship of friends, and his many little joys were afforded with dog and gun, all meant more to him than money. He was a poet, and now and then would catch some of the rhythm of his thoughts "on the fly," and transmit to paper gems that would, had he given his soul to it, have made his name a famous one. His verse was pure in style and elegant in expression, his prose was forcible and eloquent, and he was a literary critic of exceptional ability. In writing, Frank Howard had a style entirely unique and original. Among the best of his poems was "Fate by Starlight," published in the *Indianapolis Journal*, and widely reprinted.

Fate by Starlight

*Fog floating heavily, weird, and white;
Mid-summer moon, at the hour of midnight;
Thinking low, walking slow, over the hill;
Sleeping or waking, it stays with me still.
And these words were spoken, "The day-dawn is near,
The hot sun of summer is hastening here.
I love you, I love you, anon gone from my sight,
When red handed morning kills shadows of night,
Good-bye and God bless you, at break of the day
A romance will end and a dream pass away.
'Tis said that the stars up in heaven will mark
Each soul at its birth for the bright or the dark;
The shadows are mine, but for you shall orbit skies,
Our destinies part when the sun shall arise,
Still, ever he happy till life shall have passed,
And the star of your destiny burns till the last.
How many a mortal, at length and too late,
Has found what he wished was not written by Fate,
And hidden some beauty, whose lips he has kissed,
Adieu take an idol carved out of the mist.*

—FRANK HOWARD.

John H. Beadle

When it comes to considering John H. Beadle among the public men of Parke County, he occupies a peculiar although a conspicuous place. He never held a public office, was never a candidate for office, yet his influence on the politics of the County was great, and he was, during his active life, the widest known of all his contemporaries.

John Hanson Beadle was born in a log house near Mill Creek in Liberty township, March 14, 1810; he died in Rockville, January 15, 1897. He inherited from his parents all the unusual traits of character which distinguished him as a man of singular intelligence, the most striking being a wonderful memory. At the age of 13 he could recite the entire New Testament, and in college he could quote the original Greek of the *Illiad* and *Odyssey*. At the age of eight years, which was the period of his life when he first came to Rockville, he had already acquired knowledge far beyond his school fellows. He attended school at the old Seminary until 1827, when he and his brother, William H. H. Beadle, entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Upon his return to Parke County in the summer of 1831, he volunteered as a private in Company "A," 21st Indiana Infantry. After the battle of Ft. Donelson, in which John H. Beadle displayed great courage. Though so young, he could severely censure a man who was discharged by reason of what was thought to be incurable consumption. He again recovered, and a second time entered the army as a private, in the 23rd regiment. In 1838 he located in Evansville with the intention of practicing law. He had done some editorial writing for the *Journal* of that city, and when his health again failed, he started for California, having secured the place of Western correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*. His letters attracted wide attention. It was the golden age of newspaper correspondence, and the letters obtained for him a reputation that would have brought not only enduring fame, but fortune as well, had journalistic conditions continued as they were. Unfortunately the days of individualism were hastening to an end, and in a few years, Mr. Beadle, as well as many other able-minded writers, was supplanted by ordinary men who were better favored as to the stockholders into whose hands most of the great dailies passed about the later seventies. His last work as special correspondent was done for the *Channahon Gazette*, over the name of "Hanson." During his absence in the West the printing part of what was in Utah, Mr. Beadle was for a year editor of the *Salt Lake Reporter*. At that time party animosity between Gentiles and Mormons was very bitter. It was during his editorship that he was assaulted and severely wounded by the Mormons. He resigned as editor of the *Reporter*, and came home in the latter part of 1860, when he availed himself of his knowledge of Utah and Mormonism to write his first book—"Life in Utah," which was the most complete and valuable publication bearing upon the subject ever written. He subsequently wrote the "Undeveloped West" and "Western Wilds." Beadle then returned to Evansville in 1861 to write a part of the history of Texas, published that year by A. S. Jones, of Philadelphia. He also wrote about 100 pages of the history of Parke and Vigo Counties, in conjunction with H. W. Beckwith, the

historian, and Judge Samuel F. Gookin, of Terra Haute.

The exigencies of journalism finally brought him to the editorship of the *Rockville Tribune*, which he assumed in April, 1870. It was a stormy period in our local political history. Being most intimately associated with Mr. Beadle during all that time I feel in one sense peculiarly qualified to write of it, yet refrain from speaking

side-water country to Southern Louisiana. In 1880 he made what was probably his most notable trip as a correspondent, going in the dead of winter on dog sleds to Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. When he was afterwards sent by the same syndicate to England and France he was directed to write his letters "just as he would if doing it for the *Rockville Tribune*, and the people of Parke



JOHN HANSON BEADLE.

of his vicissitudes in a spirit that would make them historically correct. If it can be said that scrupulous honesty is a fault, then John H. Beadle possessed this fault in a manner that brought him the political displeasure of many old friends. His course was that of an upright, honorable advocate, and in pursuing it he never faltered. He spoke what he believed to be the truth, regardless of consequences. Party ties were nothing to a man of his mental makeup. He was a reformer in the best sense of this word, and although he was denied the full measure of his ambition, his influence on the people of Parke County has taken deep root.

In 1882, after a season of adversity, brought about by a lack of experience as a practical printer—Mr. Beadle proposed to the writer a partnership in the *Tribune*. No security whatever was asked—the individual notes given for half of the property were accepted without even a chattel mortgage on the material sold. The partnership was continued with the most pleasant relations until Mr. Beadle was called to New York City to do editorial work for the American Press Association. While editing the *Tribune*, Mr. Beadle was at intervals employed to do special correspondence for different metropolitan papers. In the winter of '70-'90 he traveled in the South and wrote an elaborate description of the Bad Lands. In 1885 he was sent on a tour through the "Black Belt" from Washington, D. C. along the

County." From 1888 to 1894 he was historical and political editor for the American Press Association, and so authoritatively applied himself to work that his health again gave way. He was sent to the World's Fair by the Association as its representative, and subsequently to Washington City as Congressional correspondent.

While in New York from 1887 to 1890 Mr. Beadle's annual excursions were spent in Parke County, during which time he delivered lectures and speeches on political and economic subjects. These visits were among the happiest experiences of his later life, especially when his health permitted him to take his old time tramps about the scenes of his boyhood. Next to Rockville his heart would yearn for the woods and fields and running streams of Liberty township. It was the good fortune of the writer to be much in his company when he was taking his vacations in Parke County, and the days spent with him will always be recalled among his brightest experiences. Not only this, but his daily association with John H. Beadle during these years was of great educational value. Words are inadequate to express my appreciation of this best friend. It can be said of him as truly as Anthony said of Brutus,

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

John T. Campbell

John Teobrook Campbell was for fifty years a singular character in the history of Parke County. He was the son of Joseph and Rachel (Tenbrook) Campbell, born May 25, 1821, one and a half miles east of the north end of Montezuma. He worked at the carpenter's trade while acquiring an education at Bloomington Academy, taught school, studied political economy, attempted invention, and in 1850 began writing for the newspapers. "The war found him unsettled as to any gainful occupation, but had he been engaged in the most lucrative business, he would have quickly dropped it to go into the army. Being rejected as a private, he raised, in conjunction with others, Co. "11" 21st Indiana, of which he was elected Captain. At the battle of Union House he was so badly wounded that he could no longer render service in the field. He resigned, came home and was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal. He was elected Treasurer of Parke County in 1861 and re-elected in 1865.

In 1870 he espoused the greenback cause at that time being abandoned and repudiated by the Republican party; ran as an independent candidate for the State Senate and was defeated.

In 1878 Captain Campbell was called to be assistant in the Indiana Bureau of Statistics and Geology under John Collett. During this period he was deeply interested in the study of geology, especially the glacial division, and though an amateur he studied and investigated with the persistence and energy of a professional. He made a number of discoveries, both geological and anthropological, in Parke County, and for twenty years contributed to various publications articles based on his discoveries and observations here. For ten years, from 1881 to 1891, he was Surveyor of Parke County. His qualifications for that office were conceded to such an extent that all political parties either nominated him or endorsed his nomination. During that time he worked at civil engineering, ditch, levee, gravel road and railroad construction. At that period he was solicited by the U. S. Weather Bureau to enter its service and make important investiga-



JOHN T. CAMPBELL.

tions and measurements relative to the floods of the Mississippi river; but he declined the offer. The chief of the Weather Bureau was informed by his choice by articles contributed by Captain Campbell to the best scientific publications. These articles made him a well known man in that branch

of investigation, and his name was given a place in "Who's Who in America."

No man was a more active factor in talking and working into life our widely known and praised "great" people than Captain John T. Campbell. Always interested in anything that was good for the County, State or Nation, he gave the best years of his life to public service—gave his time and talents ungrudgingly, without the slightest hope or slightest expectation of reward. Indeed his life work was that of a pioneer who knows that his efforts will be of more benefit to the future than to the present. It was more than that, for many of the beneficent reforms for which he labored were unpopular and sometimes brought persecution upon him.

To say that John T. Campbell was properly appreciated by the people of Parke County would be an historical untruth. He was not appreciated, although no man was better known. Postively gave him a dose of gratitude which those who do appreciate him hope at least to see acknowledged, since it can never be paid.

Captain Campbell's writings would make many volumes if collected and printed. He was interested in a wide range of subjects and never refused to write when asked to do so during the fifty years of his singularly interesting public career. He had a pleasing style of expression and never failed to interest his readers with his keen sense of humor and fine discrimination for things which everybody could understand and appreciate. This style made his work, even on scientific subjects bright and attractive to the casual reader.

In personal appearance Captain Campbell was an extraordinary man. He was a giant in stature and strength; his hair was light and his beard, which he always wore, was almost red far into middle age; his face was ruddy, eyes light blue, which instantly lighted up at the least suggestion of humor; and I think it was his ability to see the joke in everything which kept John T. Campbell from becoming a misanthrope instead than the humanitarian that he was.

Samuel D. Puett

Samuel D. Puett—Duncan Puett, as he was known to every man, woman and child in Parke County—was a striking figure in its annals. Upon his graduation from Ashbury College in 1872, he entered the law office of Judge S. F. Maxwell, and plunged at once into a legal and political career that made him famous. I say "plunged" for the reason that the hot campaign of 1872 was in progress when he entered Judge Maxwell's office, a young man full of pluck and vigor for the cause of his party; and being the only lawyer in Parke County who was a Democrat he became at once the pride of his fellow Democrats as well as their champion. And well they might take pride in him for his personality was wonderfully engaging. Tall and commanding of form, with dark hair, brown, piercing eyes, and a voice of singular force and distinctness, he held the attention of an audience with his very presence—for it was good to look upon so perfect a specimen of physical manhood.

Mr. Puett became the partner of Judge Maxwell and was associated with him until his death in 1877. To the study and practice of law he brought all the energy of an ardent nature. No lawyer ever devoted more

careless energy to his profession than Duncan Puett—a fact that became known at the outset of his career and to which was due his early success. He made his profession a business, and devoted himself entirely to it, working unremittingly until a few years before his death, when, to some extent he relaxed in his life-long labor

Samuel J. Catlin

Among the widely known and useful citizens of Parke County, none exerted a stronger influence on public affairs of his life-time than Samuel Thomas Catlin. He was born and always lived in the County. His early life was spent on his father's farm near the

town of Catlin. He taught school when a young man, having received an academic education at Bloomington Academy. During the years following when he owned a farm and was also in commercial business, Mr. Catlin was something more than an intelligent and successful man. He devoted much of his spare time to the accurate and discriminating study of history, science, literature, and certain phases of church doctrine, polity and history—not for mere controversial purposes, or to display learning in sacred matters; they were the investigations of a thoughtful, modest man into questions of the highest import to all men. Economic and political questions were also studied by Mr. Catlin, and he made valuable use of a fund of accurate knowledge acquired not from partisan sources, but from the best works on political economy. His views on sociological matters were eminently sound and just.

In what is known as "practical politics" Samuel J. Catlin was justly regarded as a wise and far-sighted manager, both in County and State affairs. His counsel was always sought, and when acted upon was generally found to be sound. Acting with the Republican party on the issue of preserving the Union, he was one of the first men to abandon that party when, in his judgment it failed to fulfill its declared purpose. For nearly twenty years from 1858 to 1880, he acted with the independent element of those days generally called "Greenbackers." His personal popularity prompted his frequent nomination for office. In one of his races he was defeated for the Legislature by the bare margin of eight votes. This was in 1882. Four years later he was elected Auditor, after one of the most remarkable campaigns in the history of the County. He was re-elected on the Democratic ticket, a remarkable thing in Parke County twenty-five years ago. Upon



SAMUEL D. PUETT.

and took occasional vacations, having at that time a partner—John S. McFaddin—on whom the burden of the business devolved. But he never ceased participation in the firm's affairs until the day of his death.

For thirty years Duncan Puett was an active participant in the politics of Parke County. He always attended the public meetings and caucuses of the Democratic party, made speeches, attended at the polls on election day, and in every way was indefatigable in his work to promote the party welfare; yet he never held any remunerative office. His financial returns from the practice of his profession were greater than those of any other lawyer who has practiced permanently at the Parke County bar.

Mr. Puett's chief attribute as a lawyer was that he always at the expense of much time and labor made himself thoroughly acquainted with the facts and the law of the particular case in hand. It was once said of him as of a famous general, "he has a genius for turbulence and the hotter the legal battle the more in Puett pleased." Handy in reconnoiter, fruitful in expedients, of long and varied experience, quick to detect the weak points of his adversary, and to bring out the strong features of his own cause, the great number of cases he won, and his presence on one side or another of most of the important cases in our court, attested his ability and his success. He died May 5, 1907.



SAMUEL J. CATLIN.

his retirement from the Auditor's office he was chosen President of the Rockville National Bank, an office he filled until his death, December 7, 1888.

Samuel T. Catlin was a man of courteous, modest and manly demeanor. He was tall and erect; until middle age his hair was light; his eyes were blue and kindly in expression. His sense of humor was keenly developed; he never missed a point of repartee in a public address or in conversation. He was efficient as an official, consistent as a Christian, and always and everywhere a man of influence. His useful and laborious life commanded the respect and confidence of all.

Ard F. White

Ard Frazier White was born in Rockville, Indiana, May 27, 1843, and died here, January 11, 1911. He was the son of John and Hannah Jones White, pioneers of Parke County. He attended the old Rockville seminary and worked as blacksmith apprentice and in his father's saw mill until 1862, when he enlisted in Company "C" 78th Indiana. He afterwards enlisted in the 133rd Indiana, and in the meantime had attended Asbury University, from which he graduated in 1867. He then studied law, and began practicing in Rockville; was appointed deputy prosecutor and elected to that office in 1871.

For ten years after his election as Prosecuting Attorney, Judge White was constantly in demand as an orator. His eloquence was probably not excelled by any public speaker in Indiana. His speeches were scholarly and unostentatious. He was familiar with all the best books. The lines of every poet were treasures on which he could draw at will in apt quotation. His literary attainments were as marked as his legal ability. Before he was fifteen years old he had written good poetry. Thirty-five years ago he delivered in various places in Indiana and Illinois a lecture on Abraham Lincoln that was classic in construction and so eloquently delivered that a noted author and journalist of the time pronounced it "unequaled." Many of his orations and particularly his eulogies of the soldier dead, delivered on Decoration days, were prose poems, wonderfully heightened by his remarkably sympathetic and musical voice. As a historian, especially of the Civil War, Judge White was equipped to have written, had he been so inclined, a work that might have surpassed anything in literature on that period.

In the campaign of 1880, Judge White as a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, made a canvass of the State. He spoke frequently in every County in this Congressional district, and at the dissolution of the Republican "Wigwam" at Terre Haute so delighted the friends of his adversaries that he was in demand on many public occasions afterwards in that city. Daniel W. Voorhees, who heard that speech pronounced it one of the best ever delivered in Indiana, and ever afterwards regarded Judge White as the man of his audience to be most regretting that they should differ in politics. No other Republican would have been considered at that time as the most candidate for Congress in the Terre Haute district, but unfortunately due to his utterance on a previous occasion as a result of his arduous work in the campaign and for five years he was an invalid.

As a lawyer Judge White was considered by his fellow practitioners of

the period preceding his election as Judge one of the best in the profession. His only partner before he went on the bench was Elwood Hunt. In 1880 he was elected Judge of the newly created 4th Judicial Circuit and held that office for eighteen years. Upon his retirement from the bench Judge White in partnership with his son, Joseph S. White, practiced his profession.

In his religious views Judge White held to the simple "old-fashioned faith of his fathers." Nothing could swerve him from his belief in the immortality of the soul. A friend who knew him intimately remarked when he was dying that he was nearer to the Christian ideal of what a human being can make himself than any man

naure lover, the humanitarian, the friend, the home-maker and guardian, the ideal husband and father—each deserves a separate encomium.

Albert M. Adams

Albert M. Adams was a son of Harry Adams, who was one of the largest land owners, one of the most successful farmers, and one of the best citizens of Parke County. Harry Adams lived and died on the beautiful tract of land adjoining the State reservation three miles east of Rockville. Here in 1820 Albert Adams was born. He graduated at the State University, read law with E. J. Puetz, and was his partner when elected Representative of Parke County in 1863. He was af-

life were devoted to business and to the management of his farm four miles from Rockville. To this work up to everything he undertook he devoted all the energy of his naturally industrious nature.

Rev. William P. Cummings

William Perry Cummings was greatly beloved by the people of Parke County. For sixty years he lived here, "laboring in the Lord's vineyard." Without money and without price he preached the gospel to our people during all the years of his long life. He was present in times of gladness, officiating at marriages, and in hours of sorrow, or distress, he was often present to administer words of comfort. No man in Parke County was called as often as "Uncle Perry" to officiate at marriage ceremonies, and his consoling presence was as frequent on funeral occasions.

William P. Cummings was born in Bath County, Va., May 6, 1813. He learned the hatter's trade and worked at it for six years. Then, in October, 1830, he was married to Magdalene C. Wallace of Lexington, Virginia, who belonged to a family of noted Indian fighters and frontiersmen. The next year they came to Rockville, where Mr. Cummings began business as a hatter. He conducted his shop in Rockville from 1837 to 1844, when he moved for a while to a town in 1838 he was licensed as a local preacher and from that time until his death frequently preached in the Methodist pulpits of the County. He neither expected nor received pay for his official relations with the church, but supported himself and reared his large family by his own hard work.

On the occasion of the Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Cummings a large number of people from every part of the County were present, and attended their love and appreciation of the venerable couple by many golden tributes. Not only the churches, but lodges, County and town officials, the local military companies and schools, attended and extended congratulations. It was a day long to be remembered.

Rev. Cummings was large of stature. His personally accorded well to his calling. His voice was deep and inspired reverence in the hearing a voice more familiar perhaps to the survivors of past generations, and which will be more readily and affectionately recalled than that of any other man to which memory now turns.

Samuel T. Ensey

When Parke County celebrated the Nation's Centennial with memorial services in the old court house, July 4, 1876, the presiding officer was Hon. Samuel T. Ensey. The occasion was also the 50th anniversary of Parke County. Mr. Ensey was then an old man, but he was still quite active in politics. For many years he was a leader of the Republican party. His home was in Annapolis, where he kept the busy hotel or tavern, and many were the political gatherings and reunions held therein. He represented Parke County in the State Senate, was a forcible public speaker and a fine parliamentarian. He came in Parke County in 1843, and here labored as a useful citizen, enterprising merchant, and valuable public man. He left Annapolis soon after the railroad was built to Bloomington; he moved to Terre Haute, where he died at a ripe old age.



ARD F. WHITE.

he had known. Another friend recalled that he was endowed with the two great requisites for personal fitness—his head and his heart. In addition to his fine intellect, he had a warm, good heart. Judge White was one of those rare people who stand the test of daily life. He was a genial man in his home and unreservedly devoted to his duties as a family man. He took his responsibility as a husband and father as few men ever assume them. He was sincere and simple in his transaction of plain, daily duties and to all the little acts of love and kindness at home which he liked to call "the small, sweet contests of life."

There is so much to be said of a character like that of Judge White, so many-sided as it was, that the writer dares not of combining it in a brief eulogium. The humorist, the poet, the actor, the orator, the jurist, the great

towards elected Prosecuting Attorney of this Judicial Circuit. Before studying law Mr. Adams was Superintendent of the Rockport public schools. Here he was married to Miss Kate Bullock, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of James Bullock. Mr. and Mrs. Adams came to Rockville in 1853 and resided here until the death of Mr. Adams.

Albert Adams was a man of fine personal appearance, an athlete of splendid training and remarkable strength and activity. His friends could not realize that one so strong and robust was in serious ill health when he was compelled to cease business activity; yet his decline was constant in spite of his strong constitution, and he died after a long illness.

Albert Adams had strong convictions and never hesitated in acting upon them, even though it meant unpopularity. The later years of his

Henry Slavens

Henry Slavens was one of the well known men of Rockville in its early days. He might have made much more of his talents than he did; but he was indolent as well as an erratic, fond of sport and justice, and absolutely indifferent to business. He was the type of man that nothing but war can make great—a natural soldier. He served in the Black Hawk war, and then came to Rockville. Here he was editor of the County paper for awhile, then practiced law, and was for a time a justice of the peace. He failed to accumulate either money or property, died poor, and his name is now forgotten except by the few yet living who knew him in the long ago.

John A. Meacham

General John A. Meacham, who was one of the early business men of Parke County, was born in North Carolina, July 4, 1812. When twenty years of age he came to Rockville, and began to work at the saddler's trade. In 1838 he was elected by the officers of the Indiana Legion, Brigadier-General, a rank he retained until the system of militia then in vogue was abolished in 1852. In 1848 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature as an Independent Democrat. He was a Democrat until the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act. General Meacham was a prominent layman of the Methodist church, and was the first lay delegate from Rockville to take part in conference. This was at Crawfordville in 1848—Bishop Ames presiding.

It comes now to considering some of the early lawyers of Rockville who afterwards became prominent in their profession and in politics in other fields. Thomas H. Nelson came here from Kentucky at the age of 19 to practice law. He was nominated by the Whigs for Congress when he was twenty-three, but had to decline, because he was not of Constitutional

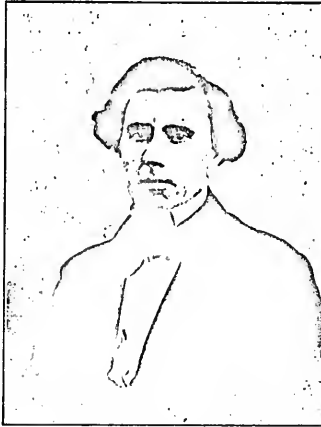
age. He moved to Terre Haute and was the successful Republican candidate against Daniel W. Voorhees in 1850. President Lincoln appointed him Minister to Chili, and he subsequently served as ambassador to Mexico. He was a brother of General William Nelson, who was killed by General Jeff C. Davis in a personal encounter during the war. Thomas H. Nelson died in Terre Haute in 1891.

dianapolis, where he became a leading lawyer and a Judge of the Indiana Supreme Court.

James M. Allen and John G. Crane began to practice law in Rockville about 1845. Allen went to Lawrenceville about 1860. Judge Crane married Miss Jane Stark, a sister of Alfred K. Stark, and resided in Rockville until the adoption of the present system of internal revenue taxation,

moved to Danville, Ill. in the early fifties.

The present bar, though not as large when considered from the standpoint of active practice, as it has been in the past, includes some members who were connected with the lawyers whose achievements are a part of the history of Parke county and have been noted among her noble men. Elwood Hunt is now the oldest member of the bar in active practice; Henry Daniels ranks next in length of years; David Stronec is a member of the Rockville bar, but his practice has been elsewhere as a lawyer representing the Vandalia railroad in Indiana and Illinois; Howard Maxwell was associated with his father for over twenty years; J. S. McFaddin was almost as long associated with N. D. Pnett, and Maxwell and McFaddin have for nearly ten years been partners in the practice of their profession. Joseph M. Johns, for more than twenty years has been in active practice here, most of the time alone, but he is now associated with N. F. Max Pnett and Hugh Hunt, lately admitted to the bar; Jacob S. White practiced with James T. Johnston, and later with his father, Judge White; Harold A. Henderson, now the partner of Mr. White, entered the profession upon his retirement from the Auditor's office, practiced awhile with Elwood Hunt, then became a member of the firm of White, White & Henderson, which upon the death of Judge White became White & Henderson; Howard Hancock has been a member of the bar for ten years, and Homer Ingram, prosecuting attorney, completes the list of men who devote themselves solely to the practice of law, although a number of men are on the roll of the Rockville bar as lawyers whose active interest is along other lines. Some of the names above given are of lawyers who are known, respected and feared at other bars and are always sought in cases tried in Parke county on change of venue.



WILLIAM C. CUMMING.
From a Daguerrotype Made About 1850.

Addison L. Roach was a son of Dr. Roach. He studied law under General Howard at the time when Samuel F. Maxwell was also a student in Howard's office. He practiced for a time as the partner of his fellow student and subsequently moved to In-

when he was appointed collector by President Lincoln, 1862. He then moved to Terre Haute, where he died in 1870, having from a poor boy arisen to wealth and distinction. Judge Elias S. Terry established a reputation here as a good lawyer before he



Women Who Were Well Known

One of the most laudable of all the Continental observances in Indiana is the movement to erect a monument to the pioneer women of the State. The pioneer women of Parke County deserve more in the way of recognition than I can possibly give them. In many respects they contributed more to the work of laying the foundation of the future than the men—for they built the home, the unit on which the structure of our Government itself stands and must always stand if it is to exist permanently. It was, the men, sighting the rifle, raising the ensign, plowing the clearings, blazing and laying out the roads, and all the work done by men was important, would about the work of the women? With night-fall the work of many of the men ceased. They could rest and refresh themselves; but the woman's work was never done." She mended the cloth, fashioned and attached it into garments, wove the carpets, moulded the candles, made the soap, rendered the lard, smoked the meat, made the bread, and performed a hundred and one other duties that devolved on her. And do you think that this hard and ceaseless work was done by ignorant women, or that it in any way degraded them? If you do, if you are inclined to pity them because such tasks as fell to them were inconsistent with the highest intellectuality or refinement, you have in the language of the street sweeper, who is employed in a city in which women, who before they came to the wilds of Parke County, were reared in an atmosphere of refinement. They were belles in Old Virginia; were students in the beautiful academies of the Eastern States, were attended by slaves, if from the South, or knew nothing of the privations of a new country if from the older sections of the East; but one and all of them adapted themselves to the exigencies of their new life, and performed well their part in the heroic work of transforming the wilderness into a habitable and happy land.

Most of these pioneer women are forgotten save by their immediate descendants. Many of them sleep in unmarked graves. It is the purpose of this chapter to pay tribute to all of them while recording the lives of their sisters who by reason of prominence in one way or another are here considered.

Mrs. Mary Harlan

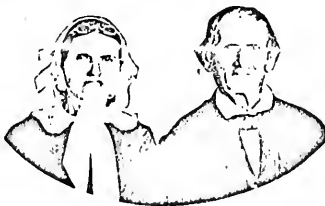
Mrs. Mary Harlan, mother of Senator James Harlan, of Iowa, lived to the age of 100 years. From 1823 until her death in 1891 she resided in Parke County. Her daughter, Mrs. John T. Brown of Florida township furnished this sketch:

"My mother, Mrs. Mary Conley Harlan, was born near Steubenville, Md., March 29, 1796; died July 14, 1896. She was married to my father, Silas Harlan, on the 16th of March, 1818, near Lebanon, Ohio. They soon after moved to Parke County, Indiana, lived on rented land until after the third child was born.

"In the year 1822 my father sent by flat-bent enough corn to New Orleans, his only market, to bring him one hundred dollars. This he wanted to invest in land. They had heard of a new discovery tract of land in Parke County, Indiana, lying between two streams called Harcoon, which from

the description of the growth of timber, must have extra soil. So he in company with some others started out on horseback in search of this location and finding every thing satisfactory they went on to the nearest land office. They moved the same year to their new home in New Discovery, as it has ever since been called. There

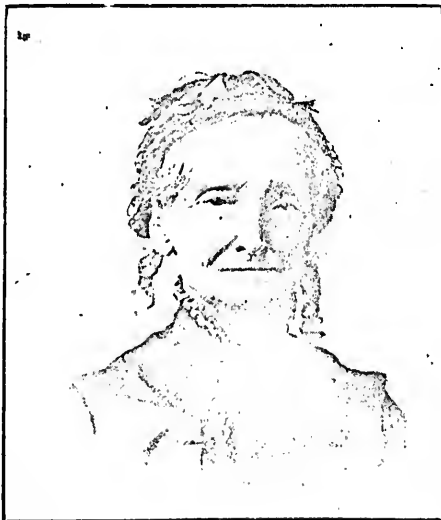
met and agreed to build a school house. They selected a site, cut, hewed and hauled logs, erected a building on the south of the road, with a great porch, stone fireplace on the north end and a door in the south so the children would not be disturbed during study hours with the travel. They left one log out on each side near the



MARY AND SILAS HARLAN.
Mother and Father of Senator James Harlan of Iowa.

was no road, only brush packed down and a blaze here and there on a tree. There was no church and no school. My father and mother taught their children in the first lessons of reading, writing and arithmetic.

"When my brother was sixteen years old a man whose name was



MARTHA MAXWELL HOWARD.

Terry came from Kentucky, who offered to teach a class in grammar if he could secure enough subscribers. My father went to the settlement and could find sufficient and opposition obtained fifteen, which swelled to twenty before the term expired. He taught two terms. My mother gave up her kitchen for a school room during this time. Soon after this the neighbors

seemed to take a decided interest in him. In this way he kept up his studies, helped on the farm and taught one term of school before starting to Ashbury University.

"My mother furnished his clothing, home spin, and wove linen for summer and wool for winter. Also bed and bedding.

"My father went in a two-horse

wagon every two or three weeks with provisions. James rented a room and did his book-keeping. He was married soon after he was graduated to Miss Ann Eliza Peck, taught school the following winter and in the Spring of 1836 moved to Iowa City, practiced law until elected President of the University in Mt. Pleasant, and afterwards was elected to the United States Senate."

Martha Maxwell Howard

Daughter of David H. Maxwell, a member of the 1810 Indiana Constitutional convention, was born in Hanover, Indiana, January 22, 1813; she died April 27, 1893, aged 80 years, 3 months and 5 days. Juliet V. Strawn on the occasion of Mrs. Howard's 61st birthday contributed to the *Indianapolis News* an appreciation of Mrs. Howard, from which the following is reprinted:

"A LADY OF QUALITY."

"Mrs. Martha A. Howard, widow of General Hingham A. Howard, who died of yellow fever while minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Texas in the year 1841, still lives at the old Howard home within a stone's throw of the house of the Country Contributor.

"It was a snowy afternoon on one of the picture days of winter when I joined the little party of friends who were going up with gifts and flowers to pay our tribute to the lady, who distinguished not only by her great age, but also by her own strong and beautiful character, and her connection in days long past with the affairs of the State and Nation.

"We are wont to speak of very old people as links between us and the past, but do we pause to think just what we mean by the past? Though we are thrilled with a sense of awe in the presence of a person who has lived almost a century, we are prone to forget how much of history such a period of life embraces. Let us think for a moment about what was going on in the world that January 22, 1813, when this gentle old lady, who is our neighbor, was born. Do you know? Well, Napoleon was conducting the retreat of his grand army from Moscow; through the snows of Russia the great conqueror was leading his hosts, freezing, bleeding and dying, but following, after the manner of people with great leaders.

A few weeks earlier the Constitution captured the Guerrero, and when Mrs. Howard was nine months old, Commodore Perry won his splendid victory on Lake Erie. I am not very good on contemporaneous history, but these facts fix my old friend's age in my mind more clearly than the mere recollection of the date of her birth. She was two years old when Jackson won the battle of New Orleans and Napoleon met his fate at Waterloo.

"Mrs. Howard was married in 1831, and came to her home in Parke County from Huntington on her husband's I have heard her describe this wedding trip, and am irresistibly reminded of the wedding journey of "The Virginian" and his bride. Their way lay, for the most part, through the unbroken forest, and she brought her worldly possessions in two saddlebags and a portmanteau.

"Again the mind runs back to events



which seem to us middle-aged people to have transpired before the memory of living men, and we reflect that our old friend married when Andrew Jackson was President of the United States. She was a young matron when Travie, Crocket and Howie executed the heroic tragedy of the Alamo. More than this, Crocket and Howie were personal friends of her husband in his earlier life in Tennessee. Their names were household words. Indeed, in truth she can remember the Alamo.

"So an decade after decade slips into the past, Mrs. Howard has seen her friends and kindred fall around her, has witnessed events that shake the civilized world; seen empires rise and sink like bubbles on the water. In the midst of these changes, amidst transit, marvels of architecture, all that we call progress, has developed within her memory. Her character is built upon lines well calculated to accept these changes. Not smiling amidst their noise, not in affright. They seem always to me to be her mental attitude. I have seen her in times of cruel affliction, but have never found her without the grace of perfect resignation. It has never occurred to her to stumble over her lot in life or to lament the loss of the loved ones who at all times have been taken away from her under peculiarly trying and tragic circumstances.

"If you go to call upon Mrs. Howard today you will likely find her with her fingers between the newly cut pages of the latest book or magazine, or peering a quilt, or making a sewing bank, but you will not find her idle. Perhaps she will be writing letters, for she has a large correspondence, and her letters are things of beauty. She writes a dainty, old-time hand, uses almost perfect English and has a the sense of humor which is evidenced in every letter.

"A prominent newspaper woman of Indiana was calling upon me one day last summer, and we went up to visit Mrs. Howard. She was not quite well that day and her sudden appearance threw her a little off her guard. This uninvited nervousness made her conversation particularly brilliant. Her mind came and went in electrical flashes and we listened to her talk, interspersed with witty remarks and bits of philosophy and poetical quotations.

"My old friend, whom I have made the subject of this sketch, has lived a life of almost Spartan simplicity. She never cared for luxuries. Plain living and high thinking constitute her life. Her sense of duty was so well perceived that great people nearly always dispense with luxury, and is not this one of the secrets of long life?

"During our recent birthday visit to Mrs. Howard I had to wrestle with the tears that insisted upon flowing for her because of the joy of her kindred remembrance to cheer her declining days. Those who went to pay their respects were not even the friends of her youth, few, indeed, of whom are in the land of the living. But we did not find her wholly desolate. A grandson, a nephew came to her aid, a nephew came to greet her; blood is thicker than water, and we are not alone so long as we can grasp a kinsman's hand.

"Our little company was partly made up of musical people, who had been recruited in the days of the old-fashioned hymns and songs that have cheered the hearts of God's people for generations. Among our many blessings we have in our community some people who can really sing. They sang the

old songs like "How Firm a Foundation, Ye Saints of the Lord," and some more modern, "The Honor of the Soul" and "Some Sweet Day," and then, at her request, "The Liver of Time" and their own music to Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar." Doubtless as she listened to the sweet strains, she thought of her daughter, whose light fingers used to evoke magic melodies from the old piano fifty years ago, and her son, who used to sing as sweetly to his own accompaniment, and of the troop of merry young people, now grown old, and many of them dead, who fre-

Mrs. Guilmina Cannon

Among the North Carolina immigrants to Parke County in the early portion was Dr. Horace Cannon and his wife, Guilmina—the father and mother of Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mrs. Cannon at once adapted herself to the conditions prevailing at that time. She was a typical Quakeress. She was not one of the strong, robust women of her day, though she was industrious and of a disposition to save her husband's earnings. She

in the creek and sold it was unfordable. But Dr. Cannon thought differently. At any rate, he was intent on making the effort. He felt it a duty to traverse the waters, and said: "I'll make it, and he soon was off, with the parting words to his wife: "There are three I love, and is a good girl while I am gone, and her reply came: "There see that thro is a



House Which Was Once the Home of Mrs. Cannon.

wood boy. Little realizing those were their last words together. "As the evening shades began to gather and the Doctor failed to come home, trouble was aroused, and developments proved that he had been swallowed up by the railing waters, although no trace of him was ever found save that of the hat he wore, and later some human bones, washed



SUGAR CREEK.

Precinct Appearance of Spout Where Dr. Cannon Was Drowned.

up on the sand, and which were thought to be his, among which some swine were rooting. Afterwards it was remembered that he had related a dream that he had had about his drowning—of how his bones were found bleaching on an island, and how were rooting there.

"Soon after the drowning of Dr. Cannon, his widow with her two sons, Joseph and William, moved to the house herein above, which still stands in the corporation limits of Bloomington. They later moved to Tuscola, Illinois, where she died in April, 1844.

Mrs. Elizabeth McCoy

Elizabeth Towell McCoy is living at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mariel Marks, in Liberty township. She was born in Orange County, North Carolina, August 15, 1811. When Indiana was in its first year of Statehood (1817) her parents settled in Orange County, near the present Fank's union health resort, French Lick Springs. In 1833 she was married to John McCoy. They lived awhile near Salem, Washington County; then in Orange County, and in 1841 moved to Fountain County.

Later they settled in Liberty township, Parke County. Mrs. McCoy was the mother of seven children. One son, Isaac, died while serving with the 8th Indiana Battery in the Civil War. Her other sons were Willis, John and Jesse H. McCoy. The latter



GUILMINA CANNON.

Widow of Joseph G. Cannon, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

quired the old home in the years long past. But this grand old woman is no misanthrope. While we were still in her parlor I heard the carrier outside call "News" and saw her face light up when the paper was brought in. She lives in touch with the world, and would be lost herself unless she is feeling badly, when also has it read to her.

"She has often said to me and her nieces, who are my friends: 'Girls, if you catch me telling the same story over and over again to the same people, just sit on me, will you?' We laughed heartily over her dread of the infirmities of age, and saw in a little bit of latter day slang, mixed in with her pure and forcible English.

"I like to visit Mrs. Howard in hours of despondency, because her own splendid energy lifts me out of it, or rather, shames me out of it. She would not dare find fault with life, or seek to pry into its mysteries. She believes that 'God's in his heaven—' all's right with the world,' and believing this, she takes life's buffets and rewards with equal thanks.

"In contemplating her long life we are reminded of a line of verse that used to be popular with pulpit orators in older times:

"Should that a heap with a thousand strikes
Should stay in tune so long."

"But we reflect that she was cast in a heroic mould. Mind and body were harmoniously fashioned, for she was to be the wife of a statesman, the mother of soldiers."

was affectionate in her home and was devoted to her husband and four sons, Isaac, Elsie, Joseph and William. The Cannons were not blessed with daughters of their own, and Mrs. Cannon's heart was larger and sufficient to take under her protection three nieces who were homeless and in need of schooling.

Mrs. Katherine E. Lamb gave the following account of the great tragedy in the life of Mrs. Cannon in a Woman's Edition of the *Bloomington World*, December, 1908:

"It was in August of 1831, and the time when 'Quaker quarterly meeting' was at hand, that great preparations were going on at the home of the Cannons. True, they were people of modest means; their home was not of the elaborate type as is that of their millionaire son, Joseph G. Indeed, Dr. Cannon was heard to say that the possessions of himself and wife at the time of their marriage consisted of a dinner pot and a board. But the visiting brethren had learned to love them for themselves and the welcome which they held out. At this special time the Cannons knew they would share their usual number of guests. The Doctor was overcaressing the harboring of some shanties, and settling home affairs in readiness for going to make a professional visit across Sugar Creek. Heavy rains had been falling and the stream was far over its banks, and the only means of crossing was by fording. Dr. John R. Hare, a fellow practitioner and close acquaintance of Dr. Cannon, had been

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

was clerk of Parke County from 1858 to 1862. Her daughters were Anna Jane (Lavery,) Hachel (Mark), and Martha (Hadley.) Mrs. Hadley was the mother of Judge Hiram E. Hadley, of Washington, and Hm. Eli H. Hadley, Representative in Congress from that State.

Mrs. McVoy is a member of the Friends' church. Until a comparatively recent period she took an active interest in the work of the W. C. T. U., and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. She was especially interested in unobscured work up to her tenth year, and at that time donated a quilt of her own making to a Friends' Mission in Mexico. The ten years previous to her tenth birthday were devoted unobscured to the work of quilting which like all pioneer women she did beautifully. She has made and given her descendants forty quilts.

On the occasion of Mrs. McVoy's 100 birthday, more than 700 relatives and friends in Parke County assembled at her home in Bloomington to pay their respects to her. Judge Hadley voiced the sentiments of the assembly in an eloquent tribute. Mrs. McVoy responded to all the greetings of her friends, conversed with them with the interest and understanding of a young woman, and read a chapter from the Bible as a fitting benediction of the day's observance.

Mrs. Elizabeth Coffin

Elizabeth Ann Seymour, daughter of George and Elizabeth Durham Seymour, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., April 7, 1828. She was christened by Aaron Field, the father of Cyrus W. Field. Elizabeth Seymour was the playmate of Mary Field, and was a student of the same school attended by Cyrus W. Field, who projected the Atlantic cable. The early surroundings of Elizabeth Seymour were those of wealth, even affluence for that period. She had many advantages both social and intellectual, and received a fine English education. She was both artist and poet, and painted pictures and wrote meritorious poetry. Her husband, Wilshire Coffin, to whom she was married in 1853, was a



MRS. ELIZABETH COFFIN.

man of intellectual attainments who took an active interest and participation in the political life of Parke County. Mrs. Coffin made a collection of many rare and valuable books, and was at one time librarian at Annapolis where she had the opportunity to read the good books which constituted that collection; an opportunity which she improved.

Mrs. Coffin was the subject of an article printed in a New York paper which resulted in wide name correspondence with people who wanted to know more about a personality so interesting and so charming. Just before her death, June 9, 1908, a repre-

sentative of Collier's Weekly interviewed her for personal reminiscences concerning her long and interesting life.

Mrs. Coffin was a modest, enter-

prising and entertaining woman, and to the entertainment of auditors and to the history of the epoch in which she lived. She was a lovable character and well deserves a place among the notable women of Parke County.



ELIZABETH McVOY.

Mattie Curl Dennis

taining and fascinating conversationalist, and could entertain one for hours with the observations and incidents of her own life, which were related without the slightest suggestion of egotism. Being a survivor of

fifty years ago, when the common schools of Parke County were passing through their first stage of development into the system we now have, many



MATTIE CURL DENNIS.

our pioneer period she had a fund of personal reminiscences. With the extensive and varied reading of her long life; her acquaintance with many of the characters prominent in local history; her accurate knowledge of events, she was able to contribute both

gifted and talented young men and young women were teachers; but none surpassed, if any equaled Mattie Curl. She was the first school teacher of whom I have recollection, and that is of seeing her as a guest in our home and hearing my elder sis-

ters, who were her pupils, speak of her in terms of appreciation and affection.

Mattie Curl was born in Parke County. She was the daughter of Jeremiah Curl and Bertha (Gifford) Curl, who after Mr. Curl's death became Mrs. Elijah N. Burford, and a sister of Mrs. Ruth Carolina McFadden, Mrs. Ellen C. Paterbaugh, Mrs. James A. Hinesell and of William T. Burford (deceased). She received no education beyond the public schools before she taught in them; but subsequently attended Bloomingdale Academy, the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and the Indiana State Normal, from which she graduated in 1874. In the meantime she had taught twelve years in the Parke County schools and in the city schools of Indianapolis and Hicksville.

On the 22nd day of June, 1870, Miss Curl became the wife of Prof. David Worth Dennis, one of the foremost of Indiana's educators. Mr. Dennis for many years has been of the faculty of Eastham College. Her only child, William Cullen Dennis, was born December 22, 1878. The precocity of this son was so remarkable that he graduated from Earlham at the age of 16, and at the age of 18 from Harvard, and at the age of 21 from Columbia Law School. He then spent one year in Boston, was then for two years a professor in Law Department of University of Illinois, then in charge of Chair of International law at Iceland Stanford University for a year or so, when he returned to Columbia Law School to fill same position. Mr. Taft was then Secretary of State, and called Mr. Dennis in International Law Department of office of Secretary of State, where he remained until Mr. Wilson's election as President. During this time he pursued his law studies at the Hague and in other important international matters and was during such time Professor of International Law in University of Washington. On his resignation he entered practice of international law at Washington, where he now resides. In some international matters when Chief Justice White is arbitrator, he has placed large responsibilities with Mr. Dennis. Mrs. Dennis was of delicate physical constitution and consequently her work as a teacher was sometimes interrupted by intervals of travel made necessary for the improvement of her health. These journeys and sojourns in various parts of our country and in Europe served to broaden her acute mind and to improve it by intelligent observation. She resided for a time in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, and for fourteen months she traveled in Europe.

Associated with her husband she devoted herself to teaching. From 1870 to 1881 she taught in Wilmington College, Ohio; from 1882 to '84 in Bloomington Academy; from 1884 to 1897 in Earlham College. She was a member of the State reading circle, and took an active part in the literary clubs of Richmond. In 1893 she was the caucus nominee of the minority party in the Legislature for the office of State Librarian.

Mrs. Dennis wrote with a fine literary style, both prose and verse. Some of her poems were printed in a Memorial Volume published by the history class of Richmond, Ind., soon after her death, Feb. 9, 1907. The many tributes spoken at the memorial services held in her honor are printed in the volume. Hon. William Dudley Foulke said of her:

"It is not an exaggeration, that the

loss of Mrs. Dennis is greater than would have been felt in the death of anyone else in this community. And the old question comes up, why is it that so many of us whom the world could well spare, are permitted to remain, and that she has gone whom we cannot spare at all? She has done more for Richmond than any one who remains, not in the matter of material prosperity, the building of great houses, or the amounting of business, but in developing the lives of our people, ennobling their characters, and contributing to their happiness. And Mrs. Dennis has done more than any other person in this way, because she did nothing from selfish motives. Indeed, she led, because she did not command. There never was a spirit more free from arrogance and self-assertion. Never was there one weaker in spirit. Never was there one who could control, because she lacked the desire to control. She led by the strong chain of love. And that chain was strongest in the place where it ought to be strongest—in her own family. But it did not stop there. There never was a happier home; there never was a tenderer wife and mother; but she was that because she was something more, because her sympathies were large; because her views were broad, not confined simply to the hearthstone. She sought to improve the community around her—not by offering alms or charity. When she went among those who needed help, she went as one of them.

"No beggar ever felt her condolence,
No prince presumed * * * and where'er
She met a stranger, there she left a friend."

Sarah Catherine White

Mrs. Sarah C. White was a well beloved and widely known woman in Parke County and throughout the State. She was President of the Woman's Relief Corps, Department of In-

diana in 1903 and 1904, during which time Mrs. Julia K. Meacham and Mrs. Mary Leatherman of Stockville, and

Manuel and Mrs. Meacham co-operating with her. It was during Mrs. Ephlin's term as State commander that Mrs.

Sarah Catherine, daughter of Manuel and Mary Frances Monroe, was born in Stockville, December 29, 1852. When a very young child she exhibited remarkable musical proclivity, which was encouraged by her parents. She was sent to a music school at Stockwell, Indiana, before she was twelve. She afterwards attended the DeVette Institute at Indianapolis one year and this was supplemented by a year's instruction in the Female College at Jacksonville, Illinois. October 21, 1900, she was married to Ared F. White. The home life of this husband and wife was ideal. Perhaps no couple ever won and held throughout life more respect or affection than they. Everywhere in Parke County both were known and loved, and together they will long be remembered.

Although her home was never neglected, and for some years after the death of her mother, she made a home for her father and youngest brother, she was all her life active in social, religious and charitable circles. Her unusual talent was always in demand on occasions of public entertainment. For forty years she was organist of the Methodist church and Sunday school; for fifteen years she was Secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; for four years she was worthy matron of the Stockville Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, and from its organization until her last sickness she was an active and devoted member of Steele Post Woman's Relief Corps.

While our people who know Mrs. White will remember her public services, they will more affectionately recall her unselfish and devoted ministrations to those who were in sickness or sorrow. To such she at all times extended aid and sympathy. With no impropriety she might be called the Florence Nightingale of Parke County.



SARAH C. WHITE.

Mrs. Belle Ephlin of Tangier, served as subordinate officers with her. Mrs. Ephlin was later (1912-1913) Department President, with Mrs. Leather-

White was elected Secretary of the National organization. Mrs. White twice represented Indiana in the National Convention of the W. R. C.



Parke County Medical Profession

By W. H. GILLUM, M. D.

THE practice of medicine in Parke County prior to the era of good roads, which began only a few years back, was always a hardship for him who followed it. Of all the pioneers who crossed the Alleghenies into the unexplored wilds beyond and heaved out the now mighty empire of the Middle West, none were subjected to more arduous trials or endured greater hardships than the doctors of that day and age.

In the early settlement of the County physicians were few and very far between. Many of them were men who "took up" the work with little or no opportunity for preparation. They were men of naturally high character, large sympathy, broad, observing mind and strong physical constitution. If this had not been their providential endowment they never would have succeeded, and the history shows that this also proved true. They not only were successful, but many became really eminent in the work. Their chances for development were the most meager they had, few, and in many cases, no books. There was no possibility of attending a medical school, because they were too far away, and they didn't have the means. They were poor men as a rule, many of them not able to own a horse and therefore, having to go afoot. Just think of a patient in extreme alk alk into death, and the doctor having to walk ten or fifteen miles through the forest, crossing swollen streams, logs and quagmires, often times in the gloom of a pitchy dark night, to visit and if possible give relief. All this the pioneer doctor had to do, endure, and the poor pioneer patient had to stand up through, and out of it came some of our very best men—Abraham Lincoln was born under some such conditions.

The pioneer doctors of the West came up through these great tribulations, and Parke County was no exception to the rule. From the knowledge garnered by their close observation, wide experience and skill, he came down to us many, if not most, of the fundamental principles of medicine. In the early days of the profession—fifty to a hundred years back—the books were entitled "The Principles and Practice of Medicine." Now "The Principles" were founded upon, worked out from the observations and discoveries made by the pioneer doctors, and the "Practice" was the application of these principles to individual cases. The Principles and Practice of surgery developed largely in the same way. The urgent exigency of the time and situation demanded of the doctor that he do surgery under the trying, arduous, and appalling circumstances which would try the nerve of the stoutest heart. This writer knows of a case where a man was completely disemboweled with a bowie knife and, after lying in the dirt and leaves for several hours, finally came under the care of a young doctor of the pioneer type with no education beyond the ability to read, write and cipher—no medical education except what he had picked up, who fixed the man up, not so much as he is now, but he got well. I mention this as only one of many examples of the heroic work

done by the pioneer doctor. Anaesthetics were unknown in those days. The patient had to endure the agony of the operation, and the doctor had to keep his nerve while doing it, and he did. It was a common thing for people to think that such and such a doctor was hard-hearted because he

hark, even when the roads were good. But now the doctor has the luxury of good gravel roads, a strong well bridged, the automobile to convey him in the greatest comfort thirty miles as against five made in the same time by the old doctor on his horse, the telephone for communication, his

also was located in Horseville about 1830, and Dr. Wm. H. Crooks, father of the above mentioned James Crooks, in Lucasen township about 1825. Dr. P. J. Stryker was one of the most widely known and noted of the early Rockville doctors—about 1820 to '50. He was one of those already mentioned who rose to local distinction without the advantages of either medical or other schooling. He believed in calomel and Jalap and plenty of it.

Dr. Leonard, Tiley and Lowe were in Rockville about 1830. Dr. William R. Nofsinger about 1810 or '15. He was a son-in-law of General Nicholas A. Howard. He married the daughter of our first wife. Dr. Nofsinger was elected State Treasurer. Drs. Allen and H. J. Hiler were in Rockville from early in the forties until they died, and both accomplished physicians of high standing. Dr. (The one) residing in the finest looking doctor in the county, Dr. Beach, father of Judge Addison L. Beach of the Indiana Supreme Court, was prominent also in 1810. Dr. R. F. Hudson, of Montezuma, has been for the lifetime of almost two generations one of the most remarkably successful physicians in the Wabash Valley; he is now thirty years old, reads the finest print without the aid of glasses, has a mind as clear as a crystal, a body as sound as a dollar, a character that is no credit in the community, and is still practicing medicine.

One of the most widely known and notably successful of Parke County's doctors was Wm. P. Dutton, of Hellmore, and he was beyond question the most eccentric. Many very amusing stories have been told about him, and would well bear repeating here, but space forbids. He had among other eccentric peculiarities, the habit of hiding away his money in unoccupied places, such as barrels, old bran or meal sacks, etc., having at times thousands of dollars stored in this way. Notwithstanding his eccentricity he died lauded by all who knew him. Dr. J. F. Cross and George P. Italy were gentlemen of marked urgency and great prominence in Rockville and Parke County for many years. They were both slightly eccentric also and very popular.

Dr. J. A. Goldsberry was not only one of the finest physicians of the County, but he was long one of its most prominent and influential citizens. For many years he resided in a beautiful country home situated between Annapolis and Bloomington, and there he was engaged in active practice of his profession when some years ago he lost his life while responding to a call in the most inclement weather. He was a kind, generous, and self-sacrificing man, and his life in the performance of professional duty.

Dr. C. F. Morria is now and has been for many years one of Rockville's best physicians. He is not only a very successful practitioner, but, in addition, has become well known and appreciated in the County for electioneering ability; he recites entertainingly an extensive repertoire from various authors. He has also served the County in the State Legislature. Drs. James and Forrest F. Cannon were prominent at Lucasen from about 1810 on. The latter



J. A. GOLDSBERRY.

could "cut the quivering flesh without shrieking" when, in fact, he was full of sympathy but dare not show it. Then again, as in the present day, the physician of olden times was poorly paid, as now, many people made good the old saw:

"God and the doctor we alike adore
When in danger—not before.
The danger passed they are alike required—
God in torments and the doctor slaked."

But notwithstanding all these things the old doctor was always ready to go, was welcomed wherever he went, not as a guest, but as one of the family. He believed in strong remedies; the lancet and calomel he regarded the Sanction of medicine, and I doubt not he was right, for they surely slew their thousands.

Methods and facilities of the modern physician are in marked contrast to those of the pioneer. They, at least, presented his work over mud roads on horseback, in the face of the blizzard, through drifts of snow and fording dangerous, swollen streams; or in the scorching rays of a midsummer sun minus the protection of a buggy top, for there being no bugies in those days he was still on horse-

back, even when the roads were good. But now the doctor has the luxury of good gravel roads, a strong well bridged, the automobile to convey him in the greatest comfort thirty miles as against five made in the same time by the old doctor on his horse, the telephone for communication, his

medicines elegantly put up ready to hand, etc., etc., and when he has a bad case the ever-ready hospital or apothecary ready to take the responsibility all from him. Then, the pioneer had to treat every sort of case and do all manner of surgery—from putting a tooth to cutting off a leg, and, over and above all, he such bewitching help as the planning trained nurse.

According to the best authority obtainable the first physician who located in Rockville was Dr. Paris C. Dunning. This was about 1823. He afterward moved to the southern part of the State, quit medicine and studied law. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Governor Whitcomb, who afterward went to the U. S. Senate, Dunning becoming Governor. The first physician who practiced in the Wabash Valley of Parke County was a Dr. Hockley, but he lived just across the line in Vigo. This was about the time Dr. Dunning was in Rockville. The first physician who resided in Southern Parke was Dr. Melton, at Horseville in 1823. For this I am indebted to a manuscript left by Dr. James Crooks, deceased, of Bridgeton. Dr. William Bullock

was the father of the Hon. Joseph Cannon who, for many years, was Speaker of the National Congress. Dr. Cannon drowned while swimming his horse across Sugar Creek to visit a patient. Thus it is that many of God's noblest men in the noblest walks of life fall a sacrifice to duty, whose prizes are missing, and whose memory no tablet of bronze or marble shall perpetuate.

Dr. Amos Fooks was another noted early physician of the County; he practiced in the Bridgeton community with great success. An autobiography written not long before his death, which occurred at the age of about eighty-four, reveals a literary talent which would do credit to a man of greater opportunity and success of national attainment.

Dr. J. D. Muter, who practiced at Bridgeton for many years was a man of intellectual attainments. He had written extensively and at one time was on the lecture platform.

PARKE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first organization of Parke County physicians for professional cooperation and advancement took place in 1874. Dr. W. H. Gillum, of Rockville, after consultation with a number of the doctors, called a meeting at Rockville for November 2 of that year. The following gentlemen responded to the call:

Dr. J. S. Dare, elected president; Dr. B. F. Hudson, elected vice-president; Dr. W. H. Gillum, elected secretary; Dr. W. D. Thomas, elected treasurer; Dr. H. J. Rice, Dr. J. F. Cross, Dr. W. D. Thomas, Dr. Edwin A. Nelson, Dr. W. H. Stone, Dr. James Fooks, Dr. J. D. Muter, Dr. J. A. Goldsberry, Dr. A. D. Tomlinson, Dr. Ira H. Gillum, Dr. G. W. McNamee, Dr. Marion Goss, Dr. S. S. Goldsberry, Dr. H. H. W. McCoy, Dr. B. F. Hudson, Montezuma, presided at the meeting with Dr. Gillum, secretary. Dr. J. S. Dare, of Bloomingsdale, was elected president to serve one year. Dr. W. H. Gillum, secretary, and a constitution and by-laws adopted. The society is still an active organization, but for several

all of whom equipted themselves with credit. Dr. McNamee, however, deserves special mention; he went out in the beginning as surgeon of the celebrated 11th Indiana Infantry, and served as such through the entire war. His duty was performed not in hospital, but on the march, in camp, and on the battle-field—such battles as Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, and with such courage, ability and sympathy, as to endear him to every soldier.

The profession had its foundation laid by the pioneer doctors back in the early days—a house founded upon a rock—and it has steadily and

Dr. ——— Harboe about.....	1835
Dr. Wm. H. Nofsinger about.....	1840
Dr. ——— Weaver about.....	1848
Dr. J. T. Allen about.....	1850
Dr. Haden about.....	1850
Dr. Tolst about.....	1850
Dr. Leonard about.....	1850
Dr. Tooley about.....	1850
Dr. McDonald about.....	1850
Dr. Lowe about.....	1850
Dr. Cloud about.....	1850
Dr. Hiram Alvord about.....	1853
Dr. Hartley about.....	1853
Dr. John Potts about.....	1858
Dr. Hulshel about.....	1860
Dr. Bartholomew about.....	1860
Dr. Harrison Ticknor about.....	1860

Dr. Geo. D. DeVerter (also at Lodi).....	1870
ROCKVILLE.	
Dr. McDonald.....	1821
Dr. Hoelkiss (first in Raceon Valley).....	1821
Dr. Skinner.....	1840
Dr. Elias Honkins about.....	1840
Dr. Henry.....	1840
Dr. VanFleet.....	1840
Dr. R. A. Haldrige.....	1860
Dr. W. W. Wheat.....	1860
BLOOMINGDALE.	
Dr. Ogden.....	1845
Dr. Overton Stone.....	1860
Dr. McIntyre.....	1862
Dr. Hamilton.....	1865
Dr. J. A. Haldrige.....	1865
Dr. J. V. Lynch, C. S. White, E. A. Evans, Ezra Haldrige, Hilde, Stewart.....	1865



DR. GEORGE P. DALEY.

BLOOMINGDALE.	
Dr. Wm. P. Paxton.....	1851
Dr. Wm. Heeler.....	1855
Dr. M. Goss.....	1870
Dr. Joseph Klingham.....	1875
Dr. G. W. Farver.....	1875
Dr. William P. Darrach about.....	1880
Dr. John W. Partlaw.....	1880
Dr. A. Martin.....	1870
Dr. J. F. Holm.....	1884
Dr. A. Moore.....	1887
Dr. R. C. Peare.....	1891
Dr. Sherman Blake.....	1891

Dr. John Hill was the first about 1825. Dr. Hill has been followed by the following physicians: Dr. A. Duval, Dr. A. Polcott, Dr. Jas. Talbott, Dr. Wm. Jones, Dr. H. M. Gilkerson, Dr. E. W. Kemp, Dr. E. B. Cannon, Dr. Geo. W. McNamee, Dr. B. F. Hudson, Dr. Wm. Heeler, Dr. H. L. Donley, Dr. James Coak, Dr. Newhouse.

ADMIRSBURG.	
Dr. Haldrige.....	1860
LODI.	
Dr. Deidmond, Dr. Holmes, Dr. Jones.....	1860
JUDSON.	
Dr. R. S. Goldsberry, Dr. R. Wal-kina, Dr. S. S. White, Dr. Jas. L. Norman, Dr. J. F. Hall, Dr. J. Saunders, Dr. S. H. McCord, Dr. F. F. Leach, Dr. Edwin Handlin, Dr. Wm. Steele, Dr. J. T. Tovey, Dr. J. C. Price.....	1860

Dr. C. A. Caplinger, Dr. A. A. Will-

safely advanced since. Medical education in the County has been wonderfully elevated, efficiency correspondingly increased and its dignity maintained. We haven't so much of the *booster* of the doctor of the "old school," but, instead, more of the good fellowship which should be a solace and satisfaction to everyone who would love and respect his fellow-worker. The different schools of medicine are no longer enemies, but friends. Time was when the allopath, homeopath and eclectic would not speak at they passed by—such a thing is unknown now, and would he laughed to scorn. They all look alike, talk alike and practice alike; you can't tell one from the other. Brotherly love prevails and every moral and social virtue counsels them. Selah?

We cannot close this laudable effort to say something in behalf of the medical profession without mentioning the worthy young women who have become trained nurses and, as a part of it, are unselfishly doing such noble and efficient work to aid the doctor. They are really members of the medical profession, and Parke County has furnished her full quota to the ranks. Whoever you find sick men there you will find woman—a ministering angel. The only difference now is, the trained nurse is a better educated and, therefore, better qualified nurse. Physicians in Parke County were located as follows:

Dr. H. J. Rice about.....	1818
Dr. John T. Rice about.....	1862
Dr. James McNeill about.....	1861
Dr. Wm. Bryant about.....	1861
Dr. George P. Daley about.....	1861
Dr. J. F. Cross about.....	1865
Dr. W. H. Gillum.....	1873
Dr. Peter Daly.....	1873
Dr. C. C. Morris.....	1879
Dr. Anna B. Campbell about.....	1879
Dr. Mattox about.....	1880
Dr. W. D. Mull about.....	1880

Physicians who have entered the practice at Rockville since 1880 are: Dr. H. C. Rogers, W. M. Purcell, O. E. Maddox, A. B. Lockledge, A. F. Maloy, J. Shonkwiler, I. A. Swopo, J. H. Hooper, C. W. Overpeck, T. J. Collins, John J. Connelly.

ANNAPOLIS.	
Dr. Elias McCoy.....	1820
Dr. John H. McNeill.....	1840
Dr. Intraeo P. Cannon.....	1840
Dr. James P. Tucker.....	1850
Dr. John S. Dare.....	1850
Dr. Wilson Holts.....	1850
Dr. J. A. Goldsberry.....	1860
Dr. Omar C. Hall, Dr. J. M. Boyd.....	1860
MONTZUMA.	
Dr. John Pickard.....	1850
Dr. Samuel O'Fallon.....	1850
Dr. Wm. Aydelott.....	1850
Dr. A. D. Tomlinson.....	1865
Dr. M. F. Woodard, Dr. R. F. Heater, Dr. Greeno.....	1865

HOWARD.	
Dr. Alexander Surlough.....	1850
Dr. H. H. W. McCoy (at Tuscola's Mills).....	1868



Dr. Marion Goss, Dr. Wm. Davis, Dr. Bradford Warren, Dr. Walden. CATLIN. Dr. Knight, Dr. Tinsley, Dr. Odell, Dr. Black, Dr. E. L. VanCleave, Dr. Black. MARSHFIELD. Dr. Hoyd, Dr. Brill, Dr. Geo. F.



DR. HORACE CANNON. Father of Joseph G. Cannon.

years has been joined with Vermillion County, as the Parke-Vermillion Medical Society, and averages up to most of those in the State. The profession of the County was represented in the surgical department of the army during the Civil war by Drs. H. W. McNamee, of Montezuma, J. A. Goldsberry, of Annapolis, and George G. P. Daley, of Rockville,

Daly, Dr. John W. Harvey, Dr. A. C. Farrow, Dr. Gifford, Dr. Modisett, Dr. Collins, Dr. Black.

INDIANA.

Dr. Aaron W. Morris, Dr. Woodard.

TAMMIE.

Dr. John Garrigue, Dr. Wm. Price, Dr. Duncan, Dr. Hicks, Dr. Culbert, Dr. Stackhouse.

SYLVANIA.

Dr. Ira H. Gibson, Dr. R. C. Hill, Dr. W. S. Williamson.

MISSOURI.

Dr. James Crooks, Dr. H. H. Rosenbaum, Dr. J. D. Muter, Dr. O. L. Holbridge.

JESSE.

Dr. S. L. Roberts.

MEXIA.

Dr. J. F. Swajko, Dr. L. M. Evans.

Parke County Writers

While Parke County has had many bright and talented writers who were read and appreciated by home people, not many have devoted themselves exclusively to either literature or journalism. John H. Heald was no exception in his biography, both author and journalist. Lucius Goss, after long years of hard work here as school teacher, farmer, and occasional contributor to publications, entered professional journalism rather late in life. He was called to the editorship of the *Chicago Express*, a

political paper owned by Major O. J. Smith, when he was about forty years of age. When Mr. Smith organized the American Press Association, Mr. Goss was placed in an important editorial station, and to his work was due the extraordinary success of the great newspaper syndicate founded by Major Smith. Mr. Goss was a versatile writer on a wide range of subjects. He was a son of Cyrus Goss, an early Parke County school teacher, and a brother of John Goss, of Hellours.

A. W. Newlin, son of Ikeey Newlin, of Penn township, like Mr. Goss, had no newspaper experience whatever before he entered journalism, but he succeeded from the start. From Earlham College he went to Harvard, and after completing his course of study began active newspaper work on the *Boston Herald*. He was connected with other newspapers, and for a time conducted one of his own at Lake Charles, La. This was after he had made a name for himself while on different papers in New Orleans. Governor Blanchard appointed him private secretary during his term, when Mr. Newlin again resumed newspaper work, and is now one of the principal editors of the *New Orleans Picayune*.

Edward Bell, who is now the London representative of the *Chicago Record-Herald*, is a native of Parke county. Mr. Bell is recognized as one of the best newspaper correspondents connected with American journalism.

Mary Brush Williams, until recently known in literature as Isabel Brush, is a daughter of John C. and Mary Sill Brush, and a granddaughter of George W. Sill, of Hockville's early days. She began her literary work as a society reporter on a Chicago paper. From that city she went to New York, where she did newspaper work. In the meantime she had accumulated a vast amount of material which she is now bringing into good account, for her name has become one of the best known in American literature. *The Saturday Evening Post* last year sent Miss Brush to Russia, from which country she wrote sketches of the war. Upon her return she was married to Mr. Williams, of Pittsburgh. Her latest work has been done for the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Juliet V. Strauss, who has achieved world-wide fame as a writer, is a native of Hockville. She began her career in the office of the *Rockville Tribune* when but a school girl.

John H. Heald first noticed her talent at a Friday afternoon school exhibition when she was sixteen years old. Mrs. Strauss did local and feature work on the *Tribune*, and in 1882 began the Department of Squibs and Sayings. For twenty-four years she has kept up this department. Mrs. Strauss was a regular contributor to the old *Indianapolis Journal*, and in 1882 began her department, "The Country Contributor," in the *Indian-*

apolis News. This feature has had a very wide reading and continues in popularity, not only in Indiana, but in other parts of the country. In 1898, the head line "How Mother Got Her Halo"—over a report of a talk given by Mrs. Strauss in Indianapolis, caught the attention of Mr. Edward Tink, editor of the *Eastern Home Journal*. Shortly afterward Mrs. Strauss became editor of a department in the *Ladies Home Journal*, entitled "Ideas of a Plain Country Woman." This department at once attained great popularity and continues to be a valued department in the greatest women's magazine in the world. At a national convention of editors in Colorado Springs three years ago Mrs. Strauss was introduced in an audience as "The Most Read Woman in the World."

In addition to her regular literary work, Mrs. Strauss answers thousands of letters from all parts of America, and many from distant lands all over the civilized world. She has lately taken up platform work, and has been induced as a speaker before literary clubs and other organizations.

She is the author of one book—"Ideas of a Plain Country Woman," which was republished in England, and of several stories and sketches outside her regular work. "A Girl in Old Virginia," "What Being a Woman Has Meant to Me," and "Chronicles of a Queer Girl," all appeared in the *Ladies Home Journal*.



Politics After the Civil War

THE POLITICS of Parke County since the war present many interesting features, many incidents worthy of note, and would make a volume if everything connected with that period was fully considered. It should be remembered that during the war the Republican party was known as the Union party, and as such embraced hundreds of "war Democrats," not to mention the many Democrats who became Republicans on the issues arising immediately before and during the war. The Union majority was therefore overwhelming.

It was not until 1870 that the first break in the Republican lines came, although as early as 1858 anti-Republicans as Samuel T. Paffin, Joseph L. Boyd, Captain John T. Campbell, and others began to distrust their party on the money question. The Republican State platform of that year declared in favor of the greenback, but there was an element opposed to the platform declaration. By 1870 there was a decided defection from the Republicans. That year John S. Dore, who had been a Republican, and George W. Collins, a Democrat, established the Parke County Union, which was an advocate of the greenback currency. Captain John T. Campbell, who had been County Treasurer, led the revolt, by becoming a candidate for the State Senate. He was defeated, but Moses T. Daman, the Republican candidate for Congress, was beaten by Daniel W. Voorhees, the loss of Greenback Republicans being the principal cause.

In the Greeley campaign of 1872, the Republicans of Parke County had a walk away, despite the fact that the Democratic Presidential candidate had for years been the idol of the radical Republicans of the County. The campaign was a hot one. The Republicans had one or two enormous torchlight parades, and the Democrats one rousing rally, when "Don" Voorhees spoke in the court house yard, on the 8th of August. Many of the Greenbackers voted for Greeley, but many more Democrats did not.

By 1874 the Greenback party had grown considerably. That year nominations were made for County offices and on some of the candidates the Democrats and Greenbackers united. The great fight was between James T. Johnson and Joseph L. Boyd for the State Senate. Mr. Boyd was nominated by the Greenbackers and endorsed by the Democrats. The vote was very close. Mr. Boyd carried 12 votes, out of 42, but Mr. Johnson carried Vermillion County by a narrow vote to "put him across." Dr. Harrison J. Rice of Rockville, was the Democratic candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Morton C. Hunter. This for the Greenbackers had been reserved as strictly for the Republicans. Such men as Joseph L. Boyd, Theodore and Edward Marshall, of Adams township; Lafayette Goss, of Union; William Coffin of Parke; L. C. Eschbank, of Sugar Creek, were the early leaders of the party and all came from the Republicans. Later on a few Democrats like James N. and John R. Miller, of Isaacson, affiliated for a time with the Greenbackers, or National, as they were known, but the defection from

the Democrats was slight in comparison with the Republican loss.

The campaign of 1874 was the first in which the Granger movement figured. A year previous to that date Grangers were instituted in almost every district of the County. Only farmers, their wives and daughters were eligible to membership, but during the winter of 1873-74 so many Grangers had been instituted that the total membership in the County was up in the thousands. Two enormous Granger picnics were held in 1874—one at Hudson and the other at Hoedsdale—while numerous neighborhood gatherings were held all over the County. Into the Grangers rushed every former politician in the County, regardless of party, each trying to influence the organization in favor of his particular political party. The principal feature of the Granger move-

ment was the election of James N. and John R. Miller, of Isaacson, as members and the enfranchisement of the negro. The Republicans recruited enough to hold the County most of the time in spite of the losses I have mentioned.

The memorable campaign of 1876 has no parallel in our political history save the equally spectacular campaign twenty years later. It was called the "bloody shirt campaign," and the Republicans in token of that name

uniform was a neat blue shirt, with the letters "T. H."—Tilden and Hendricks—in white. While the Republicans could boast of the best drummer, John H. Strain, of the Fourteenth—for their file and drum band, the Democrats had far and away the best fifer in "White" Puett of the 43d. Among the noted speakers who addressed Parke County crowds that year were General Judson Kilpatrick, who spoke for the Republicans and General James Shields who spoke for the Democrats. Senators Harrison, of Iowa, Senator Morton, George A. Sheridan, and General Benjamin Harrison, the Republican candidate for Governor, were speakers at big Republican rallies, and Senator McComb, George W. Wall, Ignatius Trounbuld and "Sinner" Cox addressed large crowds of Democrats at Rockville. The biggest Democratic rally of the campaign was at Montezuma, when "Hoo Jeans" Williams and "Sam" Voorhees were there. The great Republican rally when Harrison spoke at Rockville, just before the October election, was attended by the ceremony of raising the American flag to the highest elevation ever attained on a flag pole. This "pole" was in sections, the first one being a large poplar tree. It was altogether 250 feet high, and placed on a bed made of the Democrats, 150 feet in height, made the latter look like a hickory awl. Bolon Ferguson erected this flag pole.

When General Harrison was born at the big rally on the 5th of October he was entertained by Isaac G. Coffin, in whose carriage he rode from the railroad to the home of Mr. Coffin on College street. It was the anniversary of the battle of the Thames. A pretty condition was held the future President of the United States when the carriage reached the center of the North Side. A wire had been run from one of the buildings on the North Side to a tree in the court house yard. The carriage stopped, when a beautiful cannon was used to leave a window of an upstairs room, and sizzle as it in the air to the center of the street, where its occupant, Miss Clara Folo, dropped a laurel wreath and a beautiful bouquet to the General's lap. He raised his hat to the little girl in the canoe; the multitude cheered, "Forward March!" and the long line of uniformed men, bands of music, bugles, wagons, log cabins, caucos and all the paraphernalia of a campaign, on to the residence of Mr. Coffin, where General Harrison remained for dinner.

Thomas N. Rice was a candidate for the Republican Congressional nomination in 1876, but lost to Morton C. Hunter. Norva W. Cummings was a candidate for Treasurer of State, and likewise lost. Although the State went Democratic, Parke County's Republican ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 927 for David Strouse for Clerk, to 335 for F. W. Dierdorff for Treasurer of State. Joseph C. Vickory was the Democratic candidate who cut so strongly into the Republican vote. Ared F. White, although he had a big majority in Parke for Prosecuting Attorney, was elected on the ticket for Treasurer of State. Morton C. Hunter, the Republican candidate for Congress against Colonel Wm. H. McLean was elected, owing to the candidacy of F. D. Davis on the Greenback ticket. Adams town-



O. P. DAVIS.

ment was the elimination of the "middleman"—the retail merchant and the "drummer." So far as was known neither party benefited above the other in this County from the supposed "stranger vote"—Democrats continued to vote their ticket, and Republicans so tenaciously stuck to theirs. The movement subsided almost as rapidly as it arose.

In the meantime the mines had been opened at Sand Creek and a large increase in the vote resulted. While the miners were not all Republicans, that party gained almost as many from the influx of miners as it lost to the Greenbackers. And here I might state my belief that twenty or twenty-five years after the war, Parke County, on a basis of its citizenship as it existed before and during the war, was probably Democratic, for at that time on the issues of the tariff and currency many of the Democrats had returned to their party, and the Prohibition movement had taken from the Republicans quite a number of its Quaker voters. John H. Beards, Samuel T. Catlin,

adopted a red shirt and cap as their uniform. A marching company of nearly 200 well drilled men was organized at Rockville with John F. Mendenham as captain. A similar organization was perfected at Nyeville, where Jack Dufore, a Civil war veteran, drilled the men. Montezuma's company under Captain Ned Turner were old continental uniforms of blue and buff with cocked hats, commemorative of the Nation's centennial. Mountsdale and Annapolis had a large company commanded by John Chapman. All wore the regulation red shirts with the exception of Montezuma, towards the close of the campaign there was a "rally" somewhere nearly every night, and always a torch-light procession. White's cornel band at Rockville, Evans' band, Annapolis, the Judson band, the Montezuma band, and the Grange band in the Fisher neighborhood, did a land-office business. The Democrats were by no means out of the game. They had a large company at Rockville, commanded by James Ryan, a veteran of the 35th Indiana Regiment. Their

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

ship met over 1,000 votes at its one precinct, and the count was scarcely finished in time for canvass by the official board. Robert Christian, Democrat, was elected township trustee.

It was in 1828 that the Republicans suffered their first reverse after the Civil War period. The contest started in as a three-cornered fight, but a fusion was afterwards partially effected. Morton F. Hunter, Republican, A. J. White, Greenbacker, or National, were candidates for Congress, and Hoelster in spite of the third party candidate, O. P. Davis, National, of Vermillion County, carried Parke and was elected to the State. There were two counties, as the Democrats put no candidate in the field. Archibald Johnston, National, for Joint Representative with Montgomery County also won; H. P. Brown and John C. Hines, Democrats, were elected commissioners, and George W. Collins, Democrat, defeated John H. Burford, of Montgomery County, for Prosecuting Attorney. It was known that Daniel W. Voorhees would be the Republican candidate for United States Senator, as he had already been appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Morton, so the loss of both Senator and Representative in Parke County was a serious one indeed for the Republicans. The campaign was wholly devoid of polemics, and few speeches were made by prominent men of either party.

In connection with the history of Parke County, O. P. Davis deserves an honorable place, even though he was a citizen of our County but a short while. He resided in Bloomington about 60 years ago, where he lived while some of his children attended the academy. His son, Edward, now a resident of Rockville, was born in Bloomington, and later his daughters, Mrs. F. D. Munson and Mrs. Alice Greenwood also resided in Rockville. The latter has written a volume of poems which has given her women of Indiana.

Hon. O. P. Davis was born Nov. 7, 1811, at Warner, N. H. At the age of 15, he left his native State, for the West. He stopped awhile in Canada, and afterwards went to Rochester, N. Y., where he was employed as superintendent of a paper mill. He studied dentistry and was practicing his profession at Greencastle, when he was persuaded by the famous Ned McCaughey to study law, which he did and afterwards became a law partner of McCaughey. He settled in Vermillion County in 1810, and was elected a member of the Constitutional convention in 1825. Three times during his residence in Vermillion County he was elected a State Senator. He was loyal to his country during the Civil war, and was a warm personal friend of Governor O. P. Morton, who frequently during the dark hours of the rebellion, sent for Mr. Davis to discuss the important matters connected with the State government.

From the original document in possession of Edward Davis, the following is printed: *State of Indiana, Executive Department.*

Indianapolis, February 22, 1861. To All Whom It May Concern:

The bearer, O. P. Davis, Esq., of Vermillion County, Indiana, in a recent manner has attended to the duties which he represented his County in the Legislature, and is loyal. I respect-

fully ask for him the attention of the Military Authorities.

Respectfully,
O. P. MOHRTIN,
Governor of Indiana.

In 1860 Republican enthusiasm was somewhat revived. Captain John F. Meacham organized a marching club, and a few rallies were held, but compared with spirit the campaign was very dull. This was the last time the State voted in October. James A. Garfield was the Republican candidate for President against General Winfield S. Hancock, and the "bloody shirt" figured conspicuously in Free of Hiale's brilliant record as an advertiser, an account of his influence on the November Presidential election Indiana was a vital point. The result in the State was a close vote, the Republicans winning by about 5,000. The 1860 Republican campaign was lived up somewhat by a new Democratic paper—the *Signal*—edited by A. J. Cunningham, who came here from Crawfordsville, where he had won the name of "the raw blue editor." The result was the loss of the tickets of the Republican candidates, and the paper really hurt the Democrats more than it helped—the entire Republican ticket being elected by a greatly increased vote over that of the year before. H. P. Ferrer, of Crawfordsville, was elected to Congress over Bayless W. Hanna, of Terre Haute.

The campaign of 1882 is sometimes called the "Lamb campaign," owing to the fact that the late John F. Lamb, of Terre Haute, the brilliant young protégé of Senator Voorhees. Mr. Lamb was nominated for Congress at Rockville, where the convention was held in Parke County's beautiful hall. He was a highly Republican, and the entrance of Mr. Lamb, a young and untired man into a contest against H. P. Ferrer, the Republican Congressman was at first considered rather presumptuous; but Lamb promptly challenged Ferrer and acquitted himself so well that he was elected. John W. Coffer, the National candidate, challenged Mr. Lamb, but the latter refused, saying he had no quarrel with Mr. Coffer. At an Independent convention in Montezuma, H. C. McWilliams was nominated for Senator and John H. Bendle for Representative. The former withdrew in favor of Claude Matthews, of Vermillion County, and the latter also withdrew in favor of Samuel T. Catlin. Mr. Lamb was elected by Captain John H. Lindley and Mr. Catlin by William Knowles. The contest between Mr. Catlin and Mr. Knowles became the interesting feature of the campaign, the latter winning by the narrow margin of eight votes. Target County Republicans in this election appear to have done unusually well, since the Democrats carried the State. The vote here on the State ticket was 2,428, Republican; 1,807, Democratic.

The Republican County convention of 1881, held in the new opera house precipitated a Republican local fight, which almost overwhelmed the National campaign, even with the "Thinned Knight James G. Blaine, an standard bearer of the McKinley campaign the choice of more Republicans than any other candidate for Treasurer. This was particularly true of Adams township, where Mr. Lamb was elected. He had received nearly all the votes. Instead of casting their votes for Mr. Maris or

Mr. Hawkfield the Adams township delegates dropped these candidates for Isaac A. Pickard, and he was nominated. The friends of Mr. Maris were so sure that he prevailed on him to become an independent candidate, Henry Clay Hanna, a Republican, also announced as a candidate for Clerk against Madison Keeney, the Republican candidate. The Democrats endorsed both Maris and Hanna, and a fierce and somewhat bitter fight was on. The County contest prevented any great demonstration along National or State lines. The Democrats did not want to draw party lines too strongly and the Republicans seemed to be interested in National and State affairs. In this campaign Albert J. Beveridge, a student at DePauw, made his first political speech. He was at Hahnburg at a night meeting and spoke the next afternoon in an address at Fortland Mills and Mr. Maris. John E. Lamb and James T. Johnston had a joint debate in the McMane grove, and Hon. John M. Butler, of Indianapolis, spoke for the Republicans just before the election. Mr. Johnston had been nominated in the Republican convention at Crawfordsville, and the race between him and Mr. Lamb added to the local fight in Parke County, where at that time Mr. Johnston was opposed by many Republicans. He carried the County by 107 votes; Pickard had Maris by 70, and Keeney had 198 majority over Hanna; Charles Dolly, Democrat, was elected Commissioner by 187. Johnston's majority over Lamb in the district was small. The State was carried by the Democrats, and Grover Cleveland was elected President, both victories being celebrated by an uproarious jollification at Rockville.

The "off year" of 1886 was not figured in Democratic calculations until after the result showed that the "shoe was on the other foot." Before that time an off year was greatly to their advantage, since the party in power National usually loses votes. The State was carried by the Democrats. Parke County had been put in our district. However, James T. Johnston was not dismayed or discouraged, for in the meantime his opponent, John E. Lamb, had taken an active part in the distribution of the Federal office. Besides he had worked somewhat on the tariff question. A "John E. Lamb protective tariff club" had been organized at Terre Haute, which didn't look at all good to the more than 1,000 Independent Free Traders who had twice supported him.

After a rest from the work in the Republican convention. The one term limitation was enforced for the first time. The rule was passed in the Republican convention of 1880 on motion of Elwood Hunt. Three years later he was elected the fact that Mr. Hunt was no longer a Republican, and therefore a rule introduced by him was not binding on Republicans; it also declared that if the rule should be enforced against Blvin P. Lindley for Auditor, H. C. McWilliams for H. C. McWilliams for Recorder. The convention rejected Lindley and nominated Ford. Henry Johns was the nominee for Auditor.

For the first time the Prohibitionists put out a County ticket. Its candidate for Representative, Prof. Andrew Mitchell, received nearly double the vote of the State ticket. The Nationalists, who still had a following in the County, put out no ticket, but they named Samuel T. Catlin for Auditor, and submitted the nomination to the Democrats for endorsement. On the 31st of September the Democratic

ticket with Mr. Catlin for Auditor was nominated. Mr. Catlin was a strong Free Trader and a warm personal friend of both editors of the *Terre Haute Tribune*, which supported him. He was elected after one of the most exciting and acrimonious contests in our political history. His majority of 12 votes was for a while the subject of contentions of both editors. The reason also and tolerant element of the Republican party prevailed, and the contest was abandoned. The Republican plurality in Parke County for the State ticket was 905, and Johnston's majority over Lamb in the district more than 1,100.

In the campaign of 1888 Howard Maxwell and Parke Innis, two young graduates of Wabash College, made their first speeches—Mr. Maxwell at Fortland Mills and Mr. Innis in the court room at Rockville. It was also notable as inaugurating the campaign hat. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, was the candidate against Grover Cleveland, and the latter was the only one of the "grandfather's hat," applied to the Republican candidate derisively by the Democrats, the Republicans evolved a white plug hat that was every where worn. The Democrats adopted a somewhat more modern type of plug hat—white, with a small black band. Nobody ever saw one of either in public after the election.

A few rallies were held in 1888, but there was not an such enthusiasm as might be expected. For President the Republican candidate was a citizen of Indiana, John F. Meacham organized a flamboyant club, which appeared on a few times. The Republicans had rallies when Albert G. Porter was at Allen, P. Y. White, the Central Indiana Democrat, was here. The Democrats attempted but one rally, and it was attended by great enthusiasm. A striking feature of their rally was a long hickory tree trimmed to the bark and mounted on the running gear of a log wagon, the tree being staked coupling pole. Mounted on saddles and riding astride of this pole were as many long-haired Democrats as it would accommodate, all cheering at the top of their voices. This unique feature, which Judge A. Y. White privately pronounced the most successful campaign device he ever saw, came from Union township. Captain W. R. Myers was the orator of the day. W. P. Flinck and Corporal Tanner made speeches for the Democrats. John of Kansas and Helen M. Gougar of Indiana, addressed a Prohibition meeting in the opera house, their speeches, particularly that of Mrs. Gougar, greatly offending the Republicans.

W. H. Gillum, of Parke County, was a candidate for Congress, and probably 200 people from Parke County, Republicans as well as Democrats, went to Brazil to root for Gillum. The contest between Dr. Gillum and Judge McNeill, of Terre Haute, decided the convention, until the Parke County delegation, enraged at the unjust treatment of Dr. Gillum by the friends of Judge McNeill, threw their votes to E. V. Brookshire, of Montezuma, for President, but elected him. He was elected by a very close vote over James T. Johnston, the Republican candidate. Elwood Hunt was on the Prohibition State ticket



for Attorney General. The Republicans carried the County by 600.

This campaign was the occasion of an election wager that attracted notice all over the country. Four young Republicans and four young Democrats agreed to give a swell ball at the opera house; if Cleveland was elected the Republicans gave all the balls; if Harrison won the Democrats paid. A peculiar circumstance, now for the first time published, was that "C. C. Grimes, one of the Republicans, voted for Cleveland. The program contained such dances as "Jim Johnston" quadrille, "Frances Cleveland" waltz, "Morton" Knickerbocker, "Cleveland" quadrille, "Matson" polka, "Thurman" lancers, "Ironknight" schottische, "Harrison" waltz. During the campaign of 1888 a swimming company was organized at Hammondville composed of more than 150 young men. They wore a neat uniform—white shirts and caps. Oscar McVord was captain and brought the company up to a remarkable degree of proficiency in drill.

The Democrats might have elected their whole ticket in 1890 had it not been for the April elections, when they elected eight of the thirteen township trustees by a vote which formed a majority of 250 in the County. The Republicans elected only four trustees, in Penn, Washington, Union and Warsaw, even losing Liberty to the Prohibitionists. The drift was strongly against the Republicans. Farm products were so low in price that corn was burned for fuel in Kansas, and an organization known as the Farmer's Mutual Benefit Association was strong in this county. This organization was a protest against existing conditions and naturally helped the Democrats.

But the prospect of carrying the County brought out rival Democratic candidates, who canvassed actively before the primary election, which was held July 18. The inevitable scenes followed and lost the County ticket enough votes to defeat every candidate with the exception of Samuel T. Callin, who received a majority of 111 over Henry Grubb, the Republican candidate. Claude Matthews, the Democratic candidate for Senator from Parke and Vermillion, was taken from the ticket here and nominated for Secretary of State. The vote in Parke County was: Milton Truesler, Republican, for Secretary of State, 2272, Claude Matthews, 2658.

Four tickets were in the field in Parke County in 1892, the people's party making its first appearance that year. It polled 450 votes. The campaign was absolutely devoid of enthusiasm. People would not turn out on official occasions, so in order to get a crowd at the Rockville fair, and at a political meeting too, the fair association designated Wednesday as Prohibition day, Thursday as Democratic day and Friday as Republican day. The Prohibitionists had their party small as their drawing card and would have beaten both the other parties had they been assigned one of the "big days" of the fair. Captain W. H. Myers spoke for the Democrats and Hon. Joseph H. Cannon for the Republicans. Both parties claimed the honor of having the bigger crowd. It was in this campaign that John S.

McFaddin made his first speech, in Greene township at Parkville.

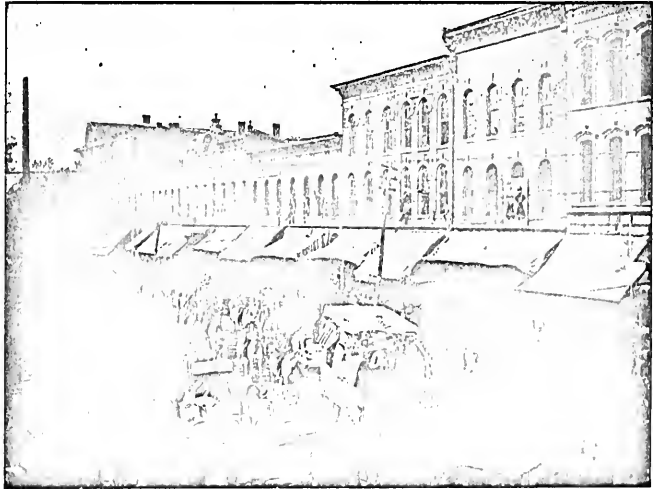
The Democrats held a big jollification meeting. Hon. John E. Lamb who ran up in "address" the crowd, attempted no speech merely felicitating the hilarious throng on the occasion. The entire Republican County ticket was elected, but by small pluralities.

Before the opening of the campaign of 1891 it was apparent to all men of fair judgment that a Republican walk-

representative, and Albert Wheat for Auditor on the People's party ticket, and Anson G. Madden for Sheriff on the Prohibition ticket were placed on the Democratic ticket.

By election day, however, all the old stand-by Democrats had been brought into line, and they worked like Turks at the polls to stem the tide against them. Never before did dark approach with so many men marked "D" on the poll books failing to vote. Toggles, earriages, wagons and all

of the Democratic party, who controlled the State convention by an overwhelming vote, despite the fact that the *Indianapolis Scimitar*, the Democratic organ, the *Indianapolis News* and the *Indianapolis Journal* were all indubitably opposed to the Silver men, and printed only discouraging news about them. William McKinley was nominated by the Republicans on the 18th of June, and the Democratic National convention met the first week in July at Chicago. New York and



PARADE OF OCTOBER 3, 1890, PASSING ALONG NORTH SIDE OF SQUARE.

away was coming. A few genuine Democrats believed that the Republicans would be unable to recover from the crushing defeat of two years before, but no observing man held such a view of the situation. The financial policy of the Cleveland administration more than displeased the average Western Democrat—it angered him; and the tariff law in process of framing was but little less protective than the McKinley Act which it was to displace. It therefore disgusted free traders, and failed to satisfy the tariff for revenue only men.

The Republicans were early in the field, in State, district and County. They began to hold organization meetings and "love feasts" long before the campaign opened. As one Democrat expressed it—"They can't wait to count it, they are so sure of winning." It was with the utmost difficulty that any semblance of an organization could be formed by the Democrats. Many of their voters had openly allied themselves with the People's party, and not a few became Prohibitionists.

A large vote was cast at the Republican primary election, and there was not the usual accession on the part of defeated candidates. The Democrats really had no convention. They had to draft candidates at a very poorly attended meeting called to nominate a County ticket. In fact there was some sentiment in favor of endorsing the Popular ticket already in the field. A compromise was effected by endorsing two Populists and one Prohibitionist. James N. Miller for Rep-

resentative, and Albert Wheat for Auditor on the People's party ticket, and Anson G. Madden for Sheriff on the Prohibition ticket were placed on the Democratic ticket. By election day, however, all the old stand-by Democrats had been brought into line, and they worked like Turks at the polls to stem the tide against them. Never before did dark approach with so many men marked "D" on the poll books failing to vote. Toggles, earriages, wagons and all

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the Eastern States were powerless in the face of the deluge from the West and South instructed from townships up, and William J. Bryan was nominated by the Silver men. His nomination was received in Parke County with unbounded enthusiasm by the Silverites of all parties. Early in February the *Rockville Tribune* began urging the formation of a "Union Silver Party." This motto was adopted, and thus after more than thirty years the tails were turned on the Republicans, who used the word "Union" to such good advantage from '62 to '90. The Union comprised four parties—the Democrats, Populists, Prohibitionists and Silver Republicans. By Saturday, August 3, the organization was complete. Silver clubs had been formed all over the County, and their influence was exerted towards a fusion County ticket to be nominated at mass convention on the above date. It was presided over by Joseph A. Hirtson, who upon taking the chair

uttered—
"There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which takes at its flood leads on to fortune."
Wild enthusiasm prevailed. No such ringing cheers were ever heard in the court room as came from the audience which crowded every foot of space in room and corridors. The ticket nominated was made up of representatives of all parties to the compact. A "rowdy preacher" from the West, who had struck Theodore the night before the convention, was

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

brought up by Florida townships, and he made a speech that fired everybody with zeal. He was at once "hooked" for all parts of the County. John Clark Ridpath, the eminent historian, was intimidated by the Democrats and "Populists" in Congress. He never in the fair grounds did not set foot until late in October, when he made some speeches in Parke County, about the only speeches he delivered in the District.

An episode of the campaign, not likely to be forgotten, is the interest as a diversion. In September I was in Indianapolis to observe the "Gold Democratic" National convention, and called at the Democratic State committee rooms. "Tom" Hudson, a loyal Silver man, was at his desk, he being assistant State Secretary. It was apparent that he was troubled. He spoke of the delicate situation he was in, and said: "I wish you would stay about here while you are in the city. Otherwise you will be sure to give your impressions to Shelby." I did so, and saw him wearing "gold bug" badges going into the private room of the State Chairman and coming out with small badge containments. I went to Mr. Shelby, and impartially expressed my opinion. The State Chairman was not loyal. Three days later, Mr. Shelby cancelled his mandate appointments and went to Indianapolis. Before he left that city the State Chairman had "resigned," taking with him, as was charged at the time, the resignation of the State Chairman was not loyal. Three days later, Mr. Shelby cancelled his mandate appointments and went to Indianapolis. Before he left that city the State Chairman had "resigned," taking with him, as was charged at the time, the resignation of the State Chairman was not loyal. Three days later, Mr. Shelby cancelled his mandate appointments and went to Indianapolis. Before he left that city the State Chairman had "resigned," taking with him, as was charged at the time, the resignation of the State Chairman was not loyal.

At our local speakers on both sides took part in the campaign. Numerous rallies were held, but two were of especial interest. One on the 27th of October Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, of Colorado, was at Rockville. The Silver men determined to make the day a big one. At sunrise the two three-inch Rodman field pieces belonging to the Rockville Light Artillery—one of the first in the grounds, the other on the Newelltown hill southeast of town—began to fire, answering each other with thunderous tones that were heard for miles around. Before noon all the streets of Rockville were crowded with men, women and children, banners and vehicles. Many striking campaign devices were used in the parade, which was one hour and fifty minutes in passing a given point. No previous rally ever held in Parke County approached this in magnitude or interest. It was the first. It was followed by a counter demonstration two weeks later, but it was not equalled in any feature, although the Republicans were greatly encouraged by the very large crowd which was present. It is safe to say that the big Silver rally cost the committee less money than any political demonstration of its proportions ever held in the country. Less than fifty dollars covered all expenses, the money being raised in a number of ways. One of Henry A. Price, nearly all of which went to pay the brass band. When it is remembered that almost one thousand voters were fed at the fair grounds, the insignificant outlay of money is remarkable. The ladies connected with the Adams Township Union Silver club furnished the dinner. Previous to this they demonstrated their devotion to the cause by presenting the club with one of the hand-mills of the famous one used by the deaf hands of a stricken woman.

When Bryan spoke at Terre Haute a few days before the election a large delegation attended from Parke County. Every man wore a badge inscrib-

ed "Parke County Union Silver" (Inks - Membership, 2,900 - Democratic Vote, 1891, 1,761). One of the badges printed with white ink was presented to Mrs. Bryan, who was with her husband on that occasion. The twenty-five cent badge of the various townships of the County, with a membership representing over two hundred more votes than were cast at the previous election, was a forerunner of the great gain the Silver men confidently expected to make. The Republican vote was so small that the Silver so large of membership as the Silver club. In fact the Silver organization of 1891 was the strongest ever effected by any party in Parke County.

The result of the election finally gave the party an opportunity to "jolly," and yet beyond the congregation of a noisy crowd of Silver men at the rent house on the afternoon following the election, no ratification meeting was held. The Democrats were disappointed and not without reason. In jollification over their own victory, and the Republicans were too sure over the election of their President. Had it been reversed, however, the Silver men would have been wild with delight.

The total vote of the County was largely increased over that of any previous election. McKinley received 2,818; Bryan, 2,777, a Republican gain of 278, and a gain in the Democratic vote over that of 1891; the two following parties cast 40 and 46 votes each. Dr. John Clark Ridpath locked only six votes as many as were cast for Mr. Faris—2,825. McFaddin and Maxwell for Governor were a tie. The following County officers were elected: Representative, Miller, 23; Clerk, Hanger, 1,019; Treasurer, Hawnings, 101; Sheriff, Hanger, 157; Coroner, Nowlin, 10; Surveyor, Ott, 12; County Assessor, McDaniel, 10; Commissioners, Myers, 108; Huxford, 10. The Silver men elected Representative, Sheriff, Treasurer and two Commissioners; the Republicans, Clerk, Coroner, County Surveyor and Assessor.

To the amazement of the Silver men, the election of "Silver Dick" Miller and of John Huxford was completed by their Republican opponents. Mr. Hurdin withdrew his suit, when he found there was only room upon which to base any charge of fraud, but Mr. Adair carried his case to the Legislature, where it was finally decided against him. The result of the above story of the campaign of 1891 more attention is paid to the Silver movement than to the Republican standpoint, for the reason that from first to last the Silver men dominated the campaign, just as in the other campaigns the Republicans dominated.

Previous to the beginning of the campaign of 1891 it looked as if the Democrats might carry the elections. The States that voted the year before showed large Democratic gains. McKinley had been reported as the "advance agent of prosperity" was, as a wealthy fellow said, "a long distance ahead of his show." Tan Klondyke gold discoveries had not yet added to the volume of money and times were very little if any better than in 1891.

But an unexpected factor came with the Spanish war. The Republican appeal to stand by the Administration; the impetus given business by the war and gold discoveries, which before the election increased

to money supply, made for Republican success.

The principal interest in the campaign in Parke County centered in controversy for Congressman, Sheriff and Treasurer. The Democrats refused to become a candidate, but the Democrats and Populists had to find some other candidate on whom they could unite. The only Democrat the Populists would take was Samuel H. Hamill, of Terre Haute, who was also very acceptable to the Democrats, both the Democratic conventions nominated him. However, the Republican Legislature in order to prevent such a union as had been perfected in Parke County in 1891, had passed a law forbidding the name of any candidate from appearing on more than one ticket. Quite a controversy was aroused over the question of the emblem under which Mr. Hamill's name should appear. Some of the more raucous or middle-of-the-road Populists, demanded that the flow and hammer device should be taken, but the Democrats insisted on the fact that their party had about ten thousands more voters, was the older party, and could not be expected to give away to a newer and much weaker party. The conference decided in favor of the "Proster."

William H. Hanger, who had been elected Treasurer and Sheriff in '91 were candidates on the Democratic ticket for reelection. The Republicans nominated Edward Bradford for Treasurer and Perry R. Benson for Sheriff. George W. Faris was the Republican candidate to succeed himself in Congress.

The campaign was rather listless. The Democrats decided in favor of a still hunt, but over the protest of some who wanted an aggressive campaign. The Republicans were more aggressive than the Democrats. The campaign two years before, and they carried the County for Secretary of State, although their total vote was less than in '91. The Prohibition vote increased from 86 cast for both parties two years before to 152. Faris beat Hamill in the district by a close vote and carried Parke County by 233. Hawnings was elected by 52, and Benson by 171.

Compared with 1891 the Presidential campaign of 1891 was uneventful and uninteresting, although Bryan was again the candidate against McKinley. Both parties attempted to perfect organizations on the scale of four years before, but their effort failed. A few clubs were formed. Headquarters were established, where campaign lithographs were distributed, but they were not taken by the people with the eagerness that attended the '91 campaign. And here a few words about the old county campaign lithograph and the custom of putting the pictures of party standard-bearers in windows. It was first done in 1881 on a large scale in 1888, although in 1884 a few pictures were thus displayed. By 1891 it had become so widespread that it was displayed at every home the picture of the candidate for whom the head of the house intended to vote, unless as sometimes happened he had a wife whose politics were different and who ruled the roost. In 1891 the Republicans gave pictures of McKinley to everybody who wanted one. But the Democrats, having no State or National funds were compelled to buy their own lithographs. It was stated in the campaign of 1891 that a passenger on the train from an Eastern State, where Bryan lithographs were very rare, looked out of the car window at Catlin, where every house in town displayed a Bryan picture. Ho-

quired of the conductor—"What kind of a d—d place is this?"

The Republicans had one or two creditable militia in 1891; the Democrats attempted but one. It was the Greenback banner symbolizing the true presence of the Liberty Drum Corps of Indianapolis. This organization wore beautiful continental uniforms. Two very large and handsome men carried the banners of the corps, an embroidered silk American flag, and a banner symbolizing the true nation of Independence. Eight fifeers and eight drummers made up the corps. The music was most inspiring. Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota spoke at night in the Rockville opera house to the largest crowd ever in that building.

The entire Republican ticket was elected. The Republican majority in the County was 508. The principal fight locally was between Charles D. Henick, Republican, and David H. Swain, Democrat, for Clerk, Henick winning by 181 votes.

The close of the century seems to have brought to a close the domination of the Republican party in Parke County by the generation which had held sway since the Civil War. Indeed, in 1891 the Republicans made no particular appeal to the "soldier vote," while the Democrats made heavy inroads on that vote through which the Republicans had appealed so long. To illustrate the significance of the change I shall quote from Heald's History (1894).

"Meanwhile politics had taken new and peculiar shape; the young men, 'mere boys,' were doing all the stunts and the front end displaced the old timers. Elwood Hunt, a mere lad, but a splendid soldier, who was badly wounded at Thompson's station in the 85th Regiment, was twice elected Recorder. Hon. James T. Johnson, who called a soldier and served himself during the war, was twice elected State Senator, and took high rank among the active Republicans and orators of Western Indiana; Norval W. Cummings, of the 51st Regiment, who got his furlough wound at Chattanooga, served five years as Sheriff and four as Treasurer; and Jesse H. Connelly, of the same Regiment, and disabled in the same battle, served two terms as Auditor. All over the County the ever-renewing news was crowding the news of McKinley's victory. The news crowd side by the newer news."

Substitute the above names for Howard Maxwell, Dan J. Chapin, Lincoln Wimmer, Perry Benson, Charles H. Henick, Edwin Chapman, Hanger, Hoadley, Geo. M. Hilditt, John H. Spencer, E. M. Carter, and then consider the men named by Heald as the ones shoved aside by the "newer news" and you have the situation in Parke County as it began twenty years ago. It is a law of nature applied to politics; but no man, no matter how old he is, as long as he takes an interest in politics will be set aside willingly. That they did the same thing to the generation ahead of them is no consolation. However, the "newer news" is always coming on, and the "boys" who dominate the political parties of Parke County today must give way to the "newer news."

The above is introductory to the political situation in Parke County among the Republicans at the opening of the campaign of 1902. It was apparent that the old timers had been side-tracked and that the young fellows were in complete control of

Johnson for Representative; Harold Henderson, Auditor; Carl Rutter, Recorder; Edward Bradford, Treasurer; Treasurer, G. M. Carter, (re-nominated); Sheriff, W. J. Peare, Coroner; Arthur Pickett, Surveyor; Samuel Child, T. A. Garrard, John T. Thompson, Commissioners.

Exactly one week after the Republican primaries Friday, April 13—the Democrats celebrated the birth of the nation with the raising of the United flag. Democrats from every part of the County began assembling in the afternoon, and as each man registered a committee of young ladies—Misses Belle Hambley, May Hiny, Elizabeth Smith and Katie Stinson—in charge of that feature played on his coat a miniature American flag. A large delegation came on the evening train from Terre Haute, Brazil, and Chicago. The ladies recommended 250 but as 100 came, those who did not prepare tickets and were reserved in the dining room below. John S. McFadden was toastmaster, Hon. John W. Kern, Hon. John E. Lamb, Claude G. Downer, Peter Luther and John Wilfong responded to toasts.

The Republican Judicial convention nominated Albert M. Adams for Probation Attorney and the Democratic nominated George D. Stunkel.

On Saturday, July 28, the Democratic County convention was held in the court room, S. D. Puett presiding. The ticket nominated was: For Representative, Thomas Treumann; for Auditor, James E. Hoar; for Treasurer, M. Clinton Meyer; for Recorder, A. S. Russell; for Sheriff, Alfred S. Boyd; for Coroner, Dr. Charles Overpeck; for County Assessor, David Lindberger; for County Surveyor, Wallace Rice; for Commissioners, J. H. Grossen, David Shirk, Josiah S. Huntington.

The convention passed ringing resolutions in favor of a clean campaign, (baiting the Republicans to cooperate with them and to mutually pledge candidates to a strict observance of the law, and pledging the candidates nominated to such observance—penalties of fine and imprisonment for violation, and a new record and pledge was drawn up and submitted to the Republican committee. It specified as illegitimate and unlawful: the buying of votes; the promise of emoluments or rewards; the use of money in any way to get the patronage of the elector; the buying of whiskey, beer, wine or any intoxicating liquor by a candidate or by anybody in his behalf. Legitimate expenses were designated: hall rent, pay of janitors, expense of speakers, heavy lire, hotel bills, etc., printing and postage.

The Republican committee refused to enter the agreement, and so the campaign progressed with the slogan of a "clean campaign" by the Democrats. The Republican committee at each week published a sworn statement of their expense and made active canvasses. That the issue of a clean campaign appealed to many voters is proved by an analysis of the election returns. Although the entire Republican ticket was elected, the Republicans for County offices had greatly reduced pluralities from that of the State ticket. The Republican candidate for Secretary of State carried the County by 753; the candidate for County offices by pluralities as follows: J. H. Johnston, Representative, 271; Harold Henderson, Auditor, 131; Edward Bradford, Treasurer, 320; Carl Rutter, Recorder, 184; E. M. Carter, Sheriff, 251; W. J. Peare, Coroner, 354; Arthur

Pickett, Survey pay, 258; S. A. Pike, Assessor, 106; John T. Thompson, Commissioner, 121; Samuel Child, County Auditor, 104; A. Garrard, Commissioner, 201.

It was in this campaign that the Republicans ceased their old tactics of trying to "line up" their dissatisfied voters for the ticket or for what were candidates a man they were "out," and attempted to effect such losses by obtaining Democratic votes. Most of the Republican candidates defeated their Democratic opponents and were elected by the voters they thus received.

For the first time in eight years the Democrats manifested great enthusiasm in the election of 1904. It was very apparent that no other candidate than Bryan would be considered by the National convention. In Indiana, and especially in Parke County, this situation was highly pleasing to the Democrats. On the other hand, the Republicans were not altogether satisfied with the methods of Roosevelt in seeking to nominate his successor to the Presidency. They did not believe that Vice-President Fairbanks was a square deal. In fact they believed, or many of them believed, that the Republican party were not everything the President did prior to the Republican National convention. The Indianapolis News resented this to such an extent that it supported Bryan in the campaign.

A conference of Democrats was held in Indianapolis immediately following the national convention and the result of the Republicans for their State convention. This date was mutually early, and was so fixed, as the Democrats believed, in order to be the first party to declare for something that might be the result of the vote of the lower question, thus becoming more sentiment in favor of local option had grown to such an extent that both parties realized it had to be met; but *how* to meet it and hold the votes of both "wet and dry." That was the question. At the Democratic conference above mentioned, John E. Watson held a large meeting at Terre Haute urged that the State convention be held ahead of the Republican convention. This recommendation was at first over-ruled, but later it was adopted, and the date set one week ahead of that selected by the Republican National convention in favor of the township unit which anticipated the action of the Republicans was embodied in the platform. Thomas H. Marshall was nominated for Governor.

The Republican State convention also opened in Indianapolis on the same date. Finished with fourteen years of political power, unimpeding victory, a large number of candidates contended for the nominations. Every candidate had expensive and beautifully decorated headquarters at the Claypool hotel. James E. Watson, the idol of thousands of young Republicans, was a candidate for Governor against three other prominent men of his party. Hundreds of American County roses were given away at his headquarters. He received the nomination on a platform that did not satisfy the radical temperance men. J. Frank Hinely later exercised his famous *coup de etat* by calling the Legislature in special session to enact the county unit law. This occurred when the campaign had been in progress several weeks. Mr. Watson spoke in Rockville on the day it passed the Legislature. Although he realized that the act of Governor Hinely would defeat him, his speech in defense of that act, even embodying a tribute to

the man who had his thousands of Republicans believed betrayed him, was a masterpiece of oratory.

Howard Maxwell, after a admitted coalition vote, failed to carry in the Republican Congressional convention at Brazil.

The Democratic convention was again held in Rockville. From a platform in the court house yard, Thomas H. Marshall addressed the meeting after the usual oration by Ralph W. Mass. Edward Barrett, of Hendricks county received the vote of his own County and a few other votes. The Prohibitionists nominated Edward Woodard for Congress and the Socialists, Wm. D. VanFornum, Charles Fultz, Deacon, and Clarence Powell, Republican, were nominated for Prosecuting Attorney.

The Republican primaries resulted in the following ticket: Jacob S. White, for Representative; Athina T. Doolay, Clerk; Wallace Stokes, Treasurer; Robert Finney, Sheriff; William Lewis, Coroner; Emerson Phillips, Surveyor; John May and Herbert S. Lindley, Commissioners.

The Democratic convention nominated Walter Fluk for Representative; George L. Loney, Clerk; Guy Alden, Sheriff; Charles Overpeck, Coroner; J. T. Jack, Surveyor; George W. Marchin and John Coffin, Commissioners.

Four tall county tickets were in the field long before election day. For the first time the Socialists had a complete ticket. The Prohibitionists had for twenty years been putting out county tickets, and generally very good ones.

The principal event of the Republican campaign was the speech of their candidate for Governor. It was made from the East Side of the court house. The Democratic candidate for Governor made two speeches in Rockville—at the Congressional convention, and later in the campaign he addressed the meeting in the court room. The largest Democratic meeting was when John W. Kern, who was the candidate for Vice-President, and General Weaver, of Iowa, were here a few days before the election at a morning meeting. They also spoke from the east side of the court house. Mr. Kern and General Weaver went from Rockville in Clinton with an automobile car, stopping in Mecca to address the workers in the clay plant and mine. Robert A. Hoar, the brilliant young Texas Congressman, visited Rockville to make a speech in the afternoon.

The funds for meeting expenses of the Democratic campaign were raised by voluntary subscriptions in response to an appeal conducted from week to week by the Democratic County papers. The response was excellent. The Democrats elected their candidates for three County offices—Clerk, Treasurer and Coroner. Following are the pluralities received: Tall for President, 200; Watson for Governor, 287; Maxwell for Congress, 170; Fultz, for Prosecutor, 201; White, for Representative, 210; Loney, 201; Spewey, Treasurer, 132; Finney, Sheriff, 157; Overpeck, Coroner, 108; Phillips, Surveyor, 101; May, Commissioner, 105; Lindley, Commissioner, 70.

It will be noticed that the Republican victory was a narrow one. Both parties increased their vote over that of two years before, the Democratic increase being over 700, contemplating the result, and reflecting on past political events, Dan H. Chapin remarked: "There's no use for us to expect to elect our ticket

when that man Bryan is running in Parke County."

The year 1910 brought the first substantial and general success of the Democratic party in Indiana since the election of 1852, a period of eighteen years. In 1908 the Democratic elected their candidate for Governor, a majority of the lower house of the Legislature, and a majority on joint ballot, but the Republicans elected most of their State ticket. It was inevitable that even a party so thoroughly discredited as the Republican must in a long lapse of power accumulate a great many cases of dissatisfaction that at the first opportunity would propel the dissatisfied to seek the defeat of their party; and so in 1910 the four deferred break began.

The situation was peculiar in Indiana. Senator Albert J. Beveridge, who would stand for re-election in 1910, had for some time manifested a spirit of revolt from the high tariff policy of the party—a policy which was unpopular with the people and the eloquence in his power. He refused to vote for census measures, and did not hesitate to denounce the beneficence of high protection as the "power of pillage." He voted against the Payne-Aldrich bill on all its passages. With the rankle of the campaign of two years before, the outgrowth of the defeat of James E. Watson for Governor, placed the Republicans at a great disadvantage by the time the campaign opened.

However, for many months before the opening of the campaign there was great dissatisfaction among the Democrats of the State. The secret reasons by which John W. Kern and John E. Lamb were defeated for Senator encouraged the rankle, resulting in a situation which would have won the election, had the choice of a candidate for Senator remained as before with a legislative caucus. To allay suspicion on this score that might weaken Democratic chances, Governor Marshall early in the year gave out an advisory in which he declared for the nomination of a candidate for Senator by the State convention. As this was looked to in line with the oft-repeated declaration of Democratic platform by popular vote, it was received with enthusiasm by Democrats in favor of that principle, and especially by those who were sore on the secret caucus proceedings of 1900. Parke County Democrats were almost to a man in favor of the "elector" plan, and they did not differ from the rank and file all over the State. However, the idea was desperately fought by the so-called leaders of the party. With the exception of Hon. John E. Lamb, not one of the announced prospective candidates for the Senate was in favor of the popular plan.

The Democratic convention to name delegates to the various conventions was held at the court house on Saturday, April 8. It was arranged by the rank and file that the movement in favor of nominating a Senator; indeed Mr. Lamb was at that time at the head of the movement, and remained in that conspicuous position until the fight was won by the "elector" plan. The Democratic platform declined to assume the active leadership, so the rank and file looked up to Lamb as their leader.

The Parke County delegates were instructed to vote for the nomination of a Senator by the State convention, and for John E. Lamb for that office. Lamb was present and ad-

addressed the County convention. The Republican State convention had been completely dominated by Senator Beveridge, who made the key-note speech, which Mr. Lamb said was one of the best Democratic speeches he ever heard.

The Democratic State convention was held on the 23rd of April. It was one of the most dramatic political conventions in the history of the State. The State committee, most of the prominent Democrats and a considerable number of the opposition "free-traders" planned the "free-traders' plan." They were thoroughly organized. Those in favor of the plan and no organization, but they were wonderfully enthusiastic and determined, and to a man were ready to back Mr. Lamb to a finish. When he made his speech he was jeered, mocked, laughed and threatened, but he used his assistants with self control and determination. When the vote was taken the excitement was intense. Not until the last County was called could it be determined, so close was the contest. The election of a Senator was carried by thirty votes—exactly the vote by which Governor Marshall had been nominated two years before.

The Prohibitionists were first in the field with a County ticket. Their convention held on the 19th of March nominated: Dr. J. C. Myers for Representative; E. W. Isaac, Auditor; Wm. E. Kemp, Sheriff; J. M. H. Hoke, Treasurer; John J. Hillif, Recorder; Dr. M. W. Woodard, Coroner; Isaac Wimmer, Commissioner.

In the midst of the campaign E. M. Carter resigned as chairman of the Republican committee, and W. W. Custer was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The custom of holding primary elections, which had been in vogue since 1884, was abandoned in 1910 by the Republicans, who also signified the year by selling the County to the Democrats who nominated their ticket. It seemed to be a waiting game all around for the Democrats did not hold their convention until Saturday, September 10, having become tired of waiting on the Republicans, and fearing that any longer postponement would prevent the candidates from making a proper campaign. The convention was called to order by Shelby C. Puetz, county chairman. In the morning, appointed committees in regular order in the afternoon, and addressed, John Moss was the only one who did not preside while the following tickets were nominated: For Representative, Fred W. Leatherman; for Auditor, Jas. E. Elder; for Treasurer, George W. Spencer; for Sheriff, Guy A. H. Forrester; for Justice, H. H. Carter; for Coroner, Henry A. Payne; for County Assessor, Henry A. Payne; for Commissioner, Isaac Brattain. Later in the campaign Lee Mitchell, of Russown township, was nominated for County Surveyor.

The Congressional convention had previously re-nominated Ralph W. Moss; the Judicial convention nominated William C. Wall for Judge and Charles Satterlee for Prosecuting Attorney; the Senatorial convention named William H. Collins for Senator. The Republican candidates were Frank C. Tiley for Congress; Barton S. Alkum for Judge; Charles Powell for Prosecutor, and William M. White for Senator.

The Republican County convention was held at the court house, Saturday, September 21. Charles Davis presided and H. Gray Owen acted as Secretary. Only three contests were made for nominations. Isaac W. Pick-

ard and Albert Huges were candidates for Auditor; Green T. Taylor and Thomas Handless for Commissioners; and Dr. T. J. Collins and Dr. J. H. Shankler for Coroner. The ticket headed by the Representative, Jacob S. White; Auditor, Isaac W. Pickard; Treasurer, J. H. Hoke; Sheriff, Robert Ely; Recorder, J. Carl Ritter; Coroner, Dr. T. J. Collins; County Assessor, S. A. Pike; Commissioner, Green T. Taylor. The convention was held at the Hotel Monks in Crawfordville, and Hon. Frank Tilly of Terre Haute.

Senator Beveridge had voted for ship subsidies when the bill was before Congress, and had been repeatedly asked to define his position on that subject. He was advertised to speak at Rockville, but did not show but refused to discuss the issue. He was here two weeks before the election and spoke in the same room where 20 years before he had made his second political speech. The Senator waited until he had secured the nomination, which was against the proposition of subsidies. A week later on Wednesday, Nov. 2, John W. Kern spoke in the same room, closing the campaign for the Democrats.

The result of the election in the State was as follows: Senator: Kern was elected by the Legislature; the popular election amendment to the Constitution had not yet been adopted. Loosely the Republicans elected their ticket with the exception of Prosecuting Attorney, Auditor and Recorder, which were carried by the County on the head of the State ticket by 300. The total vote of the parties was:

Democratic	2221
Republican	255
Prohibitionist	255
So-called	107

Following are the pluralities on the local ticket:

Tiley, Rep., for Congress	141
Alkum, Rep., for Judge	213
Satterlee, Dem., for Prosecutor	21
White, Rep., for Senator	229
White, Rep., for Representative	182
Elder, Dem., for Auditor	119
Spencer, Dem., for Treasurer	111
Ely, Rep., for Sheriff	112
Ritter, Rep., for Recorder	213
Pike, Rep., for Assessor	25
Collins, Rep., for Coroner	10
Davies, Rep., for Surveyor	48
Taylor, Rep., for Commissioner	74

And about seven the campaign of 1912 began in Parke County. It was to Parke County that the Democrats of Vigo brought their dirty linen to be laundried. The factional fight in that County between the Lamb organization and that which afterwards became the Hubert organization involved the entire Congressional district. Peter M. Foley, district chairman, was a candidate for re-election, backed by the Lamb force. Mr. Lamb had incurred the enmity of Crawford Fairbanks in the Senatorial fight, and he headed the Hubert organization. The fight became very bitter before the date set for the district convention—December 20, 1911—at Rockville. The Democrats of Parke County, owing to the attitude of the Lamb force, were largely his adherents in the contest. At their convention, December 27, they passed strong resolutions instructing the delegates from Parke County for Mr. Foley to withdraw his name. The result was a declaration of withdrawal, was attended by nearly 600 voters from every part of the County. George W. Spencer presided over it,

and there was no attempt to oppose the election of Foley delegate.

The large number in attendance was due to a report that the Fairbanks faction had sent considerable money into the County to influence the selection of delegates. Failing to find any Democrats to "handle the money" the Terre Haute organization induced Republicans at Cassville to undertake the work of getting the delegate from Russown township, reportedly the only one in the County. Lamb usually met at Hazelton to conduct such matters a crowd of voters showed up at that place from Cassville. They looked around the town everywhere for the voting place and finding nothing of that kind the Republican leader of the expedition telephoned to Rockville to a Republican who had always worked with him in politics asking, "Where do the Democrats down here vote?" "They're up here voting now—won't they can deposit your vote in Hig Hallowan if you want to vote."

Delegates from over the district began to arrive in Rockville on the day before the district convention was to meet. A pre-convention estimate showed the two factions about equally divided in order to insure the defeat of Foley the only delegate from Vigo County met behind James H. Handall, of Putnam County, who was a candidate, but had not oilled himself with either faction. The test vote came on the election of chairman. J. M. McFaddin was nominated by the adherents of the Foley ticket. James by the Handall force. Mr. McFaddin received 55 votes—Parke and Vermillion solid, and the Foley votes in Vigo. Mr. James was elected receiving 75 votes—Hendricks, Putnam, Vigo and the Fairbanks votes in Vigo. The convention then proceeded to elect Mr. Handall district chairman.

Reversing their tactics of two years before the Republicans were early in the field to nominate their County ticket. A delegate convention was held on Saturday, March 15, 1913. The following were nominated: Judge White presided; Frank Shanker of Terre Haute addressed the convention, which had previously instructed the delegates from Parke County to vote for that gentleman in the Congressional convention. Three candidates sought the nomination for Representative—Charles A. Thompson of Jackson Township; H. C. Oona of Florida, and John T. Thompson of Union. Charles A. Thompson was nominated. For treasurer two candidates were voted on—"Pick" M. C. Washington, and A. A. Mendenhall of Walnut. Pick presiding the nomination. Edward H. Nicholas, John E. Horabarger and Jacob Shupson contested for the Sheriff's office, Nicholas being the nominee. The ticket nominated was as follows:

- C. A. Thompson for Representative.
- H. J. Cunningham, for Clerk.
- H. C. McInne for Treasurer.
- Edward H. Nicholas for Sheriff.
- Dr. T. J. Collins for Coroner.
- Henry Davies for Surveyor.
- Green T. Taylor for Commissioner, 1st district.
- John May for Commissioner 2nd district.
- Herbert S. Lindley for Commissioner, 3rd district.

On the 25th of March the Democrats perfected their organization by electing J. C. Humphreys chairman. The meeting of the district committee passed resolutions commending Shelby C. Puetz for his services as County Chairman in 1908 and 1910, and congratulating the County on the election

of Messrs. Lantry, Spencer and Homer Skewton to the offices they were then occupying.

The fight at Rockville over the election of a district chairman was merely a prelude to the battle royal which was fought in Cassville on the 20th of March, when delegates to the National convention were elected. J. M. McFaddin of Parke County and George W. Brill of Hendricks were listed against Crawford Fairbanks of Vigo, and M. J. Tucker of Vermillion. The fight was very bitter, as the day approached for meeting. James H. Handall, the district chairman elected by the Fairbanks faction, refused to exert his influence in favor of that side, since the delegates from Putnam County were largely opposed to it. He was denounced in strong terms by Donn M. Roberts, and when the latter charged Mr. Handall with "taking Fairbanks' money" Handall called Roberts a liar. In the midst of the utmost confusion the vote was taken resulting in the election of McFaddin and Fairbanks. So the fight was a "draw."

The Prohibition County convention was held on the 23rd of March. Mike Chairman Lough was present and made a speech; the Charles Glee club entertained the convention with music. The ticket nominated was:

- John Adams for Representative.
- Louis Boyd for Auditor.
- Henry C. Vestal for Treasurer.
- John A. May for Sheriff.
- Mr. M. F. Woodard for Coroner.
- Chas. E. Thorp for Commissioner, 1st district.

Henry Marks for Commissioner, 2nd district.

John A. Hoke for Commissioner, 3rd district.

Donn M. Roberts was chosen to preside over the Democratic Congressional convention, which met at Hazelton on the 17th of April. He was elected by the vote of Vigo County with four votes from Vermillion. Four Counties—Hendricks, Clay, Putnam and Parke voted solidly against Roberts, but at that time Vigo County had no votes and the four delegates from Vermillion were enough to swing the convention. Ralph W. Moss was renominated by acclamation. The Republican convention at Terre Haute, after an uproarious session, nominated Felix Hankenbaker by one vote over Roy L. Shankler.

On the 24th of May the Democrats met in the Russown township to elect delegates to the County convention which was called for the next day—Saturday, May 21. On the 21st of May George L. Lantry published a card declining to become a candidate for re-election. John C. Oona presided. William Montgomery, of Montezuma, presided over the County convention, which met as a prominent organization in the afternoon.

Local candidates sought the nomination for Sheriff, Treasurer and Commissioner. Charles Smith and William Hoke were candidates for Treasurer; Frank Payne, Charles Smith and Henry Lamb contested for the Sheriff's race; William Gindin and William Motern for Commissioner 1st district; Levi Linberger and William Hoke for Commissioner 2nd district. The ticket nominated followed:

- George W. Spencer for Representative.
- Wm. E. Hawkins for Clerk.
- Harvey Huser for Treasurer.
- Charles Smith for Sheriff.
- Dr. S. White for Coroner.
- Jacob H. Smith for Surveyor.
- Wm. Motern for Commissioner 1st district.

Voorhees Huxford for Commissioner 2nd District.
Levi Linchberger for Commissioner 3rd District.

The Republican National convention at Chicago closed Saturday night, June 21, having nominated President Taft. As it was closing the delegates to the National Democratic convention were assembling. How Roosevelt charged at Chicago and Bryan battled at Baltimore is a part of our political history and is well reported. Woodrow Wilson and the Governor of Indiana, Thomas H. Marshall, were nominated at Baltimore. Jacob S. White was an alternate delegate to the Chicago convention and J. S. McAdams was one of the famous "eight" at Baltimore. Parke Hanna, whom we still regard as a "Rockville boy," was a delegate from Mississippi to the Chicago convention.

During the dramatic contest waged by the Bryan, or Wilson Democrats, at Baltimore the following telegram was sent to Mr. McAdams by a number of the County Democrats:

"Congratulations on your monly rate for permanent chairman."

During the first week of August the Roosevelt, or "Bill Moose" party, met at Chicago and nominated Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram W. Johnson for President and Vice President. Later the Progressive party, as it was officially known, nominated Albert J. Beveridge for Governor, and still later Joseph W. Amis of Clinton was nominated for Congress. The Progressives were justly organized in the county. E. M. LeGrand of Montezuma was chosen chairman of the central committee, but no ticket was nominated.

With the National stage set as we have shown for a big drama, it is somewhat strange that an little excitement should be so little interest should be aroused in Parke County. Finally the commercial club of Rockville came to the front and sought to infuse a little life into the campaign by holding a series of political "days." Band concerts and balloon ascensions were advertised to help draw the crowds. Wednesday, October 8, was set apart for "Progressive Day." Hon. Jackson Boyd spoke all right, but the balloon behaved badly. It got high enough to clear the National bank building and came down in Edward Hunt's dooryard—a flat failure. On Thursday when Duncan McKinley made a good Republican speech, we find no record of the performance of the balloon, but that it was still making attempts to ascend is proved later on. Samuel H. Itatston the Democratic candidate for Governor and John E. Lamb made rousing speeches on Friday the 18th and the balloon went up—by itself. Finding that it would not be able to ascend on the morrow, the parachute was cut loose, and away the balloon soared. It floated off grandly to the northeast, remained a long time in mid-air, and then slowly "turned turtle," emitting columns of black smoke like the centers of floating volcanoes. Saturday when Rev. E. G. Shouse spoke for the Prohibitionists and J. S. O'Neal for the Socialists, the balloon finally went up. The ascension was a success, it pleased the crowd and saved the reputation of the commercial club. However, the balloon could not be found, after most careful search; but somebody ran on to it the next day in N. S. Lowry's woods nearly three miles south of town.

Mr. Hanna and Hinkenshaker made speeches in the County and an Hallowe'en Dick Miller closed the cam-

paigned for the Democrats, speaking to a fine audience at the court house.

The Socialists put out a County ticket, the vote it received being given below. The result of the election, Tuesday, November 5, follows:

Wilson for President.....2631
Taft for President.....1881
Roosevelt for President.....1804
Huffman for President.....344
Heiss for President.....270

Wilson's plurality 140.

Itatston, Dem., for Congress.....1964
Murlin, Rep., for Governor.....1791
Hewerdie, Prog., for Governor.....1892

Hanson's plurality 100.

Hank, Dem., for Prosecutor.....2169
Nebeker, Rep., for Prosecutor.....2011

Sunkel's plurality 72.

Spencer, Dem., for Representative.....2149
Thompson, Rep., Representative.....2125
Adams, Prog., Representative.....2174

Morganthaler, Soc., Representative.....273

Spencer's plurality 24.

Hawkins, Dem., Clerk.....2924
Cummings, Rep., Clerk.....2302
Rayd, Prog., Clerk.....257

Wood, Soc., Clerk.....290

Cummings' plurality 278.

Rush, Dem., Treasurer.....2230

McGhee, Rep., Treasurer.....2670

Vestal, Prog., Treasurer.....265

Adams, Soc., Treasurer.....200

Rush's plurality 169.

Smith, Dem., Sheriff.....2141

Nichols, Rep., Sheriff.....2104

Alfrey, Prog., Sheriff.....2104

Terry, Soc., Sheriff.....212

Nichols' plurality 53.

White, Dem., Coroner.....2092

Collings, Rep., Coroner.....2241

Wood, Rep., Coroner.....2302

Kvan, Soc., Coroner.....270

Collings' plurality 239.

Smith, Dem., Surveyor.....2091

Davies, Rep., Surveyor.....2249

Ross, Soc., Surveyor.....276

Davies' plurality 119.

Mottin, Dem., Commissioner.....2149

Taylor, Rep., Commissioner.....2965

Thompson, Prog., Commissioner.....297

Ruts, Soc., Commissioner.....260

Mottin's plurality 45.

Huxford, Dem., Commissioner.....2147

May, Rep., Commissioner.....2291

Marika, Prog., Commissioner.....298

Adams, Soc., Commissioner.....270

May's plurality 57.

Linchberger, Dem., Commissioner.....2140

Lindley, Rep., Commissioner.....2036

Alfrey, Prog., Commissioner.....259

Warner, Soc., Commissioner.....271

Linchberger's plurality 41.

Although the Republican vote fell off more than 600 from its normal strength, it is probable that the Republicans of Parke County, compared with the rest of the State, made a better showing than in any County in the State. They obtained second place and elected most of their County ticket.

The last campaign is too recent to be considered in a historical way. Besides it involves factional controversies and strife in which the writer took part. The Democrats were again in honor's position over the election of a district chairman. Hon. M. Roberts of Vigo County, then mayor of Terre Haute, captured the chairmanship. He was supported in Parke County by one faction of the party and opposed by the other. Roberts has himself and by many of his adherents

from Vigo County, who took active part in organizing Parke County in favor of Roberts delegates. On the day of the convention a special train leaving about 290 of his followers from Terre Haute came to Rockville, but they did not attempt to molest the convention.

The court room and corridors were crowded and for a long time it was difficult to organize the convention. This was finally accomplished by electing George W. Spencer chairman. When order was restored the various townships held their meetings and reported. In all but two—Florida and Wabash—the anti-Roberts delegates were elected. Equally turbulent was the district convention at Greencastle, where James R. Randall was elected chairman.

The Republicans, not only in Parke County, but throughout the State, entered the campaign with a discouraging outlook. Their party within the short space of four years had dropped from first to second in number of votes. Under the law the Republicans had no representation on State and County election Commissioners and none on the precinct election boards. It was a humiliating position for the Grand Old Party. He entered the contest almost as gently as the Democratic party, but has survived the defeat of more than a century. William Hays, of Sullivan, was elected State chairman, and made arrangements for a State convention on a par with that of a century ago. The honor of presiding over the convention and delivering the key note speech of the campaign was accorded to a citizen of Parke County—Howard Maxwell—whose speech on that occasion was one of the best ever delivered at a State convention.

Five County tickets were put out in Parke County—Democratic, Republican, Prohibition, Socialist and Progressive. The Democrats nominated the following ticket at their various conventions:

For Congress, Ralph W. Moss.

For Prosecuting Attorney, George D. Sunkel.

For State Senator, Alfred D. Merrill.

For Representative, Howard Clark.

For Auditor, James E. Elder.

For Treasurer, J. Harvey Rush.

For Sheriff, H. A. Conroy.

For Recorder, Hugh Banta.

For Coroner, C. M. Thonosa.

For Surveyor, Leo Mitchell.

For County Assessor, Shelby C. Plett.

For Commissioner, 2nd district, Samuel Skerter.

For Commissioner, 1st district, William Flock.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Congress, Roy L. Shattuck.

For Prosecuting Attorney, Everett A. Davidson.

For State Senator, William White.

For Representative, C. C. Morria.

For Auditor, Charles Davis.

For Treasurer, Ekiana Vekery.

For Recorder, Albert Burke.

For Sheriff, Edward Nicholas.

For Coroner, Dr. V. J. Collings.

For Surveyor, Harry Davies.

For County Assessor, Wm. N. Cox.

For Commissioner, 2nd district, William F. Brockway.

For Commissioner, 3rd district, T. A. Garrard.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress, Ota E. Outley.

For Prosecuting Attorney, Howard W. Hanneck.

For Senator, Kent A. Stranach.

For Representative, Wm. F. Starnos.

For Auditor, Ora A. Jeffries.

For Treasurer, David L. Parant.
For Recorder, Charles A. Strauge.
For Sheriff, Jacob A. Fisher.
For Coroner, Alvin A. Williamson.
For Surveyor, Walter Woodard.
For County Assessor, J. Oliver Stout.
For Commissioner, 2nd district, Wilson W. Cummings.
For Commissioner, 3rd district, H. Bert Vansickle.

PROHIBITION TICKET.

For Congress, Ernest G. Shouse.

For Representative, Wm. W. Griffith.

For Auditor, Joseph Entwistle.

For Treasurer, Alexander H. Strong.

For Recorder, Ora Newlin.

For Sheriff, Jon. H. Heaton.

For Coroner, John H. Lindley.

For Surveyor, Walter Woodard.

For County Assessor, Wm. D. Lambert.

For Commissioner, 2nd district, Robert Baldwin.

For Commissioner, 3rd district, John W. Russell.

SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Congress, James O'Neil.

For Senator, Benjamin H. Paddock.

For Representative, John M. Hoatman.

For Auditor, Tillman Ross.

For Treasurer, William A. Wood.

For Recorder, Walter Woodard.

For Coroner, Wm. W. Hutchinson.

For Surveyor, Oscar Humbert.

For County Assessor, Sylvester Warner.

For Commissioner, 2nd district, Claude Leathern.

For Commissioner, 3rd district, John H. Cross.

At the election, November 3, the Republicans elected all of their County ticket with the exception of Treasurer and Commissioner, 3rd district. Harvey Bush was re-elected Treasurer by a plurality of 68, and William Flock elected Commissioner by a plurality of 30. The total vote of the parties for United States Senator follows:

Shively, Dem.....2065

Miller, Rep.....2227

Progressive, Prog.....530

Hansen, Proh.....235

Reynolds, Soc.....144

Miller's plurality 132.

The vote of the candidates for the two leading parties on the County ticket was:

Moss, Dem., for Congress.....2130

Shattuck, Rep., for Congress.....2274

Shattuck's plurality 124.

Sunkel, Dem., for Prosecutor.....2090

Davidson, Rep., for Prosecutor.....2180

Davidson's plurality 120.

Merrill, Dem., for State Senator.....2031

White, Rep., for State Senator.....2220

White's plurality 180.

Clark, Dem., for Representative.....1067

Morris, Rep., for Representative.....2321

Merrill's plurality 314.

Elder, Dem., for Auditor.....2081

Davis, Rep., for Auditor.....2211

Davis' plurality 125.

Rush, Dem., for Treasurer.....2184

Vekery, Rep., for Treasurer.....2116

Rush's plurality 68.

Hantz, Rep., for Recorder.....2164

Ruts, Rep., for Recorder.....2190

Ruts' plurality 131.

Conroy, Dem., for Sheriff.....1990

Nichols, Rep., for Sheriff.....2422

Nichols' plurality 614.

Thonosa, Rep., for Coroner.....2021

Collings, Rep., for Coroner.....2290

Collings' plurality 215.

Mitchell, Dem., for Surveyor.....2106

Davies, Rep., for Surveyor.....2175

Davies' plurality 61.

Banta, Dem., for County Assessor.....2057

Cox, Rep., for County Assessor.....2178

Cox's plurality 121.

Sketeters, Dem., for Commissioner 2097
 Brockway, Rep., for Commissioner 2157
 Brockway's plurality 62.
 Flock, Dem., for Commissioner...2162
 Garrard, Rep., for Commissioner...2132
 Flock's plurality 79.
 (Before time for nominating office
 Mr. Brockway died and Samuel Sketeters
 was elected by the board to the
 vacancy.)

The Democratic and Republican
 tickets now before the people of the
 County for election in November were
 nominated at the primary election
 held on the 7th of March. The Pro-
 gressive party put no ticket in the
 field at that time, and can now have
 no ticket, as they are not entitled un-
 der the law to nominate by convention.
 The Prohibition and Socialist parties,
 not having the required per cent. of
 the total vote for representation at
 the primaries, may still nominate by
 convention.

**Officers of Parke County
 in 1916**

The County and Township officials
 now serving are given in the list
 which follows. Names of Republicans
 in Roman, Democrats in Italics:

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

George B. Sankel, Judge.
Harner B. Ingram, Prosecuting At-
 torney.
 William X. White, Joint Senator
 Parke and Montgomery Counties.
 Dr. C. C. Morris, Representative.
 Charles Davis, Auditor.
J. H. Bush, Treasurer.
 Edward R. Nichols, Sheriff.
 Albert Rukeya, Boarder.
 Dr. T. J. Collins, Coroner.
 Harry Davies, Surveyor.
 William N. Cox, Assessor.
 William H. Holtzer, Commissioner
 First District.
 Samuel Sketeters, Commissioner Sec-
 ond District.
 William Flock, Commissioner Third
 District.
 Elwood Hunt, County Attorney.
 S. A. Noble, Superintendent of High-

ways.
 H. J. Sketeters, Superintendent of
 Schools.
 H. J. Reed, Agricultural Agent.
 Dr. R. C. Peare, Health Officer.
 Dr. J. J. Connolly, Physician.
 Elbridge Hoop, Superintendent of
 County Asylum.
 Elkaney Vickers, Probation and
 Truant Officer.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Thomas Coxby, President.
Oscar Ferguson,
 Wilbur R. Stokes,
Ernest E. McMillin,
 Silas S. Insley,
 Isaac W. Dickard,
 Vacancy exists on account of the
 resignation of S. A. Noble.

BOARD OF REVIEW.

W. N. Cox, President.
 Charles Davis, Secretary.
 J. H. Bush,
 J. H. Johns,
Levi Huchberger.

MINER'S EXAMINING BOARD.

R. E. Moore, President.
Robert McIntyre,
 Charles E. Lambert.

SCHOOL FUND APPRAISERS.

District No. 1.
 W. R. Stokes,
David H. Swain,
 Ezra Thomas.
District No. 2.
 W. J. White,
George L. Lough,
 Jacob B. Connelly.
District No. 3.
 George W. Brown,
 Arnold A. Embrey,
 Charles G. Pearson.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

D. M. Central,
 Dick H. Ott.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS AND

COUNTY BOARD OF CHARITIES.
 W. N. Cox, President,
Mrs. E. P. Beadle, Secretary,
 W. R. Collins,
 Mrs. P. L. Sherrill,
Mrs. Grace McFarland,
 Mrs. Wallace Hobson.

Township Trustees and Assessors

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.
 Walter H. Hyerly, Trustee.
James F. North, Assessor.
WASHINGTON.
 George L. Guthrie, Trustee.
 David S. Frazier, Assessor.
RIGGS CREEK.
 Robert L. Hopkins, Trustee.
 Emert Newsum, Assessor.
EDWY.
 David M. Brown, Trustee.
 George A. Hunt, Assessor.
RESERVE.
 Frank Ard, Trustee.
Elgar Varman, Assessor.
WARREN.
 George E. Phipps, Trustee.
 Joseph A. Bergant, Assessor.
FLORIDA.
 John E. Harshberger, Trustee.
 James A. Taylor, Assessor.
BACKCROSS.
 Fred A. Remington, Trustee.
 Guy B. Humphries, Assessor.
JACKSON.
 Henry White, Trustee.
 Oscar Brattain, Assessor.
UNION.
 Oliver P. Thomas, Trustee.
 W. P. Mitchell, Assessor.
GREENE.
 Alexander McFain, Trustee.
 Clark Jarvis, Assessor.
PENN.
 Elbert B. Morris, Trustee.
 Joel Newlin, Assessor.
HOWARD.
 E. J. Myers, Trustee.
Thomas W. Sauer, Assessor.
TOWN BOARD OF ROCKVILLE.
 W. F. Graham, President.
 J. W. McHatton,
 Floyd P. Weaver,
 John S. Spawyer,
 Charon Wood,
 Iona Mitchell, Clerk-Treasurer.
 Joseph Boardman, Marshal.

Fred R. Culvert, Supt. Electric Light
 and Water Plant.
Theo. F. Gachler, Supt. Cemetery.
 Dr. Henry C. Rogers, Health Officer.
 J. M. Johns, Town Attorney.
School Board.
 Walter S. Ferguson,
Rev. Wm. T. Roberts,
 Mrs. Clay B. Carver.
MONTEZUMA.
D. S. Dunlap, President.
 R. W. Johnston,
 H. F. Cornwell,
 Geo. Matias, Prog. Clerk.
 Frank McLaughlin, Prog. Clerk.
Marion Mathas, Treasurer.
 N. S. Wheeler, Marshal.
 Justice, John Houchin.
ROSENDALE.
Town Council.
 W. A. Paul,
 William Boatman,
 Charles A. Lawson,
 Warren Phillips,
 William Stutler,
 Charles Grimes, Town Clerk.
 George W. Cottrell, Town Treasurer.
 Charles McCallum, Town Marshal.
MARSHALL.
Town Council.
 Ira A. Newlin,
 W. D. McMurtry,
 W. T. McCampbell, Pro.
 J. L. Rice, Clerk.
 J. P. Swain, Treasurer.
 G. M. Stogback, Marshal.
HEMLOCKDALE.
 President town council, C. S. Single-
 ton,
 L. C. Morley, Pro.
 Alton Morrison,
 Town Clerk and Treasurer, W. H.
 Floyd.
 Marshal, T. B. Woody.
JUBON.
Charles Armstrong, President town
 board.
 Members, Charles Daniels and G.
 W. McMurtry,
 John E. Snyder, town clerk,
 William Hays, town treasurer,
 Dr. G. C. Price, health officer.





The County Seat

TO THOSE who are now hearing the leaders of the 80-foot Land, Rockville does not mean our present layout, but the little city. The hearts turn fondly to the days when streets were unimproved, and buildings few, when the old court house was here and there were lawn yards, and wagon shops, and old taverns, with their flaming hearths. The heart and life have gone out of the old town; that is because they were young in those days.

No matter what improvements may come to the town, our days of youth and strength will seem its halcyon days to us. It is nearly a hundred years since the first axe felled a clearing in the forest where our homes stand now, and in that time has grown into life, a history dear to the heart of every native born Hoosier. It means something to them; they are in it; it is their town, and though there are the black pages which make us feel a blush of shame, the fair one outnumbers them ten fold. There is always a drop of bitterness in the cup of life, so we all have our moments that we would like to get away from. We have all known times in which we felt that the town had not been as kind to us as we deserved. It is human nature to neglect those nearest us, and to be more bitter towards our own when they are displeas- ed. The simple reason is that it hurts us more for one we love to go contrary to our wishes. Thus it is that we more bitterly ensure one of our people, and are freer in letting him see it than we would be with a stranger. Not long ago a Rockville man related to me a story which he had just agreed on politics that fruitful source of disagreement. "Why don't you get out of this county?" he said. "I don't like the way things are managed; there is no string tied to 'em." So string tied to him? And he was born here? No strings to the old struts, the old fathers, the familiar doors and dwellings of his friends! For a moment such a remark makes one feel like a man without a country, but only for a moment, for the mind readily adjusts itself to the fact that one always has a string tied to him from the place where he was born, no matter if other hamlets of the town, like quarrelsome children in the home nest, contest his rights to a place therein. So, in spite of all unpleas- ure, we, of the town of Rockville, have common cause when it comes to late of home. No doubt there have been some people who have left our town without regret, but the number is insignificant compared with those who have gone home with a sigh, and never outlived the longing to come back home again. There is something "homey" about the place, as our adopted citizens can testify, and those who have come as strangers into our midst can say today that they have found as many friends here as they left in the home of their childhood.

LARLY EVENTS.

The early history of Rockville I have given in a fragmentary way in the various Departments that have preceded this. Up to 1821 the town was a straggling village, with no municipal government, no system of public improvements, and that time was by individuals adjacent to their own property. Sidewalks were punched logs laid with the beveled side up,

wherever the property owner had enough public spirit to provide such a convenience. Streets were unimproved down in the days of boy childhood, in winter and spring they were slushes of mud; in summer white, yellow, or black trenches of dust between a border of dog fennel, in which the bare feet of children left casts of lead, taro and luster, as perfect as the work of a city undertaker. And here I would like to be able to pay a tribute in dog fennel, so far as Rockville is concerned, an extinct weed. Although a weed in species it has a place in the heart of every old Rockville boy equivalent in the falstroot flower, and a perfume the equal of any that ever floated through the gardens of Hes- perides. It adorned the tails of kites, and the toes of boys which plucked the bloom as they ran bare-foot through it in haphazard play; its odors were ever present in the long summer

of John Laurie or Anle, or Grey, or some name that sounded that way. Arthur Patterson, Andrew Gray, Amos Land and James McCall contributed of their land for the town site, and were present and advised and suggested about the survey.

One day in May the surveyors were on their way to dinner and when near the northern corner of the old orchard about the center of the farm now owned by Mrs. John J. Thomas, they ran across a rattle snake eight feet long which they killed. He had only seven rattles, or buttons on the end of his tail. Mr. Simmons said he had seen rattle snakes only two feet long have as many as twenty-four rattles. He therefore concluded that the number of rattles does not indicate the age of the snake. That snake was as large around his body as a modern man's thigh, and it was a hard lift for a man to hold him clear of the

ground down during the winter till it rested on a large branch, as he is to leave the dark prints of the snout on the touch mud. That snake seemed to be entirely dead, but a few minutes in the sun showed him to be alive and ready for fight.

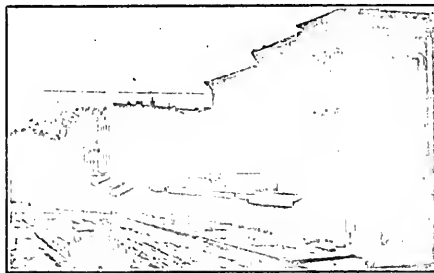
The report of the number of snakes of all kinds killed from the den that day also is of interest. Mr. Simmons being then a small boy did not remember the number, but he remembered the number of one hundred and seventy-five, and he thought it represented the number of a certain kind of snake and also that they were rattles.

Mr. Simmons played with the Indian children when he was a small boy. He said they were very playful, but not at all bold or noisy like the whites. They could generally speak English well enough to be understood. Many of them attended a school near a school called a Mr. McCoy's, where the school was kept by a man named McCoy who lived on Henry's prairie in Vigo County. He knew two prominent Indians, each a sort of sub-chief of his remnant of a tribe. One was one of the chiefs of the Shawnee, and the other Tom, Delaware, chief of the Delaware's. There was also a chief called Niggerleg, from a hurt which resulted in making one of his legs black or purple like a dark snake. He and his tribe camped a while on the banks of the Wabash, and from which tribe that thousand acres of marsh takes its name. It occupies a large portion of sections 20 and 35, T. 14, R. 8 W., and is about a mile northeast of Hoedade.

Another important event in the town's history is the burial of General Howard, and transportation to Rockville, where the burial took place on the estate of General Howard in the orchard back of the residence. A special guard of honor was detailed by General Zachariah Taylor from the United States army lines at Texas and Mexico to accompany the remains to Indiana, where the State officials assumed charge. The funeral discourse at the home of General Howard was delivered by Rev. Charles D. White, who took as his text 1 Samuel XXV, and was thus entitled: "The Israelites gathered together and lamented him." This discourse was printed as a pamphlet, copies of which are no doubt yet preserved in our County. I quote from it:

"Oval his bosom, faithful tomb,
Take his bones to their rest
And give these sacred relics room
To slumber in their silent dust."

On the 16th of August, 1853, just 30 years after the death of General Howard, the body was removed to the Rockville cemetery. Writing of just even at the time he said: "The Rockville cemetery has received a rich legacy from Mrs. Martha Howard, who has caused the remains of her husband, his two infant daughters, granddaughter, and son, Captain Thighman A. Howard to be laid there. The removal of their ashes to this hallowed spot better secures them from profanation by the stranger's hand, and is another token of that an-



NORTH SIDE SQUARE IN 1814.

days while boys were lying down waiting their turn at the bat in town ball or base ball. We can yet smell the trusted dog fennel about and under the elbow tent. Nothing in the way of a flower can better serve to recall the days of long ago to the boys of old Rockville, than a sprig of dog fennel. If it yet grows within the confines of Parke County, I trust that the Home Finding committee will see that enough is provided to plant on each old or middle-aged man in attendance a sprig of this pungent reminder of childhood's happy days.

The incident in the early settlement of Rockville should be given here as it relates to the presence of rattle snakes in and about the town at that time. The rattler was as common around Rockville when it was first settled as it was in other parts of the County, but there are men in town 75 years of age who were born here but never saw a rattle-snake outside of a show. I attribute this to the wholesale destruction of this species—the only native snake except the copper-head that is venomous. Some years ago, Henry Simmons, being interviewed, gave the following recollections. He was born on the Kiser farm on Waterloo Creek a mile or two southwest of Bridgton, January 24, 1822. Was a son of Solomon Simmons by the first wife. Moved with his parents to the old Simmons farm one mile south of at the courthouse in 1822.

The surveyors who laid out Rockville bordered with his father. The chief surveyor was a young man nam-

ground with the end of a stick or hand spike.

He said that some of the rattle snakes and black and yellow spots and some light brown and yellow spots. He thought one kind was male and the other female. All were black for the whole length of their tails, which would be about one-fifth the whole length of the snake.

The great snake den in the south part of the original plat of Rockville was in a spring near the head of a hollow, now more than half filled up. It was on or near the south side of Pennsylvania street, and perhaps on, or very near the line between lots 100 and 101, or just under the old Charles' corner shop west of Dewey Cox's residence.

One April morning in the year 1827, Daniel Cramer and Robert Davis and some other persons now forgotten, were hunting squatters, and took in the town in their rounds, as squatters came to the trees still standing within a stones throw of the public square. Calling at the spring for a drink, they saw many snakes crawling slowly out of the hole beside the spring and sunning themselves on the hillside and slope. They killed those already out, and called the citizens of the town to the scene. Snakes still kept pouring out, and the men kept on killing. At last they dug into the den five or six feet. There they found the snakes piled up together like a bundle of lanced rope, and in every stage of torpidity, from apparent death to stupid activity. The bank had

during affliction which is too sacred for any comment of ours, hold there by the faithful hand of Mr. John Alexander, who has tenderly rounded the earth on so many of the loved and lost."

Captain T. A. Howard was but 22 years old when he fell, Sept. 1, 1862, and had already served as an officer in three battles. His remains were buried on Friday, Sept. 5, 1862, at the family burial place near the residence. As that same August E. White, who was near him when he was shot, told the following tribute:

"And I am well remember,
In a cause that is just,
The life of a hero
And his mouldering dust.
For none more laudable in our day,
When death shots are showered
None braver, none truer
Than this gallant Howard."

ROCKVILLE, MO. FORMER INCORPORATED.

Passing over the periods of Rockville development which have been given in other places, we come to the time when the town was thought to be big enough to have corporation government. This was in 1855, but the people were not all in favor of the movement, and it was not until 1854 that the town was incorporated. The census of 1850 gives Parke County a population of 11,968. Rockville at that time is given:

White Males	357
White Females	357
Free Colored	12

It will be observed that males and females were exactly equal in Rockville 48 years ago.

In December, 1855, the first tangible indication of bigger things for Rockville was the letting of contracts for constructing the grade of the Evansville & Frankfort line, and from the Vigo County line to Rockville. The letting took place here, James Strain, Martin Ryan and John Broderick were among the men who were awarded contracts. The winter passed in anxious expectancy, and much talk of what we would now call "the boom."

The Parke County White of February 19 reports 548 hands at work and says: "Our streets are enlivened daily by the sight of carts and drays, and columns of laborers are straggling along the southern outskirts of the town." Within this period was in actual course of construction in 1854, it was not until December, 1859, that it was completed to Rockville; and the East and West railroad, of which Judge Beach, of Rockville, was an officer, and that was at that time not to be certain of construction, never was built through Rockville.

Every issue of the Parke County White at this period contains items about the town's prospects. The issue of March 31, 1854, gives a number of real estate transactions and business deals. A few weeks before that date David R. Smith and W. B. Hamilton purchased two acres of ground on College street, paying the fabulous sum of \$500 for the tract. Isaac J. Stillman at that time sold a farm of 229 acres just north of Montezuma for \$200 per acre—the highest price up to that date of a body of land so large in acreage. The building of a large steam flouring mill is one of the proposed movements; rents have increased 100 per cent. "We are told that 50 dwelling houses could now be immediately rented, our town is rapidly filling with strangers. We see a great many faces that are new in our town; there's plenty of room yet."

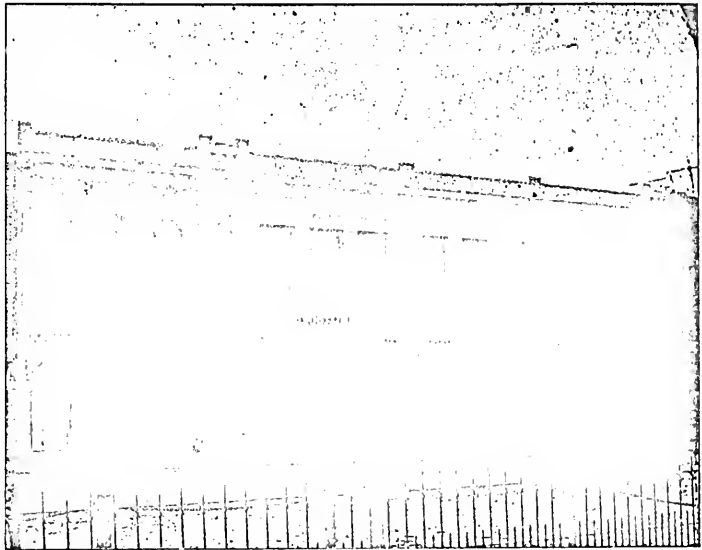
It was while the town was this

scene of such unmistakable evidences of future growth that the "Do Nothing" began to raise objections to the progressive movement for incorporation. The factions "chewed the rag" over this question for six months, but finally at the June term of the Commissioners' Court an order was passed calling an election for town officials. The Whip fearing that the people would let the election go by default urged everybody to take an interest and see that good men were chosen for town officials. The elec-

tion was held on the 15th of July. The total taxables of the town amounted to \$54,000. The levy would produce \$2,500, not to mention the poll tax. When it was shown that such a large fund would be raised the board reconsidered and made the levy 15 cents.

Socially and religiously Rockville at this period was by no means a dull place. The Masonic lodge had been organized for more than ten years, and the Odd Fellows at this time were entering upon a very active career as a new lodge. The churches had "do-

prove. Daily mail, began in 1851, carried in hacks from Indianapolis. Before that time the mail was tri-weekly. Two "Seminaries"—the County Seminary and the Female Seminary—were imparting education to the youth of the town. The former was conducted by Professor Kimball, a graduate of Wabash College, and the latter by the Misses Houghton. The town also had four free schools, and the movement towards establishing a graded school was under way. Perata E. Harris in 1855 erected about the cen-



PART OF WEST SIDE SQUARE IN 1890.

tion was preliminary, handling no business.

- Trustee, 1st District, Harvey H. Hoss.
- Trustee, 2nd District, Perata E. Harris.
- Trustee, 3rd District, E. E. Terry.
- Trustee, 4th District, Isaac J. Stillman.
- Trustee, 5th District, James H. Sandison.
- Clerk and Treasurer, F. W. Dinwiddie.
- Marshal and Assessor, Charles R. Miner.

At the meeting to organize the board Perata E. Harris resigned and David W. Stark was appointed to fill the vacancy. This board does not appear to have done anything at all towards taxing the people for improvements or anything else of importance. So at the next election the "Do Nothing," as they were called, were all put out with the exception of F. W. Dinwiddie. Then a new board was elected—Austin M. Puett, Dr. William Keeler, John Linkawler, John Sanderland and Dr. P. Q. Strzykowski and Dr. J. C. Holbe and Dr. Burs. At this meeting Levi Sidwell, Samuel N. Baker, William Rosebranch and Charles Miner were appointed as a "County Vigilance Committee."

union parties" or "pound parties" for the preachers; the "Hesperian Society," a social, literary and dramatic organization, gave at least one performance, and there were occasional "cotillion parties" at the hotel or tavern. Also social parties at the homes of the prominent people.

The town had five churches; two Presbyterian, Methodist, Christian and Baptist, though the latter was without a pastor. About all of the preachers, however, condemned the Cotillion parties; but one is accused by the Whip—seeking of one of them that a "large number of young as well as old were present" and that "the supper was first rate."

I. G. Coffin, secretary of the Rockville brass band, publicly acknowledges the gift of a brass drum (filled with caps) from General Steele, Wm. M. Noel and O. J. Inale. This band gave a concert at Montezuma and Annapolis, and on moonlight nights serenaded its friends among the populace. It turned out for a big County temperance meeting at the court house, addressed by R. C. Holbe and Dr. Burs. At this meeting Levi Sidwell, Samuel N. Baker, William Rosebranch and Charles Miner were appointed as a "County Vigilance Committee."

Although the railroad was slow in coming, the town continued to im-

prove. The North Side a three-story brick building, the most pretentious edifice in the County at that time, not excepting the court house. The big mill was finished the next year; but the railroad was still no nearer than Terre Haute.

A glimpse of the town and a suggestion of its general atmosphere may be obtained from the following letter written by Samuel N. Baker to his neighbor and fellow Democrat, John U. Davis:

Rockville, March 4, 1854.

Dear John U. Davis:
My respected friend after my best requests to you, I have taken my pen to address you a few lines. I have not received any communication in the way of a letter from you. I received several papers, and the remittance for the Library, for all of which you have my thanks. I have still endeavored after your health from your family and was glad to hear that you were well.

I find by the papers that Congress have a time of it on the Nebraska bill for a few days. There has been some excitement here on the subject, especially among the Whites. I find they are all in a man opposed to the bill, but I have heard but few Democrats say much about it; indeed they, or some of them, do not understand it; at least they say but little about

It. The temperance question appears to be the order of the day; they are making a great effort on that subject. They here are quite flourishing. They are now in full operation on the North and South railroad; yesterday was the first estimate day. Some have done a good deal of work, considering the weather.

There has been a good deal of excitement about the smallpox. H. Simpson has it, but is getting well. There were several in when he broke out with it, but has not time to divulge itself as yet, but I think it has in a measure died away, at least for a time. Our old friend, John Lincoln, died last Sunday. I suppose you heard of Colonel Stevens' death. I hear of no sickness of any consequence in our town. We are to have a bank located here by the first of April.

There are a good many strangers coming into our town to get location, but there being no houses to rent the people will have to go to building. Buck Craig, of White, notoriety, is coming here with a store. From your friends here are two or three others coming here. I hardly know what else to write about as I don't know but you are kept informed of matters and things in general.

My boys are anxious to make smoke pipes and the people are calling for them, and I was reading in the patent office reports and I find there has been a patent taken out for clay pipe molds, and I thought if there was any chance and they were a good article and not too high priced I would get them a machine. Will you, if you would, let me know how much you can get me a model, or see if my machine could be got, and wherefore what price. I want them to make an ordinary stone pipe. Also see if the patents on stone pipes have been renewed or not.

Also if it would not be too much trouble could you send me some of your new vesting Tour to Wash. I see one which that you sent to J. Johnston. It is a good work (and, indeed, I am always anxious to read such works.) I should like to have it. Your family are all well. My family is well and John being as still very feeble, but a favorably is well. Buck Noffalinger's are well. Receive our best respects. I should be glad to see you. It appears as if it was an age since we saw you. You must write to me as soon as you can to let me know all about the above. If you have any patents for grinding clay, I should like to know. I am yours with respect,

RAMEL N. BAKER.

Hon. John G. Davis.

THE RAILROAD COMES.

Finally, in November, 1849, the railroad was at last completed. A day was set apart for general rejoicing and for suitable observance of an event so important in the history of Parke County. It was on Thursday, December 1, 1849, that the special train bringing the railroad officials and prominent men from Vicks, Putnam and other Counties arrived in Rockville. The *Parke County Republican*, as usual, gave no report whatever of the events of the day. Merely did a County paper at that time and before make more than brief mention of events that were obviously historical. The burial of General William A. Howard, attended as it was by circumstances of the highest import, was passed by with the briefest notice. His funeral, for that time an occasion attended by a multitude of people from all parts of the County was not mentioned at all. What an opportunity to gratify the reader of that day and

to preserve for posterity a priceless record! It was lost—was then lost.

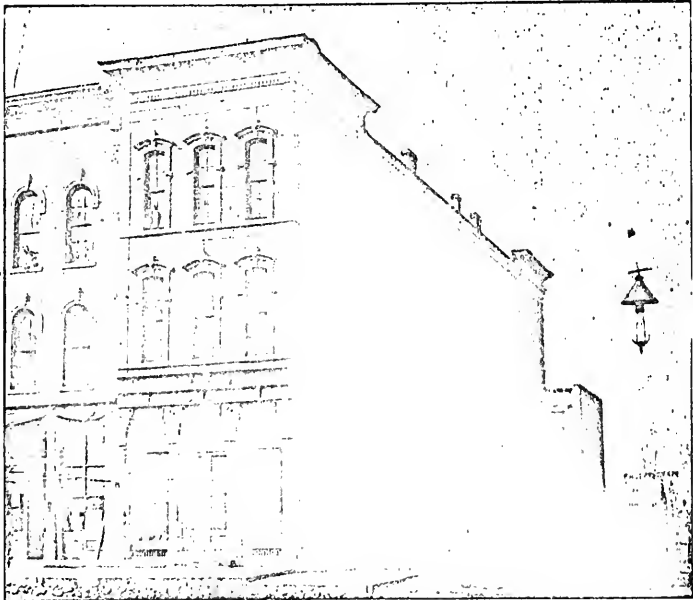
It was stupidly ignored! However, the *Republican* said in its issue of December 10, that "owing to the crowded state of our columns this week with the *President's Message* (who would read one now) we will not be able to copy the entire notice of it (the celebration) from the *Wabash Express*, but we copy the material portions of it." The *Express* no doubt had a good account of the big dinner, served by the ladies of Rockville. In the then new dawn, perhaps some brilliant gems from such sources as Richard W. Thompson, Thomas

our citizens may all now take a ride. "Judge Maxwell then introduced Col. H. W. Thompson, who for an hour entertained the large audience with a speech highly suited to the occasion, and delivered with that enchanting eloquence so peculiarly his own.

"He said the day was passed when he was so easily excited on his young friend, Judge Maxwell. He came to congratulate the people of Parke County on this new era in their history. The development of the commerce of the world was a most interesting study. The most rapid development had been made in the new world. Our country was adapted to the pro-

Colonel Thompson in a short and eloquent speech, declaring that Parke County should enshrine in the hearts of her people a monument to General Steele more durable than marble.

John Engle, of Evansville, President of the railroad, followed Colonel Nelson. He said: "Last Thursday we had set apart to give thanks to Almighty God. This Thursday was set apart to give praise to man. He mentioned General Steele, Chauncey Hose and W. D. Griswold as men who should be honored. He closed by urging the people of Parke County to build good highways through their county to the railroad.



RICE BUILDING, NORTHEAST CORNER OF SQUARE, IN 1830.

H. Nelson, John P. Fisher and Colonel Edwards, all of whom were guests, but this was "immaterial." The *Express* said:

"Upon leaving the train—the order of the day was read by our friend McGill of the *Rockville Republican*, and the people took their way—upon a well-constructed and convenient plank walk leading from the depot to the court house to hear the speaking. (The depot stood where the John D. Overman warehouse is now located, near the electric light plant.)

"Judge Maxwell was called to preside, and as he took the chair offered a few very felicitous and appropriate remarks. He said: 'The occasion that calls us together is no ordinary one. Other portions of our State have long been blessed with railroad facilities, while we of Parke County have been confined to the old-fashioned style of slow stage coaches, wagons, and horse power. A better day has dawned upon us. We no longer have to wait for the wagon.' The scream of the locomotive he now heard in the very heart of our County—and

ple and the people to the country. The age in which we live is a remarkable one. Instead of the slow methods of travel of years past now travel over the country annihilating time and space. But a few days ago he had been traveling amid the rains and storms of Kansas, and now he was in Parke County, being scarcely able to realize the transition. The telegraph is the twin brother of railroads. By one the merchandise of the Atlantic seaboard is laid at our doors in the space of three days; by the other we are enabled to read yesterday's proceedings in Congress at our breakfast table this morning."

"The report of Colonel Thompson's speech contains a well merited tribute to General George K. Steele "who has been the active superintendent and financier," and to Mr. John H. Engle, President of the road.

Colonel Thompson said the names of Hose and Griswold were intimately connected with those of Steele and Engle, and as these men passed a glowing eulogy.

Colonel Thos. H. Nelson followed

"General Steele was then called on and expressed his high appreciation of the honor this day paid him. As he had determined to live and die here, he desired to have speedy communication with the rest of the world. He spoke with much feeling of the enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Chauncey Hose. Indeed, each speaker was earnest in his acknowledgments that Mr. Hose stood pre-eminently at the head of railroad men in the Wabash Valley.

"Judge Hall of Princeton, Rev. Aaron Wood and Captain Thornburg of Greencastle made brief speeches. The latter congratulated the rest of mankind that they might now have an opportunity of visiting and admiring the fair daughters of Parke County."

"Mr. John P. Fisher, being called upon, said while he rejoiced in the completion of this road, he could not but recur to the years gone by, and imagine the intense pleasure it would have afforded him had this speedy and convenient method of reaching Rockville existed some fifteen years

and when he used to plod his way wearily through mud and rain, a thick white mist could have inspired him with the sentiment of the dumb heart that puts a man on his highest mettle—the love of early manhood. Mr. Fisher, soon to be a member of Lincoln's Cabinet, married a daughter of General Arthur Patterson of Louisville.

Colonel Edwards, who had been previously called upon next took the stand and closed this part of the program with one of the happiest efforts of his life. This speech was in fact the crown of his intellectual feat—light and luminous.

Pretty good reporting we should say an example of the way news was given in the days of the old *Terre Haute Express*, *Indianapolis Journal* and *Indianapolis Sentinel* and later in its practice by good writers here in Rockville, reporting in comparison with which the news of the average city daily now reads like the ledger of a hardware store.

GREAT UNION MEETING.

The railroad enabled Parke County to have present at a great Union rally held on the 23d of August, 1861, a party from Indianapolis, including Governor Morton, R. J. Ryan and the celebrated editor of the *Indianapolis Journal*, Henry H. Scriber. They left Indianapolis early in the morning and arrived in Rockville about eight hours later, coming via the Terre Haute & Bloomington railroad to the new railroad to Rockville. This meeting was one of the largest and most important ever held in Parke County. It was intended to encourage Democrats to support the Union and for that reason all the principal speakers advertised were Democrats. Colonel Ebenezer Dumont, being un-der the law, was not present, but R. J. Ryan and Delana E. Williamson came with Governor Morton and made speeches. Mr. Sulzberger in his report in the *Indianapolis Journal* said:

"For some time past an effort has been in progress in the Western part of the State to produce a feeling of dissatisfaction with the war, and to urge a surrender of the government to the rebels by discountenancing the action of the Administration in maintaining it by force. It has not extended far, or met with any success, but in this or three counties it has organized a nucleus of treason that gives umbrage to the loyal men of the neighborhood, less through fear of its power than the apprehension that the means necessary to crush it might create unpleasant disturbances. In Parke County it was thought by loyal men, that as by pretty much everywhere, that it would be well to hold a Union meeting, first to show the traitors or their dupes the strength of the loyal men, and second to get out some wholesome truths for the enlightenment of such as were not willfully misled. A day was set, announcements made, speakers invited and a real Union, no party demonstration being proposed. Last Saturday it came off, and it exceeded all expectation in numbers and spirit, as high as loyal men had rated their strength.

"A small party from this city, including Governor Morton and R. J. Ryan, arrived in the afternoon, and attended the meeting, but there was, of course, little manifestation of popular interest outside of Parke and the adjacent country. The excursion train from Terre Haute showed some signs of excitement, but it was not

until it had left that city and approached the place of the meeting that the observer could have told that anything unusual was going on. The crowd began to appear at all the little stations. The empty car seats filled up, and the cars ran over and filled the platforms. There was crowding and sweet enough to prove conclusively that there was something to be seen worth enduring tedium to get at. As the cars entered Rockville a sight was revealed worth such a journey to see. All along the road for hundreds of yards up through the streets, and back in the adjoining groves and meadows, the ground was

due to the meeting R. J. Ryan of this place who spoke about half an hour in eloquent denunciation of many of those Democrats who agitated with the effort to destroy the government. He said he had always been a Democrat; and if there was peace in the land and a government securely established for any party to administer, he should be a Democrat always. But the question now is not what party shall administer the government, but shall we have a government to administer.

The next speaker was Delana E. Williamson, a prominent and able Democrat of the 7th District. We re-

DURING THE WAR.

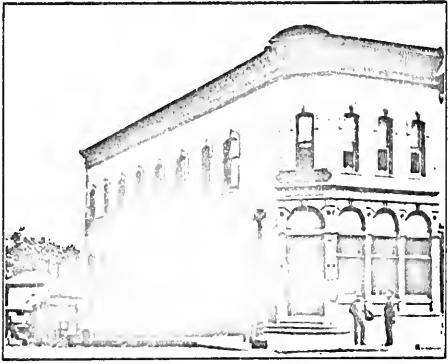
"The departure of the first company of Parke County volunteers for the war occurred on Wednesday morning, Aug. 8, 1861. This company began forming on the 23d of April at which time most of the men enlisted. The nucleus of the company was the 'Rockville Boys' Guard,' a handsomely uniformed organization, proficient in drill, which had been in existence for a few years prior to the beginning of the war. Most of its officers and non-commissioned officers had been members of it. One notable exception was that of Dr. Robert A. Catterton. This young man had come to Rockville barely a month before the fall of Fort Sumpter. He had made friends of some of the young men who enlisted, as he did at the first opportunity for forming a Rockville company. As the days passed pending the order to leave for regimental camp, the recruits noticed that young Catterton was always to be seen seated with his back against one of the locust trees in an adjoining court house yard, pouring over Hardee's Tactics, the latest instruction book of the United States army. His soldierly bearing, his studious application, and above all his kindly disposition, marked him for the important office of First Sergeant to which he was elected. The fact that Robert Catterton became a brigadier general, and made a record as brilliant as any officer in the whole army, proved the wisdom of the unselfish action of those Rockville boys who did not hesitate to elevate a stranger above life-long associates when the good of their country's service demanded it.

As the company, which became "A" of the Fourteenth, was preparing to march from the camp to the depot, the cannon being fired in their honor burst. A large crowd was present, besides the soldiers, and while fragments of the cannon struck the court house, breaking windows and riddling the walls in places, nobody was injured.

Before the company left General Steele gave Captain Foote a check for \$200 to be used for the pleasure or comfort of the men; and while the company was still in camp at Terre Haute a train load of Rockville people, many of them ladies, attended the presentation of a sword to Captain Foote, taking with them "well-filled baskets," to the great delight of the boys, especially those whose sweethearts were absent.

During the war Rockville's business, social and political life, like that of all places in the entire country, North and South, turned on the gigantic conflict between the sections. Bitter was the feeling between those people who either sympathized with the South, or as partisans did not indorse every act of the Administration in power, and the great body of the people who adhered to the Union. I have heard from the lips of one and another on either side of that story—and there were two sides to it. No comment of mine is now in order; but in this connection I desire to advise those who want to know the subject from all points of view to read Harold Fredericks's splendid novel, "The Copperhead."

Many entertainments were given during the war to raise funds for the relief of soldiers in the field. The Ladies' Aid Society of Rockville, however, were among the most active in promoting this function, for this purpose. It was during the war that the church social, or "sociable," became a fixed form of entertainment. These events were held at the homes of members of the congregation on a



PARKE STATE BANK ERECTED 1872.

covered with people. Two or three solitary companies with the old flag flying in front of the train, and led the procession after the train had been emptied, but their flags and music and uniforms made but a spot in the vast concourse. It was evident then that the intense heat and intolerable dust of the day had not abated the zeal of the loyalists, or melted any of their patriotism out of them. It was a glorious demonstration in numbers as well as purpose, and it was made in a very large degree by the people of Parke alone, though a number came from Vigo and Vermillion. We should judge there were 5,000 people present.

"The speaking was done in a pleasant grove near the residence of General Steele, where a spacious stand had been erected and carefully shaded with beech boughs. A little before two o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Judge Maxwell moved the appointment of Judge Nolenen, a highly esteemed Democrat, as president with two or three Vice Presidents whose names we did not learn. In the stand were five or six old soldiers of the war of 1812, who made a conspicuous and interesting feature of the demonstration. Among them was the father of Senator Harlan, of Iowa, a tall, rather slender, venerable old man, but still hale and strong. On taking the chair Judge Donaldson expressed briefly his devotion to the Union, and proceeded without any of the usual wearisome flourishes to intro-

duce that look of apoplexy as well as necessary prevents us giving a full abstract of his speech. It was clear, coherent and systematic, and it presented the main points discussed—the madness of holding party more sacred than country.

"Governor Morton spoke last. As we have a pretty full report of his speech we need not say any more now than that it was so all the Governor's speeches are, strong, direct and convincing. As he concluded he warned gentlemen who sympathized with the seceder, to be cautious. Violent men watched them, and the moment they put a foot one inch beyond the line of strict legal action, they should feel the consequences." The cheering at this significant declaration was something wonderful. It fairly shook the trees. There had been big cheering before, but it was but a whisper to this.

"Mr. Hollowell, one of the thirteen scouts of the Eleventh Regiment, who were to the dramatic skirmish near Frankfort, Virginia, was called out for the conclusion of the meeting, to give the people a chance to see one of our Indiana heroes. He bore the exhibition unduly and well, and he couldn't make a speech, but he could say he was glad to see them all, and to be at home again. He has an intelligent, bright, boyish face, and looks more like

"A lad to run the country here than to commit such slaughter."



HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

might set aside each week and duly announced from the pulpit. As social events they exerted a good influence on our people, serving to obliterate classes and factions. Every respectable man or woman in the town then tried to go to the dances thus thrown open for all who cared to come.

In 1841 Hockville was still without public improvements. Not a street had been graveled, and sidewalks were by an means general. The North Side, and part of the West Side, had pavements of common brick laid in rows, though in places plank were used. In 1852 Dr. Anna B. Campbell, who was married to Captain John T. Campbell in 1841, prepared a paper on her first impressions of Hockville when she came here a bride. This paper follows in full:

"When I arrived in Parke County in the winter of 1841 it presented a wretched appearance indeed. It had been settled so long that the new or picturesque of the primitive log cabin had even away. The buildings, which some thirty years before had presented a smart appearance had become old and were in a state of decay. The rush of travel westward had gone past, and town and County seemed neglected to the point. The roads, which in a natural state might have been good, were generally fenced, gullies of any stone or gravel, and were cut through with incessant travel. They never recovered during summer from the travel of winter and spring.

"The war spirit had completely taken possession of the people, the young men were away, and news from the seat of war was all the conversation. I do not know what the road law of the State could have been, or if there was one, but certainly it was very inefficient. After residing here several years I noticed the farmers 'worked out' their road tax by stirring the dirt, throwing it in a steep ridge in the middle, and leaving it to be washed by rains into deep rills. We came from Ohio via Terre Haute on a slow train, which traveled laboriously along and consumed three and one-half hours from Terre Haute. I opened my eyes next morning and looked out of a window thick with yellow grease (for there had been an illumination a few nights previous, in honor of some victory) upon an old time worn, thus stained square brick building, called the Court House, which stood in the center of the village. The houses were old and weather-beaten, one and two stories high. The side walks were composed of boards laid down in a haphazard and hurried way at the ends. The streets were knee deep in mud. I looked in consternation, for that slow train seemed to mark the end of the world, and I had come in live here. My father had warned me that this was a wet, swampy country where his people who had moved here twenty or thirty years previous had all died. I had married, and thought of course the country was of small moment. I did not know how that could affect my happiness.

"That day I gazed with ever increasing wonder at the phenomenon I had never seen before. Farmers came in from the country and hitched their horses to a rack which ran along the court house and took their loads there all day. They stood knee deep in mud and I was afraid of seeing them go completely under. I thought—poor drunken wretches, they must be in the prisons, to so mistreat a creature. But I was informed there were no prisons in the county, and the farmers hitched there from choice, and it would not hurt Indiana horses,

There was not a wagon or other vehicle on the streets. Afterwards I saw wagons half filled with hay and cows walking up and eating. One cow climbed up into a wagon to the great delight of five small boys who fastened her in. The town looked dilapidated. Mr. Harris' house was the most imposing structure, but Washington Huntley had a good house, now occupied by Major Nichols, and T. N. Hiler lived in the house occupied by H. C. McWilliams. These houses were built in the style of today. Where the Presbyterian church now stands there was a large, old two-story butcher shop, which was empty and ready to fall in pieces.

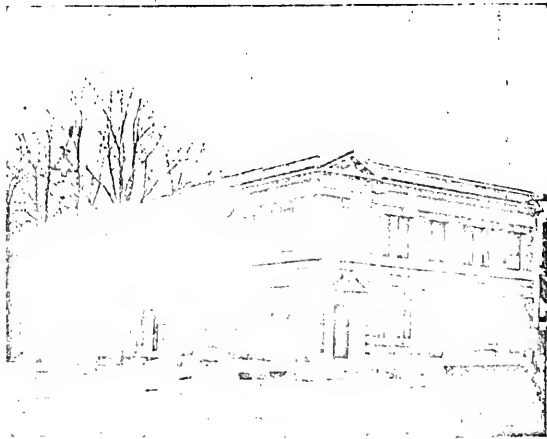
"The North Side of the square was composed of mingled brick and wood-frame buildings, two stories high, all old

same. There was only one old brick school house, of uncouth proportions, almost ready to fall to pieces on Ohio street. The National Bank was built four years later. Where the Parke Bank now stands was a low, one-story frame building, where A. T. Hiler sold drugs and lamp chimneys. Candles were going out of fashion.

"There was a fair heavy stable kept by Samuel Strone. We essayed one bright spring day to take a ride, I having expressed a wish to that effect and had always been accustomed in Ohio to ride whenever one pleased. We started out on what is known as the Sugar Creek road and mired in front of Hiler's Potter Shop. Some one came out of a house and threw boards down for the horses to stand on while he pried out the hindwheels

still, and the driver, having climbed out took the horses by the heads, and after wickledly swearing at them awhile, we rose up, up, up until we reached the hind. Wick apologized. After that we had several mishaps of like nature, but like the man who had his hydrogyn glands extracted, he could feel dry, but could shed no tears. Wick felt aware but did not indulge. Coughing I held the baby and Captain held me and Wick took down a fence and we rode past of the way in a field. This was in June or July of '47 or '48.

"A friend of mine wanted to go to Newport sometime during my first summer here. Hon. T. N. Hiler was going as a lawyer and associate judge and offered to accompany her. When they arrived inure they came to our



ROCKVILLE NATIONAL BANK, BUILT IN 1867.

and mostly unpainted, containing stoves, griddles, hardware, etc., which on examination I found contained an excellent quality of goods with war prices marked on them. As we walked over the town we found many houses set up on attics or blocks of wood, others sitting flat on the ground, and I was told it was because there was no stone in Parke County, and it was too expensive to ship it here. Now that we are shipping stone in Chicago this sounds absurd, coming into one of the all-plastered structures I found Brussels carpets, damask window curtains and ladies' acting in the dark wearing trailing dresses. Over the room was so dark I accidentally stumbled over a grand piano. The contrast was remarkable.

"There were two Presbyterian churches, both frame structures, which had been painted and were fairly respectable. At one the Rev. John Hileks officiated, and the choir sang from a gallery in the rear of the building. The other, situated where the Baptist church now stands, had a supply once a month from Terre Haute. The people in the church sat stern and uncommunicating within its walls and listened with grim pleasure to the terrars of the law and the fate of evil doers. The Campbell church stood where it now stands. There has been little improvement. Of the Methodist church I do not remember, as the new church was built soon after I

with a fence rail. Where we went I do not know, but we mired again, several miles out and Captain got out and threw fence rails under the horse's feet while he pried out the hind wheels. We landed at Charles Overman's. Then for the first time I saw Dr. Hiler, who recompanied us part way home over the mud roads. He had all the airs and graces of the typical Southern gentleman, wore top boots, kid gloves, rode a gallant horse and was splashed all over with mud.

"Right here I want to take a great amount of credit to myself for Parke County roads as we find them today. I fretted and scolded about them as much for ten years that Captain Campbell set about how to make better ones. To him and Wallace McInno is due the starting of good roads in Parke County. There was no man at the bottom of it! In that case.

"After living here about three years my husband suggested I should go to Montezuma to someone's funeral. We went in a public hack driven by Wick Vanmullinzbach. There were the remains of the old plank road, which had run through the County, and we clumped along, first on the earth, then on a sudden rise on the plank fence or twenty feet, when Great Caesar we went down, down, down. I had heard of the hot-sulphur pill, and I shut my eyes and held on to the vehicle. Captain was holding the baby. I held tight and we came to a stand-

lance both splashed with mud and their horses literally covered. That was the first time I saw T. N. Hiler. It seemed he had a cavalier fashion, and I laughed at the contrast. I neither extenuate nor set anything down in unkind. Montezuma as regards situation I thought beautiful and expressed my wonder that Hockville did not have there in a body, taking the old court house along. I was told it was nothing but a Democratic town and Hockville could not be persuaded, coaxed or driven to live there. Draper says when the Atlantic border crossed Europe on their march westward Egypt was old. So we found Montezuma. Like the fabled Phynx civilization and the stillness of death seemed to have settled on it. No sound of railroad or steam whistle, not her first boat, nothing but the calm, silent flow of the Wabash on the banks of which sat a few men and boys fishing. Montezuma of today is a beautiful village, with the railroads in sight and the famous White Sulphur Springs, bath house and Riverdale hotel, for which it will yet be famous.

"Hockville contained almost no trees. Six maple trees graced the front of A. C. Hiler's property, planted by T. N. Hiler, and at his property the natural Sugar trees were left standing. Today there is not a tree, scarcely a lot which has not its row of maple trees until it would be more

appropriately called Mapleville than Rockville, as there is but one rock and that is in the court house yard. There is in the court house yard a well built structure with iron window shutters. I thought it was the Jail, but it proved to be the treasury building. Looking from the windows of this old-fashioned building on the old outcrops of the town looking across the valley, this town is dead and ought to be buried, but Captain Campbell was so utterly disgusted with me, and had such supreme faith in Rockville's future, that I kept a discreet silence on the subject ever since. It was in the afore-said treasury building I first saw and heard John H. Headie, one of the characters for which Parke County is noted. He sat on a chair tipped back against the wall, his pants thrust in his boots, and splattered with mud in summer time. He gave me a short, curt bow and went on with a recitation of six or seven chapters of Homer's Iliad. Then broke out afresh and gave us a synopsis of Roman history from the time of Aristotle. All the while heaving and falling the Haman's Empire. From that on to Grecian history from the time of Aristotle. All of this interspersed with the most captivating, jolly, rollicking laugh. It came in the corridors of my memory yet. I looked on with momentary amazement and laid the young lady in the old Methodist school books. I wondered that one brain could contain it all. John H. Tate and Samuel Magill at that time occupied the Andover and county clerk's offices. They were both fine scholars. Magill was one of the earliest old school type and gave you the impression the world was large and big enough for all.

"Dear with me, friends, while I give you a description of two political meetings I attended the first and second of the fine scholars. Magill was one of the earliest old school type and gave you the impression the world was large and big enough for all. "Dear with me, friends, while I give you a description of two political meetings I attended the first and second of the fine scholars. Magill was one of the earliest old school type and gave you the impression the world was large and big enough for all. There was where I first heard the 'old man eloquent'—Richard W. Thompson. The people came in droves, in miles and in millions, the black buffalo came," says Joaquin Miller, describing a stampede of buffaloes. "There came in my ears, on horse back and foot back. As I opened my door at seven in the morning, a young lady in a white dress accompanied by a young man in a red necktie came at full gallop into the town. 'Where?' 'Over the hill in the horse stands. There was a band of music of course, and the town literally swarmed with people. I remember seeing one old lady putting on her shoes after she arrived and boys carrying their on their back. Ared White came a speech. He waved his hat and talked of the 'glory of old Parke.' I could not help feeling that if glory had long since departed. Two ladies from town rode out in bugles. They sat in their bugles and leaned back over a speech. He waved his hat as words. I am not of this world, I am only here as a spectator."

"The next memorable affair was a political meeting held in the court house yard addressed by Dan Voorhes, then Representative Voorhes. He was without doubt the bandstand man I have ever seen. It was presided over by Dr. Rice. The two bandstand men were in remarkable contrast to the crowd, and Voorhes perspired freely in his efforts to make his blunt speeches and at the same time say nothing. The crowd gathered early and I do not think exactly that

kind of a crowd could again be met with in five years travel. Some one writing to the New York World characterized it as the 'rag tag and bobtail of creation.' The Republicans stood afar off on the outskirts of the crowd, saying by their air, 'don't count me in.' At last Voorhes in sheer desperation left his subject and began flatter the crowd. He told them they were the best looking crowd he had ever seen and hoped to have all the votes of men, women and children. 'That look like will fire and the women all cried, 'Hurrah for Dan.' "The third year I was here we went to Turkey Run. No one was there, and we spent a quiet day alone with Nature and Nature's God in one of the most lovely spots I have ever seen. To

live in the County. In the year 1868 the building was completed, and the dedication was attended with much ceremony. Col. Thomas H. Nelson, of happy memory, was the speaker of the occasion.

Many and dear are the memories of the old National Hall. In the old days the National Hall was far in advance of such halls in other towns the size of Rockville. It boasted a large stage with wings and dressing rooms and a drop curtain of unusual beauty. Any old timer can shut his eyes now and remember the early, the lake and the snow capped mountains peak that ornamented that drop curtain. What scenes of mirth and pleasure have the walls of that old hall witnessed! What important links in the chains of our



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

the people who gather there now it gives but little idea of Turkey Run of yore. Unmolested by the hand of the vandal, the ferns grew five and six feet tall; vines, weeds and flowers mingled in rich profusion. The whistle of the red bird and the song of the thrush sounded in our ears. The trees reached heavenward and the moss was thicker than any Wilton or Alexandria carpets woven in Oriental looms. Everything was in its pristine beauty. A romantic bridge spanned the gorge fit only for lovers. We were alone with beauty. Grandly towered the rocks and one could almost hear the tread of the Indian as he lurked in the bushes. Stronger and elevated we came home, forgot small trials and worries and have always looked back on that as one of the red letter days of our life."

BUILDING AND OUNTING.

The date of the erection of the old National Hall building—a beautiful edifice, a picture of which is given on page 2—marks an important era in the history of Rockville, and the building long stood a monument to the memory of one of our most public spirited, unselfish citizens, Gen. G. K. Steele. It was against his little disengagement and criticism that the general persevered in the scheme of fitting up the magnificent edifice. One man who thought he saw failure before anyone who would embark on such an enterprise in the little town of Rockville suggested that the words "Steele's Folly" be graven on the front of the building. Nevertheless when it was completed it was the pride and glory of the town, and remained for many years the bandstand off-

ices have been welded there! Scarcely a couple who were married from 25 to 40 years ago but can date some chapter in their love story to some dance or festival in that National Hall. How often did that stage present the talent of the own in concert, school exhibition or more ambitious drama! How many gay and pretty girls, now sober matrons, bound evergreen festoons to ornament walls and chandeliers, while their admirers assisted with a surprising alacrity!

The building was of the substantial sort calculated to preserve an imposing appearance, even after the town began to expand and other handsome buildings were put up.

The roof of the bank was in the earlier years of its completion a favorite resort for parties of young people and others who desired to catch a birds-eye view of the town. At this time a substantial and ornamental railing surmounted the central portion of the roof. On the morning of the Fourth of July in the summer succeeding the completion of the bank, the old Rockville band repaired to the roof, then the loftiest eminence in town, and gave an open air concert of National airs at daylight. The music from this unexpected source—floating down from the skies, woke many a citizen who long remembered how sweetly the strains of our favorite songs sounded.

From the roof of the bank a select party of our old citizens assembled to witness the weird spectacle of the total eclipse of the sun in 1869, a sight that none of them will ever again behold unless sundered more widely by land and sea than is likely

for old friends to become. Many of the party have crossed the boundaries of this square circle, but still, some are far from the town of their nativity, and others are still living in Rockville.

In 1870 when the fire which that raged in our midst with such disastrous frenzy seized the North Side of this square circle, first starting the National Bank building, then comparatively new, would be destroyed. The work that was done by citizens in their efforts to save the building was almost superhuman. It was a memorable night. The building was surrounded by a penillar light that extended to the remotest horizon. Those who battled with the flames upon the roof of the National Bank noticed a huge black bird hanging aloft in the Western sky, and it seemed to pre-announce destruction, but morning dawned upon the bewildered town with its pride and glory, the new bank building, standing unharmed towering above the wreckage of the "North Side."

"This great fire which inflicted a loss of \$349,000, occurred on Saturday night, Sept. 17, 1870. It started about 10 o'clock in the jewelry store of Col Thomas located in a frame building now the site of the Thomson grocery store. Every building was burned to the ground from that corner to the National bank, including in order from east to west were the following stores: Col Thomas, jewelry; B. W. Stackerford, dry goods; Henry Ingraves, hats and shoes; Ott & McMillin, hardware and groceries; Gabriel Houghman, druggist; Hillery, J. J. Huchler, dry goods; Stark Brothers & Co., druggs; James Cox, stove and tinware; G. J. Lewis, American express agent; George W. Hill, dry goods; Mrs. Cole, millinery. Besides the North Side H. C. Hanna's large lively stable, situated on the west side of the store building, was destroyed. The Parke County News in an editorial written by Dr. Duro said:

"To describe the scene, as amid smoke and flame, our people strove with the conflagration; the many acts of genuine heroism displayed in the protection of adjacent and endangered property; the loss of life and property; the loss of a task to which we are not equal. To our citizens who have seen it, and to those who have in two short hours lost the tollings of years, it was a spectacle which they are not on as glad to see in the history of words. It is preferable to cover this with the scene, shortly to occur of busy mechanics engaged in building an imperishable and more beautiful row on the North Side."

On the night of the Fourth of July, 1871, the entire South Side of the square was destroyed by fire. It was first observed in a stable belonging to John Richards on the back of his lot about where the Chinese laundry is now located. Mr. Richards was the first to see it and was on a shoemaker. Adjoining it standing on the east corner of the South Side was the large frame structure known as the "Butternut Building," and occupied by the store of W. B. Overman and the Murtry. The apostrophe was called "Washington hall." All the buildings on the entire South Side were frame, every one with the exception of the building just mentioned, old and dry as tinder. At first an effort was made to arrest the flames, but a acreful of water made this task impossible. Everybody then worked to save the contents of the buildings, and to prevent the spread of the fire to buildings adjacent to the South Side. While this dire did not occasion any-

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

thing like the financial loss of that in the preceding September. It was regarded as a calamity at the time, counting as it did when only two of the North Side business houses had been rebuilt.

Within less than six months the East Side of the square went up in flames. It was about half past ten o'clock on Friday night, December 8, 1871, that the dry goods store of Wm. H. Harding (shown on page 27) was discovered in flames. It was in the center of the block from the alley, which then divided the East Side, to the corner now the Parke bank. An unprecedented drought had prevailed

F. H. Whipple, dry goods, \$750; insured \$500.

Vansickle & Shewts, feather renovator, \$200.

M. Cohen, clothing, \$1,500; insured \$2,000.

Wm. H. Harding, dry goods, \$20,000; insured \$15,000.

John J. Richards, shoemaker, \$350.

Dejowt heirs, building, \$1,000.

H. Kendall, furniture, \$2,500.

Dr. Hiram Alvord, building \$1,000.

R. H. Johnson, drugs, \$2,500; insured \$1,500.

Mrs. Collins, millinery, \$200.

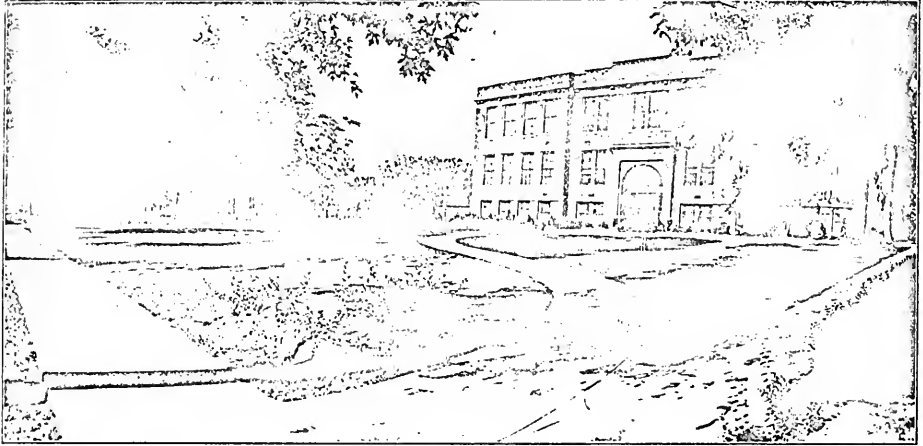
J. M. Nichols, building, \$700.

Patriot Office, \$700. (Loss ac-

ting erected by Toward Lodge 1. O. E. F. was completed. Then for nearly thirty years the entire block stood unimpaired, until in December, 1900, the beautiful National bank building burned. At the fire the chemical engine at Bloomington arrived in time to confine the conflagration to the bank building, and the fire department from Terre Haute sent an engine and crew by special train. However the Bloomington boys, with the Lockville bucket brigade had subdued the fire before the Terre Haute aid arrived. A short while after this catastrophe the town of Lockville bought an engine similar to that of

house were destroyed; replaced by the Rockville opera house, 1883 and the Kelly block 1892. Twice since the rebuilding of the East Side have fires destroyed part of it. The Dejowt block and the Kendall building, the latter three stories high, burned at different times. Then William Harrison erected a large brick building; it was partially destroyed and again rebuilt.

Since the organization of Rockville's fire department the alarm of fire does not occasion the fearful feeling that it once did. No volunteer organization in the country works to a better advantage than the young men who com-



ROCKVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

for some time and no water was available for the bucket brigade. The weather was intensely cold, and water hauled in barrels from the factory pond to the livery stable of Barroch & Strouse (just east of the county butter house) froze as it was thrown on the road. "It was evident," says the *Indiana Patriot*, "that unless this building was saved a large portion of the East part of town must go. The men and women, too, went to work with a will. At times there was a perfect storm of sparks, coals and burning material falling upon and around the building. Added to this was the fact that the upper part of the stable was filled with dry hay. The Kendall lumber yard was within twenty feet of the north end of the stable. The buildings on the square were about 20 or 25 feet from it. Beside all these discouraging circumstances the men worked with a determination which knew no such word as fail, and the building was saved." The ware house of McGill and Dooley (later Bank Price's blacksmith shop) was also saved. It was about 2 o'clock in the morning before the conflagration was controlled.

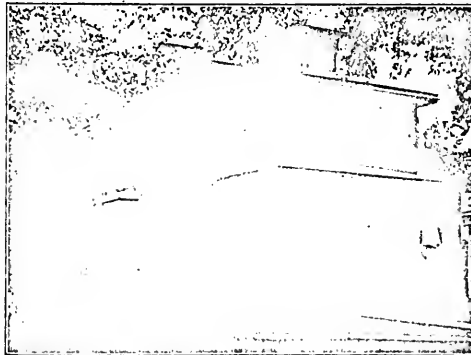
"This happened just after the great Chicago fire, and the *Patriot*, which was perhaps the worst sufferer from the fire, said: "Wondering everything we think we should be placed in the same list as Chicago."

"The list of losses was thus given at the time:

Hines & Browning, drugs, \$0,000; insured \$100.

doubt underestimated as a new power press was destroyed.)

Foley & Beard, groceries, \$300; insured \$1,000.



RESIDENCE OF F. E. STROUSE, ROCKVILLE.

Levi Sidwell, building, \$7,000; insured \$5,000.

McGill & Dooley, hardware, \$2,600; insured \$1,000.

The North Side was not entirely rebuilt until 1877, when the last build-

ing-uninhabitable and organized an efficient volunteer fire department with L. W. Brown as chief. At different times since 1873 fire destroyed prac-

tically all the old buildings that stood on the public square at that time. The old Parke house was burned in 1873; it was replaced seven years later by the present majestic Parke hotel. In 1882 the Myers corner and old Rockville

tose this fire company. Time after time they have saved the property of their fellow citizens from destruction, and while the people as a whole appreciate their splendid services, I fear that on one or two occasions the "town fathers" have not reflected the sentiment of the people towards the fire department.

The personnel of the department follows: L. W. Brown, director and chief.

Leslie Harrison, Claude Whitehall, Roy Whitesell, Ed Millikan, Wallace Richards, n. Warren Harshbarger, Arnold Brubaker.

REMARKS BY MEMBERS.

When I look back over the years, and remember how Rockville appeared in the sixties compared with today; and then when I recall how long a time that is, the conclusion that progress has been slow but sure—especially slow—is inevitable. Yet nobly think for a minute that the public improvements we now possess and the conveniences we enjoy have come easily; on the contrary most of them have come in spite of opposition, that in many instances retarded them for years. From the very first our town has had enterprising and unselfish citizens who have always been ready to do all within their power to build up the place, ready to sacrifice time and money for the town, and always advocating whatever might be done for the public good. But on the other hand from the beginning to this day Rockville has had people of the other

kind. The reader knows the kind—let it be nameless here forevermore.

Men like Tilleman A. Howard and Joseph ... Wright never ceased to talk and work for Rockville in the early days; later on men like General Steele, Isaac J. Stillman and Peratus E. Harris substantially added to the town's improvements, and still later such men as Henry Hargraves and O. J. Imia ceaselessly endeavored to improve the people of the town in general by law suits, and did not hesitate to spend their own money in doing so. Our own time has its quota of such men as have been named; men who have put money into public buildings and other enterprises for the good of the community with full knowledge of the financial sacrifice they were making.

In 1871 a tannery was established in Rockville which should have been mentioned in the chapter devoted to industries. The Rockville Foundry and Machine shop was started by Isaac Bolton of Terre Haute, located near the Logansport railroad in the north-eastern part of a section, afterwards called Silk's addition. It was equipped with a blast furnace for smelting-iron and all appliances for machine work. After operating it about a year Mr. Bolton sold the foundry to Isaac McFaddin, who was conducting it when it was destroyed by fire in 1877. Mr. McFaddin then moved the machinery to east Ohio street into a building erected where Daniel Shankwiler now resides. Later he moved the machinery to a building on Vankee street. Mr. McFaddin made a great financial sacrifice in this enterprise, which like many attempts to improve the town, was not encouraged by our people as it deserved.

About the only thing the people of Rockville ever did with spontaneity and unanimity was to plant trees. How they came to do it, and how the trees languished to live through the ravages of town cows, horses, hogs and indeliberate live stock that roamed the streets, is a mystery that would puzzle the seven wise men; but the trees lived. It never occurred to the people who planted these trees, and then for several years kept them boxed; who maintained pick-fight, bull-strong, and mud-high fences, that a simpler and more efficacious thing would be to prohibit stock from roaming the streets. Not even the boldest man would have suggested such a thing then. Twenty-five years after the trees were planted it took a bitter fight and a town election to accomplish this reform. Who doesn't recall the "widow's cow" who indignantly set forth by the reactionaries who opposed the stock law? It required the summary action of a vigilance committee to do away with the last of the old shed awnings that disfigured the public square, not so many years ago, either.

The first notable improvement was grading and graveling the public square; but it was seven years before the four sides were gravelled. It was two years later that the principal streets were gravelled; but in this case it should be remembered that the people of Rockville at that time were paying taxes on every gravel road that entered the town. The name of folly was perpetuated for a quarter of a century in the building of sidewalk-walks. A few people of their own accord put down brick, laying them in and, more people made gravel sidewalk; but along in the seventies the town board passed an ordinance requiring all sidewalk to be built with oak plank eight inches wide, and of six planks in the built-up part of town.

The life of such a walk was short, and for nearly twenty years enough lumber was wasted on these walks to pay for the permanent system that was at last adopted. And even then the paving brick specified for sidewalk walks have been required in most parts of town with concrete.

Twenty-five years ago every house in town was surrounded by a fence. A

swingin' it inward. The property owner arose next morning and proceeded to replace his gate, swingin' as before. And the man who had torn it loose went on home, opening his own gate, swingin' it the self-same way, unless it happened to be open and across the sidewalk in the manner of the offending gate he had torn from its hinges.

ever came to the public square alone at night, and not even in day time. A story about the first street lights will be recalled by all old timers. One of the town drunkards, coming home from a spree in Terre Haute, staggering along the street from the old depot, came up to one of the new street lamps erected during his absence. Once it had happened that a crows in a similar condition had leaped the tracks for Evansville instead of the one for Rockville, and was thus landed and stranded at the southern instead of the northern terminus of the railroad. When our inebriated fellow citizen saw the street lamp at the Stryker corner, he backed away, and gazed at it for some time. Then he remarked—"In Evansville, by G-d."

This plan of lighting the streets did not last long—perhaps two years. Then there was an interval of time when we had no street lights, at the end of which time a round lamp which burned kerosene was instituted; then gasolene was again used, running until 1891 when Sylvanus Moore put in a system of electric lights. Mr. Moore was succeeded by the Rockville Electric Light Co., a private corporation, which had its plant on ground now occupied by the Graham-Laney Lumber Co. A Rockville syndicate bought it, but did not operate it long. This company sold the plant to the town (the same kick at the action of the town board following) and for fifteen years it has been under municipal control.

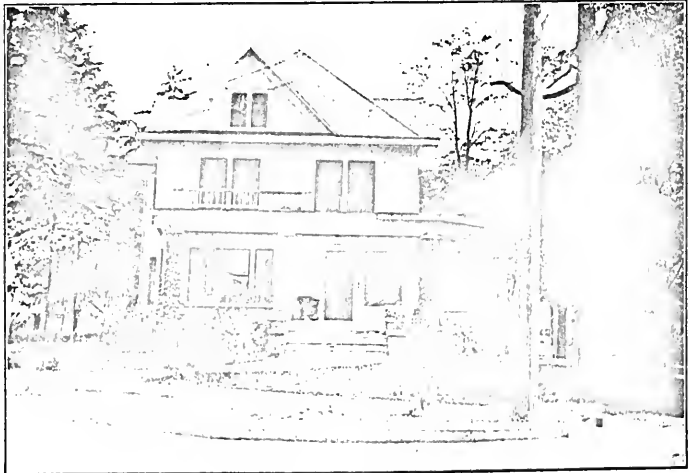
About 1870 the town board decided to prohibit hogs from roaming the streets. This prohibition afterwards extended to cows, but neither hogs nor cows were prevented from running at large very long. After a few months the "stray pen" was abandoned, owing to abuses inseparable from the system. Every boy who brought a hog or a cow to the stray pen received ten cents. The temptation to open cow



HENRY HARGRAVES.

dor yard gate permitted ingress and egress, and every one of those gates swung outward! Not a man in town ever thought of the simple expedient of swinging his gate inward to prevent it from injuring belated pedes-

trians who on dark nights bumped into a gate or two swinging out over the sidewalk. Even when the policeman in his rage would tear the gate from its hinges and throw it into the street, no hint was taken that the gate might be rendered harmless by



RESIDENCE OF J. A. HUKKA, ROCKVILLE.

gasoline lamps on posts at each street corner were installed. These lamps resembled the gas lights of cities, and the light they gave was in great contrast to none at all. Before that time nearly every man who came up town at night carried a lantern. No woman

lows and pig pens was too great for the average Rockville boy of that period to resist. Instances occurred of boys turning their own hogs and cows loose for some other boy to take to the stray pen and then divide the money. He simply took chances on

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

he finally discovering his part in the transaction.

In the winter every store in town was closed on Sundays. It would be difficult for one who never saw it to imagine the unusual appearance of the square at such a time. Every store had large wooden shutters which were religiously put in front of windows every night and laboriously taken down every morning. A store key was a big brass affair a foot long and of proportionate weight. The appearance of the store on a Sunday was gloomy and forbidding. They looked like they had all been boarded up and might never be opened again. The only times when the public square looked pretty would be on occasions when the windows were illuminated. At such times the interior areas had been victorious, as at a big political demonstration the sight was inspiring. Rows of candles would be placed in the windows of the stores, and in every window of the old county houses, making the count down yard and streets as light as day, especially when the big bonfires of tar barrels and goods boxes were at their height. Balls of candlelight soaked in turpentine could be thrown in the air, creating such a glow in their flight illuminating the scene. On rare occasions torch light processions paraded the streets, hundreds of men on horseback each carrying a Chinese lantern. The effect of such a procession was beautiful indeed.

The dust in summer time, the flow in day time, and mosquitoes at night, were intolerable. Fly brushes of peacock feathers, or of paper on a stick had to be wielded by some member of the family at meal time usually the youngest boy who was destined in that day to fill relieved by another. Of all the tasks of these days none was harder to a hungry boy than keeping away the flies while the rest of the family were eating. Years after mosquito netting was a common commodity nobody thought of the simple expedient of tacking it across doors and windows. Fly screens are a comparatively new thing in Rockville. Their use has not been universal for more than twenty years. The stores had to be dusted constantly. It was not until about 1874 that a steel sander was used in Rockville and then only on the north side and in short space on the east. This sander was a long box-looking affair drawn by a mule team driven by Simon Kirkman, a well known colored man, who hauled water to the store yard. Afterwards the Mechanics and Brothers took the contract for sander and greatly extended the area, providing themselves with an up-to-date outfit.

About 1881 the Vandalia railroad company bought the James Glass property (now owned by T. P. Gardner) and built at that place an up-to-date station, a part of which stood in Virginia street. As has been related elsewhere, the town board had—without even consulting the property owners—located that station on the E. C. & S. W. railroad a right-of-way. In 1880 the station was moved to its present site and the track removed. An incident, which should have been related in the chapter on politics will be mentioned in connection with the up-to-date railroad station. It was at that place in the campaign of 1884 that General B. F. Butler, then the National Greenback candidate for President, made a speech. A large crowd was present and as the train came in the open house band played "Freycyue Butler's Coming to Town". In the early nineties the movement

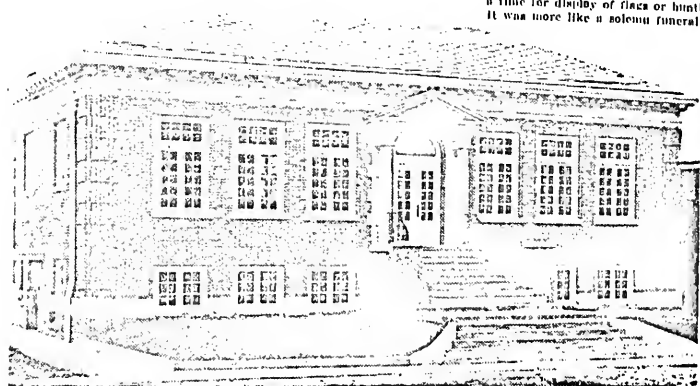
towards prohibiting live stock from coming in large teams to gather head-ways. Ten years before that time the Legislature passed its first stock law, but it had no effect in Rockville. While the discussion was at white heat, Captain John T. Campbell tore down his yard fence and announced that he would prosecute the owner of any animal that trespassed on his property. Rufus Bradley also removed his fence, but did not "go the whole hog" as the English did. Mr. Bradley erected a sort of fence about 18 inches high—screeds to mark the property line. He was not yet ready for a change so radical. While this was being done

ed to the first general order issued by the E. A. H. Committee, were appointed, among them a committee on decoration, which met in the National Bank building where banners and wreaths were made. The committee followed: Capt. W. W. Sherman, Capt. C. E. Anderson, John Chavner, Wood Crowding, Mrs. Jesse Bruce, Mrs. Annie Durand, Misses Maria Steele, M. M. Sault, Hattie N. Rogers, Felicia N. Rice,izzie B. Dure, Mary McLaughlin, Nancy Post.

Rufus Bradley prevented the exercises from being held at the cemetery on Saturday as originally planned, but according to the report in the Rock-

ville Republican of June 2, "The attendance was large, and everything connected with the exercises passed off in a manner highly creditable to all present. Dr. J. S. Bare led on

caption than it came to be later. Captain George Harvey and Captain Frederick Arn commanded the two companies of Parke County volunteers in the 31st Indiana. Arn was



ROCKVILLE AND ADAMS TOWNSHIP PUBLIC LIBRARY.

the town board put the question up at an election. The stock-law party won, and fences were gradually removed.

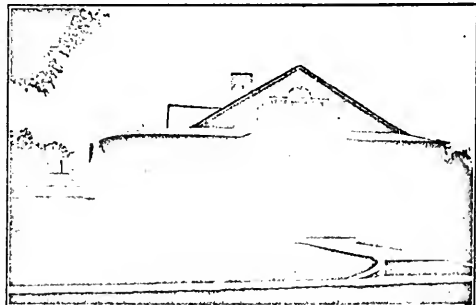
The water question became acute about this time. It was also decided at an election, but no general system of water supply was put in until 1893. A short while before that time mains were laid around the public square from the pumping station at a deep well on the town's property near the electric light plant. In attempting to find water the board put down a number of test wells in various places, but none developed an adequate supply. Finally a small piece of ground was bought in Little Racoon valley, where the water supply was known to be adequate and mains laid from there to a portion of the town. Since that time additional mains have been laid, and now almost the entire town has an abundance of the best of water and adequate fire protection.

Four years ago some of the streets were oiled during the summer as an experiment. It proved not only a good anti-dust measure, but it greatly improved the streets. Practically all the streets are now oiled; a special assessment against the property benefited provided the revenue.

FIRST BROTHERLY OATH. At a meeting held in the court house May 21, 1823, "committee were appointed to make arrangements to decorate the graves of deceased soldiers on Sunday, May 25, in accordance with the order of the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic."

It will be observed that the slave in pursuit to an "order of the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic" and as the day was set apart to 1823. It is probable that Rockville repon-

dered Major at the organization of the regiment; both were killed at the same hour. Their bodies were brought home, and buried with military and civic honors, that of Major Arn at Montezuma. The death of these gallant officers caused universal sorrow. Major Arn had just graduated at the University of Michigan when he volunteered. Captain Harvey left a young wife and three children, the oldest four years, the youngest a baby, when he responded to the call of his country and died heroically on the "dark and doubtful field of Shiloh."



RESIDENCE OF E. H. C. AHM, ROCKVILLE.

original poem, both appropriate and patriotic, in which he paid a beautiful tribute to the soldier—living and dead. Next followed music by the Rockville brass band, after which Arch F. White addressed the audience in a speech of about forty minutes, abounding in beauty, elegance and pathos. As I remember this occasion the exercises were held at the grave of Capt. George Harvey, who was the first soldier of the Civil war killed in battle and buried in the Rockville cemetery. Each year the exercises at the cemetery were conducted at the grave of

SOCIETY LIFE AND AMUSEMENTS.

Forty or fifty years ago Rockville was by no means a dull place socially. People were much more inclined towards mingling indiscriminately with each other than they are now. Social life was not divided into so many "clubs" and factions as it now is.

After the completion of Innis hall in 1871, the winter season was celebrated with many "valley" hops, an allusion because it was expected that the ladies would wear only calico dresses in order to show that the dances were not exclusive affairs. A little later came the "Diamond Dance Club" which consisted of a dancing master engaged to give lessons in the performance of it. Many of our young people quickly became proficient in all the new dances of the day, as well as the older ones. At the conclusion of every series of lessons a grand ball would be given. National hall was the scene of the Diamond club's dances. When the first opera house was built the boys and girls, who were too young to go into the Diamond club, were organized into a class, which was also joined by members of other halls. Many new social halls were given in this opera house.

In the late sixties and early eighties the ladies kept "open house" on New Year's day. From afternoon until late at night receiving parties and informal gentleman callers. The circular papers would print the names of the ladies who would receive at the residence set apart. Each party strove to outdo the other in decorations and refreshments, and the customs of the ladies were the subject of description in the newspaper reports. The hardest job of reporting I have had in all my newspaper experience were in connection with these functions. Only one man in town had adjectives enough at his command to get all around without too much repetition. That was John Healy, who, when he ran out of English superlatives could draw on his fund of Greek, Latin, or French. Of course due allowance must be made for the eyes and senses of youth, but I am sure that nowhere, before or since, could be seen so many beautiful ladies, so becomingly attired, as around these "open house" parties in the bygone days of Rockville.

In 1880 the gentlemen promised that at the next leap year they would keep open house for the ladies; but when 1881 rolled around only a small number of those who had promised to return the hospitality so often extended to them by the ladies, had gallantry sufficient to do so.

These young gentlemen were referred to by *The Tribune* as the "Persevering Eight." The account of the affair is here given:

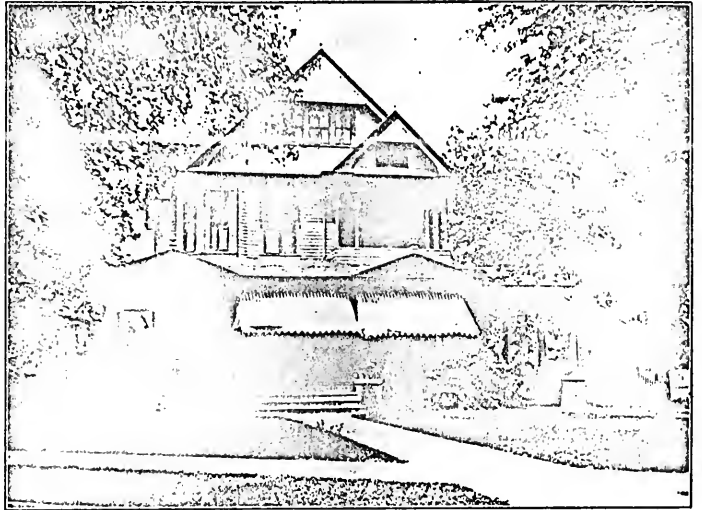
"Never, since we first saw a New Year's, did we see it more elegantly kept than at the opera house Tuesday. A large number of young gentlemen, acting in concert with the Diamond Club, determined to keep open house, and indulge in a dance afterwards; but the hearts of several failed them and the original plan was dropped. Eight of the number then went on and fairly outdid themselves in the beauty of the decorations and the elegant manner in which they entertained the ladies. We dropped in at 3 p. m., and this is what we saw:

"A central pyramid of immense plants and flowers, giving vermal beauty to the parquette; around it in long lines and little tables at which groups of ladies were sitting at rich collations, waited upon by the gentlemanly hosts; over all, the soft

light, just bright enough to give effect to the pretty dresses, and on the stage Tante's Orchestra, producing delightful strains of soft, low music. It was like a little section of fairy-land let down into the middle of a dull prosaic world. Besides the hosts, there was an array of professional

in their own selves away; but had to do so just as the room grew brilliant with the evening activities. We are told, however, that the enjoyment even exceeded the rich promise of the opening. The Persevering Eight are certainly to be congratulated. They are Frank White, Frank Nichols, Frank

all splendid comedians. The Wallace sisters and the Davis family "made" Rockville. The latter had a large concert band, all the instruments being played by the daughters with the exception of tuba, for which, providentially, there was a son. We also had lectures in those days by such men as



RESIDENCE OF J. M. JOINS, ROCKVILLE.

walters to make it pleasant, Mr. Theo. Cheek managing this part of the work. We shall not attempt to describe the exquisite elegance of the tables and their adornments, (we are not up to that sort of thing,) but the light cake, the amber-colored coffee, changed to a pale chocolate hue by pure cream, the rich loaves, the juicy meats and hun-

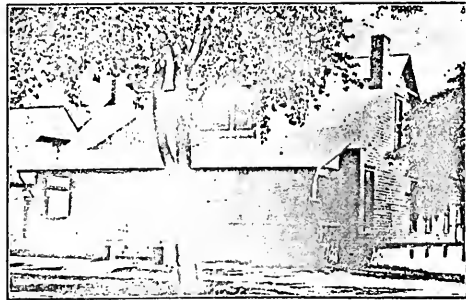
Stevenson, Will Nelson, Will Carlisle, Will Henkel, Charles Stevenson and George Boyd.

Professional theatrical performances were unknown in Rockville until the building of the National hall. Then some very good performances were given there. It was the custom in

Theodore Tilton, Josh Hillings and Bob Burdette.

Amateur dramatic companies from time to time assayed performances. The first in my recollection, and the first of which there is record, was organized to give entertainment for the purpose of raising funds for the band organized in 1884. This company put on the Revolutionary drama, "Honor Above Riches." It required a large cast with both American and British soldiers. There was no stage of any kind in the town, but lumber was plenty and cheap; so a temporary stage was built in the old court house where the performance was given and repeated to crowded houses.

After Washington hall and National hall were built, many dramatic entertainments and concerts were given, one company which played "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" had a remarkably strong cast—Captain John H. Board, Joseph Hunt, Frank Howard, Maurice Cochran, Robert Gilliam, David Strouse, Miss Maggie Kirkpatrick, Miss Julia Hughes, Miss Lucy Allen, Miss Jessie Mulliken and Miss Effie Nool, the latter a little girl at the time. When the new opera house was built a play called "The Union Spy," put on under the direction and with the assistance of two professional actors, included about fifty of our amateurs, and ran for a week with big audiences every night. Theodore F. Gaedler organized a company soon after the opera house was built and put on "The Delusion." It was followed by an extravaganza called "King Alfred," which Mr. Gaedler and Frank C. White adapted from a burlesque print-



RESIDENCE OF H. H. HELLER, ROCKVILLE.

sh, we could appreciate them. The ladies present are certainly to be congratulated on the harmony between their costumes and the lighting of the room; for, though we could not tell what they had on, we knew they looked lovely. Even before night the music was changing to livelier strains and the impatient youths were engaging in a few extra waltzes. We hated

those days for such actors as F. G. White, Fred Mc Aldo, Alf. Burnett, and other men of talent who would not play in the burlesque companies because they could not have the latitude they demanded, to travel with their own companies. Each one of the above artists regularly came to Rockville, sometimes remaining a week and always leaving good houses. They wore

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

ed in *Harper's Magazine*. This program was also given at Clinton.

One of the most notable entertainments was given at National hall at Thanksgiving time in 1875. It was put on to raise funds for the approaching Centennial. Naturally it depicted Revolutionary days. Famous historical characters were represented; battles were set apart for relief, Indians, fortunes telling, etc., and scenes from American history were depicted by tableaux. Following were the characters represented:

- George Washington—Isaac G. Coffin.
- Martha Washington—Mrs. F. B. Whipple.
- Nelly Curtis—Mrs. H. C. Hanna.
- Alexander Hamilton—Capt. John B. Dowd.
- Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. P. F. Hamilton.
- Marysine De Lafayette—Itta F. Dooley.
- General Knox—John J. Walker.
- Mrs. Knox—Mrs. W. H. Gillum.
- John Jay—David Strouse.
- Mrs. Jay—Mrs. W. B. McJown.
- John Adams—Jesse K. Connelly.
- Mrs. Adams—Mrs. A. K. Stark.
- Governor Livingston—Dr. W. H. Gillum.
- Mrs. Livingston—Mrs. A. F. White.
- Count Malmster—B. W. Shackelford.
- Congress Men—Mrs. W. G. Vesells.

- Poebantiss—Miss Ida Baker.
- General Putnam—A. F. White.
- English Lady—Mrs. W. B. Overman.
- John Hancock—Joseph Hohl.
- Thomas Lewis—M. J. Poshan.
- Lady Stirling—Mrs. S. L. Mc'Une.
- Robert Morris—S. L. Mc'Une.
- Mrs. Robert Morris—Mrs. Weed.
- Daniel Boone—Capt. J. T. Campbell.
- Mrs. Sedgewick—Mrs. M. J. Cochran.
- Statue of Liberty—Miss Mary Hamilton.
- Hutchinson, Mrs. W. S. Corbelle, Mrs. John Olaver.
- Pasant Girls—Miss Nannie Sidwell.
- Miss Clara Coffin, Miss Nannie Gillum.

Mrs. Anna B. Campbell had a sensational success; White's concert band was present, and the hall was packed for two nights. Proceeds \$219.40 over expenses.

Perhaps the most elaborate entertainment undertaken by Rockville people as well as the most successful was the "Millitary Carnival" given by the Hockville Light Artillery and the Mc'Une Cadets in 1887. Practically the whole town responded to the call. It was held in the opera house for three nights. Among the relics exhibited in the booth set apart for that purpose were all the Confederate flags captured by Indiana regiments during the war. They were loaned by the State Librarian. A competitive drill between soldiers from the Artillery and Cadets was a feature of the first evening; the second evening was devoted to grand choruses from *Ill Teatours*, *The Chimes of Normandy* and other operas, and on the third evening about fifty ladies and gentlemen appeared in costumes depicting scenes of drama at various periods of the world's history. Each military company had order books after all expenses had been paid. The committee had been supplied with the uniforms for the occasion—that of the artillery being the regulation blue of the U. S. Army at that time, while that of the Cadets was grey, not according to West Point regulations.

Three girls, among the distinctive amusement feature of Hockville in the old days. Just when the first show came to town is not of record, but that it was more than sixty-five years ago is certain. "Yankee" Robinson, who

became a millionaire in Rockville in the late forties, and in his memoirs mentions the fact that he was stranded at Hockville, Indiana on account of rainy weather, not taking in enough money to defray expenses. He also mentioned the "kind-hearted young fireman" who kept the lively stable and trusted him for the payment of the bill. A prominent feature

a little higher order than the one given above, in music, but its only recommendation as to poetry was its suitability. Everybody sang it. I remember going along the street, and hearing at least four persons out of five either singing, whistling or humming it. The sorrow of a man who was the victim of an unfortunate resemblance, go through the song, while

flowers—but many years have come and gone since the "old clown" gave it to Hockville. I can see him yet, as he stood at the edge of the rink, his robe of motley flowing about him, and his little peaked hat in his hand. I recollect how distinctly the word "Hockville" sounded in the line:

"So you will look at him and shout, 'There!'"

"I did not know what *bravo* meant, though I caught on to the convention and also caught the infection for the well-known chorus:

"He flew through the air with the consent of east
A daring young man on the flying
Traipse;
His movements were graceful, all kinds he could please,
And my love prolonged away."

Contemporary with the "Flying Traipse" were "Shoo Fly" and "Captain Jenks" these three shows were sung here in a circus. In fact, along in 1849, there came to have been a surfeit of popular melodies, for in addition to the three just mentioned, the "Big Sunflower" came in for a share of public patronage. These songs swayed the public mind so that though they were not the productions of clowns, I give them a place with the others. I recall an instance which will show how highly they were appreciated: Fred McAvoy, an old actor who used to come to Hockville, was going to give a performance one night, and, in order to advertise it, he hired the band to go around town in the bus, playing. Part of the band being composed of school boys, a mischievous instigator prompted them to stop in front of the old brick seminary and play "Shoo Fly." The result can be imagined. At once there was a general stampede for the windows, the writer feeling head and shoulders above the rest because he had three brothers in the band. The invading strains of "Shoo Fly," its allegro movements and general martial sound, caused a great commotion, but when the boys drove off to the swinging 6-8 cadences of "Capt. Jenks," all studying for that day was done, and the teacher was compelled to dismiss the room.

George A. Huff's show came in the summer of 1870, and with it the "Little Brown Jug," a piece that was vigorously sung for a year or so and then forgotten, but cherished for the next one. The chorus ran:

"Hat on! hat you and me,
Little Brown Jug, don't I love thee!"

The band came in with three crashing notes on the beat, while the clown sang "ha, ha, ha," and then there was a "tip" interval until the next "ha, ha, ha." It sounded real well—in the circus.

A song that was really too good to become popular, followed the "Little Brown Jug." There was a great deal of fine sentiment in it, and the music was of an equally high order. It introduced Washington, "Nature's Poet, Lobby Intrus," and Shakespeare and showed they all built "castles in the Air." Its music was likely taken from some of the old Scotch songs; but what if it was—it was good. It

After the circus bringing "Castles in the Air," there was an interval of three or four years when there was no shows. This always appeared to me like a dreary interregnum or a fit period of mourning for the old over-past shows which had gone more. For the next one came on the cars, and of the circus children and the boys in the suburbs were bereft of the supreme happiness of "watching the road." The first railroad show brought that curious song which was quite



RESIDENCE OF ISAAC B. STROUSE, HOCKVILLE.

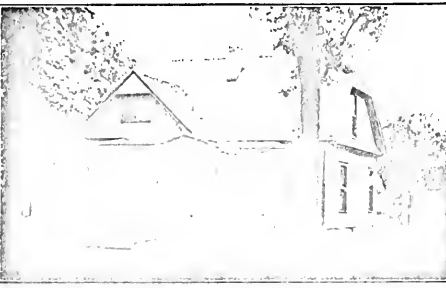
of circus day sixty years ago was the musical fight or fights that occurred when the question of who was the "best man" was settled. These shows came overland in wagons, and for several years before railroads were utilized were quite elaborate. P. T. Barnum was here with a big wagon show in 1849, exhibiting at that time Tom Plumb and wife the celebrated midgets. Van Amburg's show in 1860 brought the famous elephant, Hannibal.

The circus clowns of those days always brought the popular songs of the

chorus resounds with what the clown would do if he could only have a personal encounter with "The Fellow That Looks Like Me."

"Oh, wouldn't I like to catch him,
Whenever he may be;
Oh, wouldn't I give him particular fits;
The fellow that looks like me!"

I am undecided about the introduction to "Fat Malloy," but believe it came in next, and at Yankee Robinson's show, in 1867. It always excited a smile, when sung even poorly; but its first rendition in the circus was received with roar upon roar. Its



RESIDENCE OF F. B. CALVERT, HOCKVILLE.

period. These clowns were generally roundabouts of high order, such men as "Yankee" Robinson, Dan Ilco and John Lowlow, all of whom have been in Hockville with old time circuses.

The first clown song I distinctly remember was a rollicking ditty, depicting the exploits of a fresh fireman who waded through a free-for-all fight to a bizarre acquaintance-by-the-hand. The song was an indifferently composition, but it created a great cheering, and must have been extremely ludicrous. The words ran:

"Patched one man with a great big slip,
Ill weather man with a great big trick, etc."

The next show brought a song which stayed a long time. It was of

abrupt ending, to a lively interlude by the orchestra, was favorable as a much-provoking lay:

"Oh, sixteen children, Pat, says she,
Which heaven to me hath sent;
That child ain't like pike, you know;
They ain't you the rest."

The "Flying Traipse" evidently came along the next summer, with Adam Foregough's show, or with Bailey's in 1868. I know I was quite young, but young as I was, that song made a lasting impression.

It is safe to say no circus song ever was as lasting. A close observer of music cannot go many days, even at this late date, without hearing it in some manner. It was so universally sung and had such a long run that it seems scarcely to belong to the old

popular for a time. Its chorus was in white time:

"Oh, Luce, what is Luce?
Oh, Luce, what is Luce?
Oh, Luce, what is Luce?
Oh, Luce, what is Luce?
Oh, Luce, what is Luce?
Oh, Luce, what is Luce?
Oh, Luce, what is Luce?
Oh, Luce, what is Luce?
Oh, Luce, what is Luce?
Oh, Luce, what is Luce?"

The last song which I shall give was an introduction of a new order of chorus songs. It was the first full chorus I remember hearing in the arena, and was well received. In fact, it still holds out and "meets anybody can sing."

"She's a daisy, she's a daisy,
She's a daisy, she's a daisy,
She's a daisy, she's a daisy,
She's a daisy, she's a daisy,
She's a daisy, she's a daisy,
She's a daisy, she's a daisy,
She's a daisy, she's a daisy,
She's a daisy, she's a daisy,
She's a daisy, she's a daisy,
She's a daisy, she's a daisy."

Each an education has my Mary Ann.
The above chorus was sung by new order chorus in fact everywhere in the show with a volley was in the company unaltered bulk of the clown.

We have all laughed at the clowns, but scarcely thought that "it takes a clown to be a fool." Indeed it does; and many men of eminent ability have figured as fools in the circus. Their songs are about the only remembrance we keep of them, and they are like the productions of birds of greater note some are good and some are bad. If we should take the "fool's advice," given in the best literature, or even in the circus arena, it would be well; for the clown's wit and wisdom have brightened the faces of both tragedy and comedy. In fact, no sage ever gave a better advice than that contained in the ten lines uttered by Luce's fool, the only person who refused to desert the poor old king, and labored to "out-let his head crack halcyons." Or, what person would "bring down" that "brass nose" in the accompanying lines uttered by Dugan, who "bluced like a wildered bird before the hall":

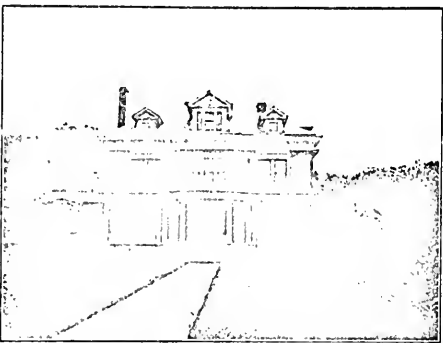
"I am thy fool;
And I shall never make thee anything."

During the school terms of 1872 and 1873 a literary society called the "Clarus" was organized. It held regular meetings every Friday evening. The membership was composed exclusively of high school students. When the new school building was completed in January, 1871, the "High School Literary Association" was organized. It held regular meetings in the assembly room on the third floor, called "Library Hall." Lectures were given at intervals of two weeks, generally by citizens of Rockville, but occasionally by literary men of Terre Haute and other places. The proceeds of these lectures were devoted to the purchase of a high school library.

Much of Rockville's social life in the seventies radiated from the "cornet bands," during which time we had two splendid organizations. The "old band" was led by Jacob Strosace and the new band by William J. White, organized two years after the death of Jacob Strosace in 1871. The bands would at intervals give concerts, feasts and lawn socials. The first entertainment of this character was given in Still's woods, near the factory pond. The grove was beautifully illuminated with Chinese lanterns. Such semi-social functions continued to be given by the new band until 1880, when they were generally held in McClain's grove; one was held on David Strosace's lawn which was illuminated by two incandescent headlights surreptitiously taken from the engineer boys over at Rockville by the railroad boys. In those days "excursion" was the name of the game. The county furnished a land road and the commissioners paid for fuel, lamps,

lamp fillings, etc., without question.

Holler skating rinks struck the town about 1870 and for some years of enjoyable this amusement took on the nature of a craze. Jimmie Hill was made into a rink where a grand trouperade was given. Later the opera house was devoted almost exclusively to skating. Progressive culture became a craze.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN W. ADAMS, ROCKVILLE.

Hill's shooting was the principal sport of many young and middle aged men for a long time. The Rockville Rifle Club and the Annapolis Rifle Club occasionally contested with each other. Both organizations held monthly contests for the medal, and turkey melons were bought at 75 cents each, but were not

For whether the weather be foul or fine,
With her hand over the corporation line,
She patiently waits for her corn and hen,
When he comes to town on a market day.
Since the winter of 1842
She's regularly been wintered through
On the farmer's feed, kept for horse and mare.

Chuck full of lead which missed the mark
When the wind was high or the "day too dark."
And how they speak of the "mislead"
As a reason why the Millard Road Will "come by here" for it's bound to buy
In our which is regularly fired away by the Rifle Club on a practice day.
What is that, mother? A fisherman,
You can tell by the seat of his pants,
That did
Down the mouth at Mecca, when the mouth was
Was made to secure that eleven pound bass
Which every respectable angler, they say,
Has "hooked," but which always has "scooted away."
That identical bass which each season goes for
To no hundred and one plebeian fish.
You may see him at more on the principal street,
With a tub-full of minnows, and tackle complete,
Saying "How many dimes want?" But he comes back at night
Through the alley just opened, not buying a dime,
And next morning slips up, like a silver-slithering slinger,
To (Gibson's or Luce's for some "sauce" for dinner.

What is that, mother? A hole, my hole.
Decker & Company planted it there. It isn't for sublet it isn't for rent; The stock of the holders won't share worth a cent.
The water that's in it, on sheer reflection,
Will be obliged to John Collett for thorough inspection,
When it shall come back with an iron rod.
To float the fumes of the mineral well at last; and then who will murmur for the day when we didn't get natural gas.

What is that, mother? The hoodlum.
That yell is the vent of his hideous jaw for some chestnut of antediluvian age just cracked by the comical man on the stage.
He sits in the gallery, where he can "chew."
And mangle this yell with his canine sniffer.
And he will crouch around loud and long
Above the dress circle, where all the men keep,
The ladies in stiffened bonnets and "buses,"
Puffing their eye-brows (and likewise their noses).
Exclaim in inaudible accents, "O, dear!
Won't Amniger Strosace lend him out by the ear?"

What is that, mother? A hooby, my hooby.
They've played for it fifty-two nights in the year,
For fifty-two nights, from eight to eleven,
They've seriously shattered their prospects of Heaven,
By getting excited and red in the face while chasing the ghosie in this last suchy craze.
And when all this hurry and struggle is past,
Somebody wins but the booby at last.
In the great game of life, played for honor or lucre,
You will find that it costs much the same as in ocheers.
Some strive a great goal of ambition
And find the way the Preacher, ambition is vain;
That it's all the struggle and worry and pain,
They've won but the grave and a bang at last.
What matters it? For, at the end of life's game,
He who wins the first prize or the booby's the same.
And whether our trophies be great or small,
The clock of God's Acre will cover us all.

Just after the end of the progressive culture and roller skating crazes and the hey day of running to amusement fads depicted in Judge Willard's verses, there was a decided



RESIDENCE OF E. R. DRUDEK, ROCKVILLE.

But give it the o o s a in a ah,
Of the vowel sound in Kentucky's "sah."
Then tighten your rein on the double s,
And you'll have the name in its love-
hoses.
The driver who holds like a jumping-
jack,
As he sits in his sulky around the track,
Will talk of nothing but "hoss" till night—
Till have night-mare till broad day-
light.
And when at last, by the River of Doubt,
He swells the boatman with long-drawn breath,
He'll ask us a favor, with intent word,
To cross with his "hoss" at some other ford;
For he'll want to try a couple of hoats
Along the pave of the golden strait.
What is that, mother? A Huttard, huh—
It belongs to the Rockville Rifle Club.
The best or hind it does no harm;
But it's filled one hill on Foot's farm

put up to be shot at. The best shot on the target at 150 yards "off hand" took the turkey at each round; turkeys thus won were taken home alive. The Rockville Rifle club twice contested in teams for the privilege of enjoying a banquet at the expense of the losing team. At one of these banquets the club entertained a fine comic opera company which gave the "Mikado" that night at the opera house; and the company entertained the club with music until nearly morning.

Life in Rockville in 1887 was epitomized by Judge White in verses, printed anonymously in the Christmas number of *The Tribune*:

THE CHILD'S INQUIRY.
What is that mother? The town cow
my lad,
A glimpse of her makes the farmer and,

to-day revival in the town. It was first manifested in the organization of the "Hoosier Club," (1887) and within three or four years three more clubs were organized: the "Woman's Club" (1892), the "Shakespeare Club" (1892) and the "Current Literature Club" (1892). All these organizations have been maintained for twenty-five years, and are now as strong and active as when instituted. The Woman's club

the fair, and one other date for two succeeding years. Others who played the house were Madame Thera, a celebrated actress with a charming personality. She held a reception in the afternoon at the Parke hotel, when many of our women met her and were splendidly entertained by her cordial manners. Also, Alexander Salvini in *Don Cesar De Bazan*, the greatest actor who appeared in the house,

Hubman, Stone Arca, Under Southern Stars. A few of Ho's original productions were given, a *Trip to Chautauqu* being the best. The opera house was finally closed in 1907, and as has been stated, sold to Parke Lodge, P. and A. M.

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.

For some years after the abandonment of the old opera house, Hoek's life was without an opera house. During the winter of 1911-12, various plans and methods were suggested and proposed for building one.

Early in the year 1912, a meeting was held at the office of Maxwell & McFaddin, at which meeting were present eleven business men of the town, ten of whom afterwards composed and incorporated the Rockville Opera House Company.

Those present at the meeting were: Frank H. Nichols, Allen T. Brockway, Howard Maxwell, John S. McFaddin, Joseph M. Jinks, Sidwell Alden, Frank M. Adams, S. F. Max Puett, Daniel M. Catfish, and Gen. L. Laury, who compose the company, which erected our present magnificent building. The chief gentlemen present at the meeting was Dick H. Ott, who, aside from the gentlemen who actually put their money in the enterprise did more for the promotion of the scheme than any other citizen of our town.

The gentlemen who put their money in the new company realized in the outset that what they were proposing to do would mean a financial loss, but realizing the urgent necessity for an opera house cheerfully and ungrudgingly financed the venture, the result of which is an up-to-date playhouse, modern in every detail, in which some of the best attractions on the road have played; and all of which

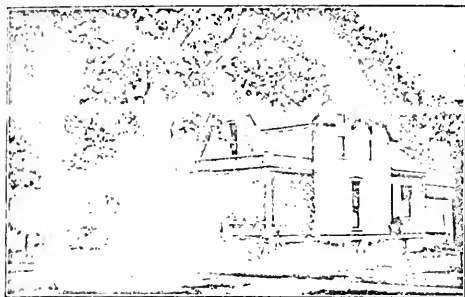
adopted. The new company, thus formed, in making their application to the Secretary of State for their charter named in their application, as directors for one year, the following gentlemen: Frank H. Nichols, John S. McFaddin, Frank M. Adams, Sidwell Alden and Gen. L. Laury. After receiving their charter from the State, the company organized by electing the following officers: Frank H. Nichols, president, Frank M. Adams, vice president, Allen T. Brockway, treasurer, Gen. L. Laury, secretary and S. F. Max Puett, manager. At each annual meeting of the stockholders of the company the above named officers have been re-elected to the respective positions.

The company advertised that on the 12th day of March, 1912, they would receive bids for the construction of a building. Eight bids were submitted, among them being one by our local contractor, Edgar Jerome, to whom the contract was awarded for the construction of the new edifice. The contract which was awarded to Mr. Jerome included the building and furnishing all the needed and necessary material for the proper construction of the building, the heating, wiring and plumbing, etc., being let in separate contracts. By the terms of the contract the contractor was to have the building completed and ready for occupancy by the first day of August, 1912; but owing to certain unavoidable delays the building was not completed until the first of October, the same year. The heating and plumbing contract was awarded to the Ott Hardware company, and the wiring to E. G. Lanning, while the A. H. Andrews company, of Chicago, were given the contract for the seating and furniture.

Work was begun on the first day of April, 1912, and completed as stated above on the 1st day of October, 1912, the total cost of the building being approximately \$200,000. The house has a seating capacity of 700, arranged in strict accordance with the Indiana law regulating the seating in theaters. The house has a thoroughly modern stage, which is one of the largest in the country, being larger than some of the stages in large cities. Its front is 32 feet wide and 10 feet to proscenium arch; and is fifty feet to the rigging line.

The building was opened to the public on the evening of October 15th, 1912, when Thomas W. Hoas appeared in "The Only Son." This company was brought here on a guarantee of \$10,000. Seats were placed on sale at \$2.00 per seat, at which price 540 were sold.

The management has been able to obtain some of the greatest attractions known to the theatre-going public, among them being "Madam X," Dec. 4th, 1912, in which Eugenie Blair was the leading lady. This was followed on Dec. 30th, by "Feverly of Warwickshire," Dec. 31st, 1912, by "Hills" followed in the "Girl, the Game and the Man," in the point of attendance this attraction succeeded in bringing out the largest number that had patronized the new house to the State of Indiana, and engaged the services of an experienced architect to formulate plans and specifications for the proposed building. The architect thus employed was W. H. Floyd, of Terre Haute, who had had a vast amount of experience in the planning of public buildings. The architect submitted to the company within a few days certain plans and specifications which were approved and



"ROCKVILLE" - RESIDENCE OF BUFFS DOOLEY, ROCKVILLE.

and the Current Literature club belong to the State and District Federations. Parke County has the following federated clubs: Woman's Club, Hoosier Club, 20 members; Woman's Club, Judson, 20 members; Shakespeare Club, Rosedale, 19 members.

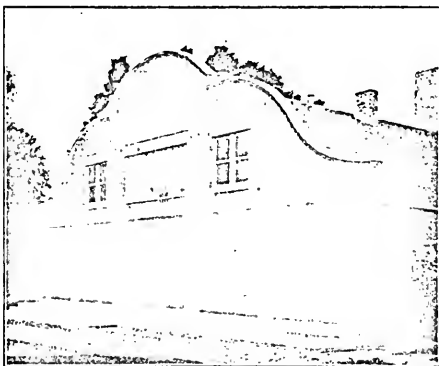
THE FIRST ROCKVILLE OPERA HOUSE.

In the early thirties the need of an opera house became apparent in the minds of our citizens which bare fruit, and a beautiful one was built, and dedicated June 3, 1883, by the Fourville company with the collaboration of John E. Owens, as well as Annie Russell, Louis Dillon and other high class artists in the east. The structure is now owned by the Masons, and was converted into their beautiful lodge and social rooms. As an opera house, it was among the best in the State when completed. It had opera chairs and a balcony, both floors seating 800 people. The stage was 53 feet in depth, and 21 in width, with sixteen sets of beautiful scenery, a richly draped curtain, and 18 dressing rooms. Theatrical people who played the house claimed it one of the most beautiful and convenient in the State at the time.

During the time of its existence, very many of the best attractions on the road played in it. Among them were Hazel Kirke with C. W. Condoeck the original Bunston Kirk, Annie Russell as "Hazel Kirke," HeWolf Hopper as "Pillione Greene."

During our county fair in August, 1883, Annie Madiera (now Mrs. Flakes) an actress of international reputation, played three nights. The two first nights in a beautiful comedy drama, "Junonia," the last night in the "Duchess Maid." November 5, 1883, Miss Anna Dickinson played Hamlet, a great innovation for a woman. She did a remarkable piece of acting with a very good supporting company. The first year closed with the "Union Sapp." under the auspices of Steve Post, A. B. Home talent took all but the two leading parts, which were splendidly played by two professional actors who drilled the local talent. In 1884 the fair dates were by Bella Moore and her company who played

Creston Clark in *David Garrick*, Walker Whitehead in *Huqlet*, E. H. Southern, who has gained renown was here in *Three Wives to One Husband*, the Clara Morris Company with Frederick Hyson in the leading role presented *Goldy Stone*, E. H. Spencer and company in *Judith Grayson*, *Orchestra*, *Marchmont of France* was here two seasons. Clara Louise Kelllogg, who had



ROCKVILLE OPERA HOUSE.

been considered the greatest grand opera star, gave an operatic concert. There also appeared the largest minstrel companies, Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels, German Brothers Minstrels, Beach & Howers Minstrels, H. Henry's Minstrels, and others. The most gigantic musical organization was Gilmore's band, which gave an unline to a packed house of enthusiastic admirers. There were also a number of high class comic opera companies, singing such popular operas as *Mascot*, *Pierette of Venanzon*, *Mikado*. Many beautiful pastoral plays were also in the house, among which were

Join in commemoration of the spirit which prompted the gentlemen in their effort to furnish and fill a long-time need for our town. The company thus formed proceeded at once to incorporate under the laws of the State of Indiana, and engaged the services of an experienced architect to formulate plans and specifications for the proposed building. The architect thus employed was W. H. Floyd, of Terre Haute, who had had a vast amount of experience in the planning of public buildings. The architect submitted to the company within a few days certain plans and specifications which were approved and



raction ever brought to the house, or at least during the first year of its existence, was "Polly of the Circus." This proved to be a good drawing card, and the amusement was made early in the evening of the same night. It was followed on March 31, same year by "Seven Hours in New York," which proved to be a good attraction and was well patronized. The next attraction which was well patronized and thoroughly appreciated by the audience was "The Great Mystery," which occurred in April, 1911, and was to another good drawing card. Remaining room was again sold.

Other attractions of nationwide repute, which the management have endeavored in bringing to our people, being "The Lion Tamer," in which Edward Wilkinson "captured" a lion; "The Circus on a return engagement; "The Wizard of Waukegan" was next; the cost of bringing this noted attraction to Rockville was so great that the management lost several dollars, but they sacrificed their loss without a moment's reflection as they had been accustomed in bringing to the town and affording our people a chance to hear and see one of the greatest attractions of modern times. There have been several other noted attractions brought here for the benefit of our people, and as noted in the past, the enterprise which has afforded this valuable enterprise deserve great credit, and are entitled to, and should receive, the hearty assistance of all theater-going people of Parke County. The enterprise has not been one of financial gain for the promoters, but on the contrary, has cost them a considerable sum. It has not only been unselfish in their motives, but have shown and manifested a great interest in our town and County.

PUBLIC PARKS.

About the beginning of the new century Rockville was the recipient of a gift in the way of a public park. John L. Noel, presented the tract of six or six acres lying just west of afternoon street, which had been used as a base ball ground, when the town had its famous professional team in '95 and '96. The tract was received with considerable enthusiasm by our people. Entertainments were given to provide a fund for planting said park, as it was entering its 21st year, and otherwise improving it. It was apparent, however, that many years must elapse before this plan could be made into a suitable park. It was not until 1910, when Mr. Noel offered the tract known as McNamee grove, which, with a small addition, consists of about fifteen acres. It was already beautifully endowed with hundreds of trees, principally beech and elm, and a few maple trees. Mr. Noel was, under J. H. Noel, generously offered to buy of the town the land he had given it; and the money paid by Mr. Noel was applied on the purchase of the McNamee land. Much discussion they caused as to a proper name for the park. A number of names of prominent citizens living and dead were suggested, when Edward Hunt published a card citing the propriety of dropping all personal names and taking the name of the trees so numerous in the park—Beechwood. This at once met with popular approval, and so our park has since been known by that name.

The town council appointed a park commission and assessed a slight tax levy for the maintenance of the park. Base ball games and various forms of entertainment have added to the fund; the Rockville Civic League, an organization of patriotic ladies, has also assisted in the park work, but the greatest of all factors in the improvement of the park is the Rockville Chautauque.

The Rockville Civic League was organized a few years ago. Under the leadership of its capable President,

covering a period of fifty years. Horse racing before the war gave way to the more serious and elevating social customs of a following era; then came the amusement craze; I have mentioned, then the club movement, and then the street fair! It was in 1904 that the town was first given over to a fair that was sweeping the country; but happily the reaction came here sooner than in most other communities, and it is not possible, at least not probable, that we shall ever again be discredited as a town by entertaining



BEECHWOOD PARK.

Miss Margaret Kirkpatrick, the League has been of great influence in directing certain civic improvements. The drinking fountain in the court house yard was placed there by the League, and it has been of valuable service in its advisory capacity on different occasions, though it is to be regretted that sometimes its advice has been more or less unheeded by the town authorities. Every man in town with any sentiment towards the preservation of our natural elements of beauty and adding to them what is sensible in the way of artificial improvements will wish the Civic League long life and ever increasing strength and influence.

Rockville seems to have alternated between intellectual movements and unimpaired regressions at intervals

such notions of public amusement as characterized the street fairs of fifteen years ago.

A more enlightened public sentiment has prevailed since the street fair days. The saloons have gone, and in their place we have a new high school building (1908) and a new library, the latter opened at the beginning of this centennial year. Our splendid Chautauque provides a physical of mental improvement and physical recreation that is looked forward to with ever-increasing interest each year. County has joined hands with county-seat in a system of public improvements around the square and court house yard that is worthy of both. The county seat is proud of Parke county, and it is to be hoped that Parke county is proud of its county seat.

Military Organizations

The old militia law of Indiana enrolled all able-bodied men into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades. They just on stated regulations, which were called "military days" and were required to drill in all the above formations. These organizations were not armed by the State, but the men who had guns, which at first included almost everybody, brought their own arms with them. Later when population increased beyond the point where every man had a gun, those who were not thus equipped carried shotguns or revolvers. Hence the name applied to this system of preparedness in drill—"voluntary militia."

The re-organization of Walter C. Donaldson, known by Governor Wallace in 1858, has on its back the following certification, showing he belonged to the 50th regiment and the sixteenth brigade:

"*Wife of Indiana, Parke County, Ia.:* Personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid, the within named Walter C. Donaldson, and took an oath to support the

Constitution of the United States, and that he would faithfully discharge his duty as a member of the 20th Regiment, Indiana Militia, according to law to the best of his judgment and understanding. Given under my hand and seal this 3rd day of September, 1839.

W. H. BERRY, J. P.
On this day the 31st day of December, 1841, personally appeared Col. Walter C. Donaldson, and tendered his resignation. After examining him, was satisfied that good cause was shown; accepted his being over me, etc.

ARTHUR A. MERRIAM,
Comd., 10th Brigade, Indiana Militia.

Even as early as the cornstalk militia period regularly equipped military companies were maintained in some of the counties. The first military company armed and equipped by the State was in existence in 1812, and served as guards at the execution of Noah Beachamp. They were armed with a short flint-lock gun call-

ed a yankee, which was hoisted to hit the side of a barn it fired within the structure with doors closed, provided there were no cracks big enough for the bullet to go through without hitting a board.

A company called the Parke County Volunteers was organized and held our muster in the United States army in 1840 when war with Mexico was declared. Jacob Ogleline was Captain; Austin M. Hill, 1st Lieutenant; H. H. Ellerman, Second Lieutenant. This company was enrolled among those on the waiting list by the Adjutant General of the State, but the war ended before they could be reached in the order of priority of organization.

The Rockville Guards, organized about 1858, was a famous military company. Its uniform was an elaborate affair, costing each man forty dollars. It was of fine blue cloth with a high hat surmounted by a beautiful plume and the plume of earth-colored. Lucien M. Foote was Captain; John Richards, First Lieutenant; Tithman A. Howard, Second Lieutenant. This company was frequently drilled by General Lew Wallace, who was then Captain of the Montgomery Guards of Crawfordville, and prosecuting attorney of the Circuit of which Parke County was a unit.

A Parke County Regiment of the Indiana Legion was organized in 1862 and in 1863 was composed of ten companies with the following field and staff officers:

- Capen Budd, Colonel,
- Lucien A. Foote, 1st Colonel,
- John H. Colleder, Major; later Captain Co. K, 3rd Regt, Major 133d Regiment,
- James W. March, Adjutant,
- David W. Stark, Quartermaster,
- William Reeder, Surgeon, later Captain Co. D, 84th Regiment,
- Thomas N. Hite, Judge Advocate.

The following respective companies were organized in 1862:

- Company Hiram Horkviele,
- H. W. Shackelford, Captain,
- W. S. Macell, 1st Lieut., later Capt. Co. K, 3rd Regiment,
- Samuel N. Tucker, 2nd Lieut.

George Harvis, Captain resigned; killed at Shiloh; Capt. Co. I, 31st Regt.

John E. Woodard, Captain, later Captain Co. F, 11th Cavalry.
John Bennett, 1st Lieut.,
Daniel Post, 2nd Lieut., later Capt. Co. F, 11th Cavalry.

PARKE BANNER—ADAM TOWNHILL,
Thomas Cornthalwaite, Captain,
Joseph C. Myer, 1st Lieut.,
Joseph C. Myer, 2nd Lieut.,
JAMES TOWNHILL, Co. G.

Hufus C. Allen, Captain, later Sergt. Co. G, 123d Regt.
James M. Phelan, 1st Lieut., later Sergt. Co. G, 123d Regt.

Henry Reynolds, 2nd Lieut.,
William Hildebrand, 2nd Lieut.,
Anderson M. Jarvis, 2nd Lieut.,
Robert P. Hanson, 2nd Lieut.,
PORTLAND MILLS (HARRIS); DISBANDED IN 1861.

William M. Byerly, Captain,
Norval Hamilton, 1st Lieut.,
W. H. Harragan, 2nd Lieut. in 1861 Regt.

MELANEOH DIANON,
John N. Chendo, Captain killed at Richmond, Ky., 21st Regt., Aug. 10, 1862.

Leonard C. Arker, 1st Lieut.,
Samuel Crook, 2nd Lieut.,
HUGHARD BARRIS,
Capen Budd, Captain, promoted Colonel,
Archibald Hilbo, Captain, later

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

wounded Ft. Donaldson, Co. 1, 31st Regt.
 James Hinford, 1st Lieut.
 James Phillips, 2nd Lieut.
 Thomas B. Evans, 2nd Lieut.
 William W. Budd, 2nd Lieut., later in 1862.
 James P. Hobson, 2nd Lieut.
 FARMERS GUARDS - CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP.
 Almer Floyd, Captain, later killed at Thompson Station, Capt. Co. A, 85th Regt.
 George Bradford, 1st Lieut.
 William T. King, 1st Lieut.
 John W. Harcens, 2nd Lieut., later Sergt. Co. A, 85th Regt.
 David Floyd, 2nd Lieut.
 Moses Gray, 2nd Lieut.
 FARMERS GUARDS - CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP:
 GEORGE HARVEY, CAPT. Co. 1, 101st Regt.
 David Hume, Captain.
 Andrew Sutton, 1st Lieut.
 David J. McLean, 2nd Lieut.
 FARMERS GUARDS - FLORIDA TOWNSHIP.
 James H. Connors, Captain.
 George Hutchinson, 1st Lieut.
 W. H. Jordan, 2nd Lieut.
 WASHINGTON GUARDS, ORGANIZED 1862.
 Wm. D. Mull, Captain.
 Elijah N. Burford, Captain.
 David H. Mill, 1st Lieut., later Sergt. Co. B, 135th Regt.
 David W. Hull, 1st Lieut.
 James H. Steele, 2nd Lieut.
 RELEASED GUARDS REORGANIZED MAY, 1862.
 Jeremiah Bush, Captain.
 William P. Whimber, 1st Lieut., later Capt. Co. H, 1st Heavy Artillery.
 Hiram Matter, 1st Lieut.
 Sidas B. J. Bryant, 2nd Lieut., later in 1862, Co. G, 135th Regt.
 Samuel Crooks, 2nd Lieut., later 2nd Lieut. Co. E, 74th Regt.
 WARREN RANGERS ORGANIZED 1862.
 William Green, Captain.
 John H. Pincney, 1st Lieut.
 Andrew J. Bryant, 2nd Lieut.
 GEORGE W. HARRIS, ORGANIZED 1863.
 Milton H. Vance, Captain, later Capt. Co. G, 135th Regt.
 Moses M. Smith, 1st Lieut., later Corporal Co. I, 31st Regt.
 V. P. Broun, 2nd Lieut., later Sergt. Co. G, 135th Regt.
 Alfred K. Stark, 2nd Lieut., later 1st Sergt. Co. G, 135th Regt.
 PORTLAND MILLS - HOME GUARD.
 James W. Crawford, Captain. Re-organized August, '63.
 Elijah Crawford, Captain.
 William E. Scott, 1st Lieut.
 John M. Byerly, 2nd Lieut. Re-organized October, '63.
 Joseph F. Ball, 2nd Lieut.
 FLORENZA GUARDS ORGANIZED 1863.
 Joseph C. Yonnum, Captain.
 Joseph Abbott, 1st Lieut.
 John A. Yonnum, 2nd Lieut., promoted to 1st Lieut.
 George W. Cox, 2nd Lieut.
 HOSKINS GUARDS ORGANIZED 1863.
 James M. Yonnum, Captain.
 A. M. Brady, 1st Lieut.
 John W. Stone, 2nd Lieut.
 PARKE CAVALRY - ORGANIZED 1863.
 James P. Tucker, Captain.
 Arrison F. Weaver, 1st Lieut.
 Edward L. Lacey, 2nd Lieut.; Sergt. Co. I, 31st Regt.
 GEORGE HANCOCK, MANFIELD.
 George Hancock, Captain, was in 10th and 13d Regts.
 John H. Johnston, 1st Lieut., was in 78th and 133d Regts.
 Edmund Pruet, 2nd Lieut.
 A large majority of the members of the companies composing the Parke County Regiment went into

the volunteer army, many of whom were killed or wounded in battle, or died of disease contracted in the service of the country.
 The Regiment was called out to aid in repressing the marauding bands under General John Morgan, who crossed the Ohio river from Kentucky and made a raid through the South on Indiana, capturing many horses, robbing farmers and people in the towns in the region where he operated. The regiment went to Terre Haute enroute, but on account of the militia near the raid being inefficient, the Parke County Regiment was ordered home.
 Military ardor is never so dead as during the period following a great war, so when an attempt was made to maintain a company at Rockville in 1871 it soon proved a failure. The organization was only perfected with William S. Magill as Captain and the arms issued—bright finished Enfield rifles of the Civil War type—but beyond one or two attempts at drilling in the court house yard, nothing further was accomplished as the company ceased as an organization.
 In 1873 a new generation with no memories of the Civil War, had arisen to the age of military service. To that generation only the glory and glimmer appealed. These boys organized a company called the Rockville Cadets. At that time there was a great revival of military enthusiasm. Terre Haute had three companies, the Governor's Guard, the Terre Haute militia and the McKee Cadets, all finely uniformed and well drilled. Rockville sought the spirit which existed in the company above named. Clinton Murphy was elected Captain, Frank E. Stevenson, 1st Lieutenant; Edward Lambert, 2d Lieutenant; Captain W. W. McCune and Samuel L. McCune in recognition of their services to the company, then contributed most of the money for the purchase of a uniform. The latest and most effective Infantry arms then known—15 calibre breech-loading Springfield rifles—were issued to this organization by the State.
 But Rockville was too small to furnish enough members of an Infantry company capable of entering the prize drills that were held all over the country at that time, so when the Infantry company began to disintegrate as it did after a year or two, a movement was started among the young men of the Infantry company to organize a section of artillery, generally called a "battery," but in reality one-half of a full battery. It required only a few men to form a battery, and it was thought that such a number capable of mastering the artillery drill could be obtained. On Monday night, March 12, 1883, at the Recorder's office, Adjutant General Carranah, assisted by David Stone, was interested in "Battery F" of the Indiana Legion, for a period of three years. Those who signed the muster roll that night and started the famous Rockville Light Artillery on its subsequent brilliant career were: Frank E. Stevenson, Lieutenant; Will A. Mason, sergeant; Isaac H. Strone, ensign corporal; the privates were Thomas Lang, L. H. Ticknor, Frank Johnson, Harry Johnson, Oscar McCord, Harry Lee, Walter Boyd, Thomas Kendall, Will Kendall, Charles Grimes, Wallace Brown, Edward Lambert, Frank Bryant, Fred Stith and Edward Boyd.

June, 1880, the three years having expired, a new organization was proposed called "The Rockville Light Artillery." Lieutenant Stevenson at this time received the well merited commission of Captain; Will Mason, 1st Lieutenant; C. E. Lambert, 2d Lieutenant. From this date the record of the artillery is a succession of victories. Its gildon was adorned with the following pennants:
 Indianapolis, 1884, black ribbon.
 Lafayette, Indiana, 1885, red ribbon.
 Jacksonville, Ill., 1885, red ribbon.
 Evansville, Ind., 1887, blue ribbon.
 Tuscola, Ill., 1887, blue ribbon.
 Jacksonville, Ill., 1887, blue ribbon.
 Evansville, Ind., 1888, blue ribbon.
 Ladies of New Harmony, Indiana, 1887.
 Nashville, Tenn., 1888, yellow ribbon.
 Vincennes, Ind., 1890, blue ribbon.
 Indianapolis, 1901, red ribbon.
 St. Louis, Mo., 1905, red ribbon.
 Ft. Wayne, Ind., 1895, blue ribbon.
 Blue ribbons denote 1st prize, red second and yellow third. The prize at Evansville was \$750, and on that occasion Captain Laywell of the United States army wrote Captain Stevenson: "The drilling of your detachment was excellent, and I have never seen better." At Ft. Wayne the town made the remarkable score of 88.7. When business no longer permitted Capt. Stevenson to devote the time required for drilling the team, he resigned and C. E. Lambert was elected Captain. At that time another section with another gun was added.
 After the disbanding of the first battery in 1881, an Infantry company was organized, composed principally of students of the Rockville high school. The company adopted the name of the previous Infantry company—"McCune Cadets." Its officers were: Isaac H. Strone, Captain; Frank E. Stevenson, 1st Lieutenant; O. F. Pfallwidler, 2d Lieutenant; John Marshall, 1st Sergeant; Claude Ott, 2d Sergeant. John Marshall, the 1st Sergeant, was transferred to the artillery and Dick H. Ott was appointed 1st Sergeant. The

first uniform of the company was blue, but in 1887 it was haphazardly informed with West Point cadet regulation gray. Some of the boys became very proficient in drill, but the handicap of the larger number of men required for Infantry prize drilling could not be overcome, and the Cadets never earned a prize contest.
 In March, 1897, seven years after the old battery was mustered out of service, there was an opportunity given Rockville to have an other battery; this was brought about by the State mustering out of service the Lafayette organization, which had been below standard for quite awhile.
 The offer to locate another artillery organization here came at a time when the local group of Modern Woodmen of America was making a vigorous campaign for new members and in consequence thereof a movement was started at once to organize a battery from the members of the camp. This movement was successful and an organization of fifty-seven members was formed and numbered in the War service April 11, 1897, by Major Wm. H. Korshier. At an election held in the same hall, the following officers were followed: Captain, H. M. Bires; senior 1st Lieutenant, Dan D. Jones; junior 1st Lieutenant, Walter G. Allen; second Lieutenant, James F. Anderson.
 The organization was known as "The First Artillery, Indiana National Guard." The battery was equipped with three Hotchkiss rifles and the regulation Colt revolvers. In the fall of 1900 the army burned and nearly everything belonging to the battery was destroyed, excepting the three Hotchkiss rifles, which were only slightly damaged. After the fire an effort was made to get enlistments sufficient to obtain a new three-inch field artillery equipment from the government, and after several weeks of hard work, the roll showed but nine and four officers. The following August the new equipment arrived.
 In the winter of 1911 H. M. Bires resigned as Captain of the organization and L. Dennis Williams was elected to that office.
 "Johnny Green" was the last Indian in this part of the country to live the wild life in the woods, all others having gone to the farm or town. He was a frequent unwelcome visitor at the homes of the settlers. He had a long, unpronounceable name, which the settlers got around by calling him "Johnny Green." His average brutal stories and his ugly, ill-tempered disposition when drunk, always created a feeling of distrust and of fear on the part of many, especially so with the women and children. He was much given to relating his many deeds of barbarous cruelties committed on defenseless women and children while the men were away from home fighting in the war with the Indians. He never failed to relate the most horrible and cruel things that he had done, things many of them too horrible to relate in print.
 On one occasion he visited the home of Cleburn Pruet, who lived about three miles northwest of Rockville on the farm now owned by Josiah Morris. He soon began telling one of his evil stories about creeping up to the cabins of the settlers when the women and children were alone, slipping the muzzle of his gun through an open crack, and shooting them standing before the fire as he said, "leaving themselves," and then relate how they would fall. He lay for sometime before through motions showing how they would kick and flounce around in their dying agonies. On this occasion he was promptly knocked down and out by Mr. Pruet, and was thrown out of the door. He lay for sometime before he came to himself, and when he did he was able to get up and walk he went down below the road near the Heebe pond and fixed up a temporary shelter by a large tree, where he spent the night. He was watched by members of the family all morning to see that he didn't attempt revenge for the rough treatment he had received. The day following his knock out he started for Sugar Creek, and Cleburn Pruet and his oldest son, Elmer, took their rifles and went for the same locality. The next day after this he was located on a rock fishing in Sugar Creek, and was then and there shot and killed by Coleman Welt.
 Captain John T. Campbell, who was raised on Sugar Creek, and was familiar with the accounts of the killing, located the rock just below the

True Story of the Killing of "Johnny Green"

mouth of Turkey Run. There is no doubt that he was shot by Colonel Puetz. His wife, Julia Puetz, and his son, Alexander Puetz, with the other members of the family were present and witnessed the trouble at the Puetz house, and were familiar with the whole affair from the start at the house to the killing of the Indian on Sugar Creek two days after.

The above account of the tragedy was written by Shelby C. Puetz, who recalls all the facts as related to him many times by his father and his grandmother and others of the old settlers.

In the History of Parke County, published in 1880, an account (not written by John H. Beadle, however) was given in the Sugar Creek township department. This story follows:

"One day Henry Litzey and some one of the old settlers, were at Old John Heard's mill at the mouth of Sugar Creek after flour; the old Indian happened also to visit the mill at that time, and began boasting of the number of women and children he had killed. In place of going on his way with the warriors he used to skulk around the settlements and slaughter the defenseless females and infants, and on this occasion was boasting of his exploits in that line, and telling with great glee how he used to humiliate the little innocents on sapplings, and laughed as he described how they would strick and toss their little arms about. This aroused Mr. Litzey's manhood, and he at once proceeded to inflict corporal punishment on the old heathen. The other men, however, did not take any notice as the matter was dropped. On his way home on horseback Mr. Litzey heard the report of a gun, and felt a bullet whiz past him; glancing behind he observed the Indian behind a tree. Heing unarmed he at once put up his horse, and with a certain gain for a mile or two, when thinking he had got out of reach of danger, he again dropped into a walk. Again he heard the report of a rifle and again felt the wind from the bullet pass close to his head; and not being willing to run the risk of a third shot, proceeded home as fast as possible. On reaching the house he took his gun and went off on a hunt, and Johnny Green was never seen again in that part of the country. It was never known for a certainty who had put him out of the way, but public opinion always gave Mr. Litzey credit of the act, though he would never acknowledge it, always stating that the last time he saw the Indian he observed him sitting on a dirt rock in Sugar Creek, just below the Narrows, fishing; suddenly he jumped up as if crazy, and dived into the water, from which he never arose."

There are two palpable mistakes in the latter version of the killing of Johnny Green. First, Heard's mill was not at the mouth of Sugar Creek, but was where the old War Mills were afterwards located near the West Union bridge; second, no flour was ground there in the early days. The mill was a log structure and consisted of a pile of sturgeonhead logs called a dam, where the old settlers wanted flour they had to go to Knoxville, the nearest mill, until Mahan Luak erected his mill at the Narrows. Johnny Green was a very old man, harricane and infirmities except on a dirt rock in Sugar Creek, he would never have been hazardous for such an Indian to pursue a man on foot, fire once, reload and overtake a man on horse-

back who had "put up to his horse and ridden at a lively gait for a mile or two." I never heard the last story until it was printed in 1880, although the version as given by Mr. Puetz was a common story about Heekville when I was a boy. It is probable that a number of pioneers, including Mr. Litzey, were induced to relate the old stories of the killing to prevent anybody from being prosecuted, since

Indian treaties then in force promised punishment for the killing of Indians by white men and gaudy squares.

It has been generally supposed that Johnny Green was shot while fishing off of close back, between Turkey Run and the Narrows, but the preponderance of evidence is to the effect that he was fishing from a shelf of rock about 150 yards below Turkey Run.

Camp Meetings

"The groves were tiod's first Temples."

In the early settlements of this middle West, there were very few church buildings. During the period succeeding the coming of settlers to Parke County, a minister, called "circuit rider," came to a settlement occasionally and preached in a settler's cabin or a school house until log structures could be erected and a church organization effected. A larger ratio of the people attended the churches at those days than now. Feeling a need for enlarging the sphere for reaching more people, because of the limited number of preachers, and for bringing the worshippers from remote localities, camp meetings were organized. A suitable location was selected in a woods, and the smaller trees and underbrush cleared away and beneath massive trees, rude structures were erected for domiciles, of rough lumber, usually shewn from saw mills. They were built in a hollow, and within was erected a platform for the preachers. Seats were made by cutting trees, placing them so that boards could be laid across. However, some were not so elaborate.

These meetings were fragrant with Nature's most exalted environments, and were a potent factor in moulding sentiment and religious thoughts in the minds of our pioneers. The one nearest to Heekville was located about three miles southwest of town, east of White's school house, and under the auspices of the M. E. church. In 1855 it was discontinued, and a more extensive one established in the woods on the west side of the Bridgeton road, south of Hall's Ford at Little Bluecreek. Among those living in Heekville and vicinity who were connected with it were: Samuel N. Baker, Sr., John H. Beadle, John C. Pickett, Mark Menchan, John J. Menchan, Samuel Cook, Scott Neal, Johnson S. White, Gabriel Houghman, Joseph Lambert, and members of their families and others, and also Rev. Jacob Snyder and William Perry Cummins, who preached there. There were several able preachers of the Methodist church, who also preached, among them Eliehard Hargraves.

The worshippers at these meetings were filled with the spirit of devotion, very earnest in their endeavors to enlarge the sphere of fellowship among the people. Services consisted of preaching, singing and prayer on week days, but Sundays began with a class meeting and love feast, preaching morning, afternoon and night. There were very few hymn books, the minister would read two lines of a song and all would sing, and it would be repeated until the song would be finished. One of the faithful who attended was an old colored woman, called Aunt Amy, a member of the church, under his care and protection. She very often unbottled her joy in loud "Amon's" and shouts of praise. She was a true

disciple of John Wesley, frowning upon Jews and gaudy squares. The first Sunday that Miss Hester Meacham began playing a psalmodion in the church, Aunt Amy was almost heart-broken. She arose from her seat in the Amen corner and said, "They have brought the Devil in the church," and went home. However, after some argument and persuasion by other almost skeptical members, she returned to church, but she was ever afterwards suspicious of the propriety of a musical instrument in church. There was another old colored woman, a town called Aunt Sukey, who was brought to Heekville by Charlton Britton, and worked in a tavern here. She was a ward of the Presbyterian church. She died in 1847 at the age of 110 years. She had seen General George Washington and her great delight was to tell it to people. Being an ardent Calvinist, she can surmise that she felt like denouncing Aunt Amy for shouting in meeting.

Notwithstanding the fact that these camp meetings were held in a somewhat spirit and zeal manifested for the dissemination of gospel truths, the presumption is that they would be immune from the capers of "roughness" and disturbers of the peace and solitude of those gathered to worship. However, they were there, and took delight in disturbing the worshippers. Their conduct caused adverse criticism of camp meetings from a few people who wanted something to criticize. The disturbers of the peace were usually persons of low position.

There was also camp meeting under the auspices of the United Brethren church from 1852 to 1857, about one mile northwesterly from Annapolis, north of the cross roads "T. B. church, on the Hawkins farm located on a hill near a sulphur spring at the foot of the hill. There were twelve or fifteen buildings in which families lived during the meetings. A stand were made of pine, and a stand for the preachers. The services were of a similar nature of the Methodist meetings before mentioned. These meetings were a factor in promulgating moral and religious sentiments in the north part of the County. Capable, earnest preachers disseminated the truths of the gospel to the people there assembled.

DAINTY ASSOCIATION.
A flourishing denomination, which possessed a considerable membership in Parke County fifty years ago, was that of a similar nature, who ardently believed in the doctrine that "God has from all eternity decreed that what-

ever comes to pass, especially, by an unchangeable purpose, the eternal life and death of man."

This denomination had a considerable following in this County. It had a substantial building where they worshipped about three miles northwesterly from Heekville, near the road that extends to the foot of a grove of scattered timber on the farm of John Overman, senior. Preaching services were held quite regularly in the church. For several years in the grove was held what was termed an association. Subscribers of this sect would come from remote parts of this and adjoining Counties, where for several days at a time there would be services conducted. Such a large number would attend that it was necessary that the members living nearest should take care of those who had to run far away to go to their homes. This custom was a pronounced feature of these associations. For a week or more preparations were made by the hosts, and it was quite common for one family to feed several hundred on their tables, and another to give an amount. On such Sundays, thousands would assemble in the grove where a platform and seats were arranged. These meetings were attended by a large number of adherents of the faith and also those of other, or no special church affiliations. The membership was composed of men and women of sterling worth and high morals, whose daily lives were potent factors in disseminating honesty, morality and religious thought.

This organization discontinued many years ago. The adherents began to wane, until what was once a flourishing church organization in Parke County, has practically disappeared, many of the members and their descendants having espoused other doctrines of religion.

The Danville, Illinois, Association of Presbyterian ministers sometimes held their meetings in the northwest part of the County, east of Lodi, in the Shirk settlement. There was the home of David Shirk, the pioneer preacher. It was finally transferred to Vermillion County, Illinois. The meetings, entertainment, and all other matters pertaining thereto were along the same lines as at Pleasant Grove, northwest of Heekville.

Since the early days of the County there has been a "Presbyterian Unitarian" organization in the vicinity of its church at Mt. Moriah, about one and one-half miles north of Heekville, in Greene township, in an organization of this nature still in existence, and is the only one remaining in Parke County of that faith. The membership of Mt. Moriah church has always been of high standing and integrity, and the seeds which were sown in the past, of the growth of a most fruitful and disseminating, aside from the teaching of the faith, morality and civic righteousness. The associations which have been held were along the same lines as at entertainment and other places, as those at Pleasant Grove, northwest of Heekville.

There is a cemetery, one of the largest in the country districts of Parke County, which is called Mt. Moriah.

Memorable Soldiers' Reminiscence

On the 6th and 7th of September, 1875, a two days' muster of soldiers from the 10th and 11th of Eastern Illinois was held at Heekville, an event which was historical, not only in the point of attendance, and the presence of notable men, but in all its details.

The assurance that General Sherman could come attracted wide attention to the affair. The War Department of the Federal government by its loan of arms, tents, etc., made possible the elaborate scheme of feeding, sheltering and equipping the soldiers who-

camp. The response of the people of Parke County for donations in the way of beef, pork, mutton, and poultry was so general that hundreds of such provender was left over and used and given away to prevent it from spoiling.

The reunion began with a burst of enthusiasm at the Fourth of July celebration in Pfeiffer's grand West of Jackson was so general that hundreds of such provender was left over and used and given away to prevent it from spoiling.

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Public Executions

Two executions have taken place in Parke County, both of which have since been tried for murder in other Counties on change of venue. The first was that of Noah Branchcamp, who killed George Minkelberry in Vigo County on the 17th of July, 1811. As an illustration of how officers of the law did their duty in the early period, the pursuit of Branchcamp in the Republic of Texas at that time a land as remote as China is today is only belated. He was arrested and brought back to Vigo county, when on a charge of murder he was sentenced in the Parke Circuit court. Branchcamp was defended by General Howard and prosecuted by Edward McLaughlin in a trial that was long remembered by the large number of

to have me come here to recognize each other in this grand reunion. I am here to do what you wish me to do. I am your great, your servant.

The General, resting his hand on the old, tattered battle flags, exclaimed:

"It is good to see these old banners again, to remember when we had such things before us in dark days, when we had little to eat and had to drink. It is well to remember the lessons of the war, and to recount the history that is written in bloody characters, and marked by graves all over the land. But I am here to stay a day or two at most in camp again, and I hope to meet you and many more individually and collectively tomorrow. I thank you for this recognition."

That night a grand "camp fire" was held in the woods where the tents and the smoke of real camp fires made a setting never to be forgotten. It was then that Anna Lang Gould sang "Sherman's March to the Sea" and recited the "Lightly Kissed Iron General Sherman. As an encore" she sang "John Brown's Body." General Sherman and the whole throng joining in the chorus. Miss Lurline Knoplin of "Terre Haute," sang the "Red, White and Blue," with Miss Octavia Burnett, organist.

The next day, when Hal J. Stewart, with Mrs. A. F. White at the organ, sang "Trump, Trump, Trump the Boys are Marching," General Sherman stepped to the front and joined in the chorus which was taken up by the thousands of citizens. The exercises were closed with a dress parade and review by General Sherman of all the soldiers in ranks.

Just after the dress parade Jack DuFour, who had charge of the artillery, reported that a part of the Illinois and the Indiana Napoleon field batteries were engaged with a regular charge. It is mentioned about the mishap and reported it to General Sherman, who quickly turned to his aid, an officer of the regular army, with this cord order: "Major go out and see that the regiment will be returned." Commanded by order of W. V. Sherman, General T. S. A."

Six brass bands came with delegations from various towns. Ex-Governor Morton, ex-Governor Henry K. Lane, General Lewis Wallace, General Howard and General Sherman, with staff and many other prominent soldiers and civilians were present. The crowd was variously estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. It is not improbable that 20,000 were present on the second day.

citizens of Parke County who attended. The case was tried at the August term of court, 1812, and sentence of death imposed by the jury. General Howard did everything within his power, both at the trial and afterwards to save the life of Branchcamp whose crime, although premeditated was not altogether unprovoked. A personal appeal to the Governor was made by General Howard, but to no avail, and Branchcamp was hanged on the 30th day of September, 1812.

When I came to writing of this execution 12 years later, not one old citizen of any intelligence gave the actual date of the hanging, and of them were positive that it was in February, 1813, and all were certain that it was on a very cold day. The latter fact

is undisputed and unquestioned, but an examination of the court records proved the date to be the one above given.

John H. Youmans was the sheriff who officiated at this execution. His deputy was Levi H. Lancy, father of George L. Lancy of Rockville. Mr. Lancy in commenting on the circumstances of Sheriff Youmans falling to cut the rope that held the drop at the first stroke of the hatchet, said he did not know whether it was due to accident or design, but believed that the sheriff had agreed to make a stroke before the fatal one to give the doomed man warning.

Branchcamp heard his own funeral sermon delivered in the court house and rode on his coffin from the court room to the place of execution—the hillside just east of the cemetery. Such was the custom of the time. A large crowd of curious people from all over the county came to the execution in spite of the extremely cold weather.

The second execution was that of Buck Stout, Aug. 9, 1882. He had killed Taylor Dunbar near Burlington on the morning of November 24, 1882. It is not my purpose to give the record, much less the details, of crime in this work, as the story of the killing will not be forgotten. Stout was brought on change of venue to Parke County for trial. He was arraigned before Judge James E. Heller of the Marion County Circuit Court at the January term of the Parke Circuit court. The jury which passed sentence was composed of the following citizens of Parke County: Zachariah Byers, foreman, John W. Michaels, Lewis Boyd, Joseph W. Wilson, Samuel H. Beale, Wm. F. Higwood, Joseph Hines, Frank Brown, W. H. H. Seybold, John Brown, John T. Cox and Abel Hall. Stout was defended by John L. Courtney, of Crawfordville, and S. D. Puett, of the Rockville bar; he was prosecuted by Frank M. Howard, John H. Burford, John E. Humphreys and Michael B. White, all but Howard of the Montgomery County bar.

Prior to the day of the execution Rev. W. P. Cunningham and Rev. S. K. Fuson visited Stout in jail. He requested the latter to attend and offer a prayer at the execution, a request that was carried out. John H. Musser, sheriff at that time had charge of the execution. It was not public, but the law permitted the sheriff to issue tickets to newspaper men and to a limited number of citizens. A gallows was erected inside of an enclosure at the east side of the boiler house. One hundred and fifteen persons were present including one woman—Mrs. Dunbar, widow of the murdered man. At 12:35 p. m. the procession filed in. Stout ascended the scaffold with a firm step. Rev. Fuson offered prayer;

Sheriff Musser read the death warrant and then the condemned man stepped forward and read the following:

"I have told my story. It is not believed. I suffer greater punishment than I deserve. I am sorry for what I have done. My few friends are all around me. I have done all that could be done for me. The prosecution against me has been awful. I forgive everybody as I hope to be forgiven. I am ready to fulfill the demands of the law and my only Lord have mercy on my soul."

Rev. Fuson then said, "Mr. Stout, do you still feel prepared to die?" He answered, "I do."

His last words were spoken in reply to a question about the rope—"It fits like a charm."

My recollections of the execution of Buck Stout and the condemned man's work inside of *The Tribune* usually went to work that morning unusually early and was so completely absorbed in getting out our "Special" that I forgot all about a ticket to the execution at home in my vest pocket which I Rev. Fuson which I have done all that could be done for me. Nobly in *The Tribune* office went to dinner that day, as the crisis of our work was from noon until 2 p. m. During that time we put in type Mr. Hendle's full account of the hanging and printed it in the *Tribune* for the next day. For an office equipped as ours was then. No newspaper man other than Mr. Hendle wrote his copy at the scaffold, and very few men could have done it. Some years before he had written the details of the execution of James Lee, who was hanged in 1749 for participation in the Mountain Meadow Massacre. Mr. Hendle prepared his copy at that time while seated on the coffin which was to receive the remains of Lee. At the Stout execution he passed his copy out to messengers who hurried to the office with it, where four compositors set it up. Every column was in its proper place; the manuscript was as perfect in every respect as if he had spent hours in its preparation.

The other papers printed extras, but gave no details whatever of the actual events of the execution. Their accounts were all in type before the tragedy began, with the exception of a paragraph of about one inch in length telling when the drop fell. Hoping that the people would want full details we had prepared a small extra of four pages, leaving the last page blank for the final account. This we could work on the job press at the rate of 25 per minute. We thought we might sell 1,000 copies at 5 cents each of which would be "retail," as the cost of paper in a sheet as small was insignificant. The 1,000 copies were soon exhausted, and we felt like kicking each other for not printing 2,000.

Base Ball

base ball was first played in Parke County in 1817. Early that season John Thayer, who had played the game in the Army of the Potomac, and subsequently at Danville, organized a club. He had no difficulty in inducing the required number of young men to join the club, which was called the "First Nine." The best players were chosen for the "first nine," which had a captain; the next group was called the "second nine" also with a captain. Great rivalry prevailed between the two nines, and the

practice afforded soon developed the first nine into a good team. As I recall the first nine it was: William Maxwell, pitcher; John Barroch, catcher; John Thayer, first base; Martin Gregg, second base; Jon Hunt, third base; Henry Bump, short stop; David Smith, left field; Frank Hunt, center field; Frank Whipple, right field.

The rudiments of the game were such the same as now. The most radical changes have been in the work of pitcher and catcher. In base ball

as played in 1848 the pitcher was to be the same supplier; balls had to be *pitched*, not thrown, delivered from the open hand at the height of the knee, the distance from the pitcher's box to home plate, being 45 feet. The catcher stood any distance that suited him behind the batter, as the ball could be caught, when either a foul or three strikes were thrown, and the batter was out. A batter on going to the plate could call for either of the following varieties, "shoulder," "waist," "hip" or "knee" ball, and he could wait until the pitcher delivered his particular brand before striking. It naturally followed that some very long hits would be made in the old days, and that scores would run up into the twenties or thirties. Good catchers were of more importance than good fielders, for long flies were very frequent. The balls and bats were always delivered from the store, the balls being ordered from Cincinnati at \$1.25 each, and the bats turned out of walnut, ash or willow at the cabinet shops in town. Sometimes a skillful boy could make a very good bat from a walnut fence rail with a pocket knife and a piece of broken glass.

The first "match-games," as contests were then called, played by the Hoosier States was at Danville, the old home of John Obaver and "Dutch" Calk. The boys left before daylight of a long summer day, driving over in the land wagon. They took the same route of fifty miles to forty-four things. It was supplied by "Cot" Mevey a professional ball player whose home was in Danville. That night the Danville boys gave a reception in honor of their guests, which was attended by all of the pretty girls in town.

The Hoosier States maintained their organization for a year or two, and then Rockville had no ball team. It was in early June, 1872, that a challenge came from Bloomington academy to Rockville. At that time no regular team was in existence, but the boys had heard that Jack Dufore and one or two of the winners at Nysville were professionals, so the challenge was accepted, the date set, and a messenger dispatched to Nysville. The game was to begin at 2:30, promptly at 1 p. m. Jack Dufore and two other winners showed up in the court house yard where the team was being made up. George Baker and I were "hanging round." All was arranged but the important station of left field. At that time, when you were in left field for a month, I approached my oldest brother who was writing the list, and whispered, "Take Scoop"—he's the best left-fielder in town. "Who's Scoop?" "Wy' George; we call him Scoop." George was then fifteen years old, and all the other players were below fifteen. He was "skawed," and I went to the ball ground with more confidence in that left-fielder than I have ever felt in any contest of any nature since that memorable day.

It was memorable for two things; the catching of Joe Adams, and the fielding of Scoop Baker. When the Bloomington boys went to the field ground was the astonishment as Joe Adams, instead of going away back behind the batter, stepped to a place just behind home base and stood waiting for the ball. Bloomington's pitcher threw an athlete's punch, a slow slatted ball. He hadn't the speed of Jack Dufore, but he could pitch a very hard ball. These were "taken off-the-bat" by Joe Adams, who, without mask or glove, caught the entire nine innings. The trouble with the Rockville

boys was that they had nobody who could "pitch." Jack Dufore, as they were lindy beaten. The only glory achieved by Rockville was in left field where every fly, no matter how high or low far, was caught. Before the nine innings were over a Bloomington man was hit in a fly to left field walked over to where his teammates were and sat down, knowing it was useless to run to first base. For ten years no regular ball team in Rockville was organized without George Baker in left field. His fielding has been witnessed by hundreds of people who will read this. Ask any one of them if he ever saw "Scoop" Baker miff a fly in left field—he never did.

While the Hoosier States were still playing ball a club called the "Plectoons" was organized by the school boys, who were not big enough to play until the men. I was one of the "Plectoons" that George Baker first played base ball. This club about 1823 became the regular Rockville team for contesting with outside towns. W. N. Curless was pitcher for several years. The "Plectoons" developed, besides George Baker, a few first-rate, and creditably good first basemen, and Frank White, who was for a long time Rockville's star pitcher.

It was in 1877 that the Rockville Browns were organized. By that time the rules had been changed, permitting what was called an "underhand throw" instead of pitching; also, it had become the custom to catch "off the bat." The difficulty was in finding somebody with nerve enough to do this, for he is remembered, no such things as mask or gloves were in use. Frank Harley caught a boy in Terre Haute named Harry Agar—who would have been the captain and was "off the bat." The difficulty was in finding somebody with nerve enough to do this, for he is remembered, no such things as mask or gloves were in use. Frank Harley caught a boy in Terre Haute named Harry Agar—who would have been the captain and was "off the bat." The difficulty was in finding somebody with nerve enough to do this, for he is remembered, no such things as mask or gloves were in use. Frank Harley caught a boy in Terre Haute named Harry Agar—who would have been the captain and was "off the bat." The difficulty was in finding somebody with nerve enough to do this, for he is remembered, no such things as mask or gloves were in use.

It was in a game between this team and the Terre Haute Browns that the first curve ball was pitched in Parke County. The Terre Haute team had hired Perry Wright, an Indianapolis pitcher, who had mastered the curve, to make a tour of the surrounding towns. A very smart pitcher he was, and threw the wonderful feat. The game went through five or six innings before the ball was touched by a Rockville batter, but the Terre Haute fellows were not getting very many runs off of the Rockville boys, and Perry Wright had a ball out which, when the Rockville batter would step back to avoid would go over the plate and be called a strike. Finally in about the sixth inning Dave Strouse "landed on one." It went over to the Terre Haute pitcher, and through head of the center-fielder, and through the fence, a few feet behind a home run. Loud and prolonged cheering followed, and for a time it looked as if the home team might win in spite of the professional pitcher, but the game went to Terre Haute by a very creditable score for Rockville.

After the Browns we had no regular team for several years. In 1883, Alexander McTune, who was a student at Princeton who was a student at Princeton who was a student at Princeton, returned home from that college. He

was captain of the Princeton ball team when it won collegiate honors in 1881. Mr. McTune put in the summer of '82 training a number of boys who afterwards became good players, among them Sam Smith, a fine catcher, and Wallace Brown, who learned about all the curves then known. "Kobe's became the battery for the "Kobersbuckers," the club representative of Rockville in 1883; the other players being, L. T. Trekar, 1st; A. P. Overman, 2d; J. M. Ellett, 3d; T. H. Brown, 4, 5; W. A. Mason, left field; George Thompson, center; Ed. Strouse, right. By 1883, catchers wore masks and gloves, but all the other positions were filled by bare-handed players. The pitch was still the underhand throw, from pitcher's box. 10-7-1904.

Though base ball was not played regularly in Rockville from 1887 to 1893, teams were organized for social occasions. During that time a battery was developed which became well known in Parke and surrounding Counties—Frank White, pitcher, and Charley Stevenson, catcher. Stevenson was one of the best players ever developed by amateur base ball, which made him a strong all-around player. A scout for the St. Louis Browns once attempted to sign him for that team, but he declined to play professional ball.

From 1894 to 1898 inclusive, Rockville had a semi-professional team which was at one time the strongest in the State. It was maintained by subscriptions from citizens interested in the National game and by gate receipts. The ball park was located west of North Jefferson street, where a "grand stand" and benches were erected. This team played two games with the professional team of Anderson, losing the first and winning the second. Prior to the organization of this paid team the best players of the County had advanced to the best Rockville players when a "stiff" game was in eight with towns of other Counties. Among these players were Edward and William Howlings, who were a good battery and could play any position creditably; William Brown, of Marshall in first county who played with the Howlings boys at Marshall and Turkey Run; John and William Buckley of Heaville, both good men behind the bat, were sometimes "strung" for special occasions, also Ed and Tom Howrick, who afterwards played in the territory, were remarkable. The team maintained at Rockville, or Coville, under direction of John Buckley. This was probably the best amateur ball team in the State. Mark Clayton, its pitcher, was thought at the time to be better than any pitcher in the county, was the team's extra pitcher; but in professional ball, as the world knows, Brown went to a place attained by very few pitchers. When Rockville had no team fifteen years ago the town "adopted" Buckley's extra organization and now in all games played with outside teams. Nysville became a nursery for good ball players a few years ago where such boys as Earl and Allen Hennis, Pearl Smith, Edward Blenck and Kenneth Osborn got their training. They organized a team called the "Parke County Independents," having players from different parts of the County, among them Oscar Norman, a very good amateur pitcher, and Robert Holbert a fine third baseman. Earl Hennis developed into a promising pitcher. He was induced to play with the Terre Haute Central League team, and while there was "bought" by the St. Louis Cardinals; but Mr.

Hennis did not like professional baseball, and gave up a possible career in the big league, rather than leave his Parke County home.

It would be a lamentable oversight to omit from a record of base ball in Parke County the long-running out contest between the "Court House Knot Heads" and "North Side Humps." It started in 1893, and continued for an indefinite period. The first game was played at the old grounds near North Jefferson street. For two or three weeks before the game the Rockville papers announced all kinds of stunts that would be pulled off. On the day of the game a procession was formed consisting of the players on foot, the umpire on horse back and various links representing either the Court House or North Side. The umpire for the North Side appeared on a prancing steed with a revolver and a lot of cartridges for game for the Court House was mounted on a silcocked Hump-hump and carried a breech-loading shot gun. The colors of the North Side were red; those of the Court House, green, and were worn according to the sympathies of the spectators. It is in within the bounds of this history to keep track of the games. First victory would perch on North Side flag, and then on Court House banner. And so it went for many years. In 1902 the biggest game of all was played at Heaville park. The "street parade" in the town, as reported from the report at the time: "The street parade was almost equal to that of three years ago, when the town council, business men, county officers and everybody and his dog participated. An improvised brass band, mostly blue, played by Frank Bryant, headed the procession. The band's repertoire consisted of one tune, 'A Hot Time in the Old Town To-nite'—played in various keys. Randolph Gilliam, with the brass drum, was the only man who did not take to either side in the dramatic game, but he got in all kinds of extra licks to make up for the omission of his instrument. A delegation from Marshall, with two teams in big hacks, citizens in carriages and barges with color, ladies in bright attire, and Art Robinson driving a billie goat, made up the parade, while after going around the square proceeded to the park. At the entrance Duke Dunley and Clint Murphy saw that nobody got in without contributing to the park fund."

ONLY IN PARKE COUNTY.

The first golf club in the County was organized in the Spring of 1911 by J. M. Johns and F. M. Max'well. These gentlemen had become devotees to golf while spending the winter of 1910-11 in Florida, where they played golf on the famous St. Augustine. In part some of their enthusiasm to their friends in Rockville who in April organized a club and within a few weeks had opened a well-appointed ball and tennis court at the point of posturo land on the Mreese near the corner of the 23 membership includes 18 ladies and 40 gentlemen.

Every afternoon at the golf links may be seen a number of enthusiastic playing links interesting and beautiful game. Some players have been reported at the links as far as 5 a. m. and late in the afternoon. The links have been a common occurrence. The links have almost assumed a cosmopolitan appearance and in time will no doubt become a credit to Rockville in the eyes of golf players.

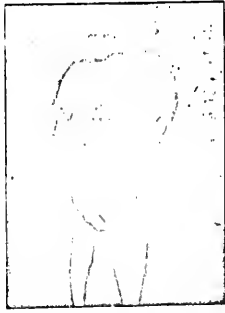
Bands--Old and New

Such tunes as "John Brown's Body" and "Sweet Alice," don't you know...

S. D. Piatt...Tula Houston Logan Bass Drum, Cynthia John D. Strain...Snare Drum. No one in the band knew how to play an instrument with the exception of Joseph Hunt, who came in later, who played a clarinet in the army.

contributed by each class was read by the secretary, the sum of "75 cents" was the inevitable response of the M. D. C. It occurred to W. J. White that there was some material for a brass band in this class, so one night he went to their lodge room and broached the subject. The boys fell in line to the idea with enthusiasm, but it turned out that a few of them had but little ear for music and as a result what instruments bought in 1869 were scattered, that is all that was left of them, and placed in the hands of the boys as follows:

- W. J. White, E. flat...Leader and teacher
H. Clat Cornet...Frank White
1st Alto...Samuel Davis
2nd Alto...John Rigwood
1st Tenor...George Baker
2nd Tenor...William Hight
Tuba...S. D. Good
Bass Drum...Isaac Strouse



ERNEST CHAVLER, Leader of the Parke Band.

instruments which had been hurried from Germany, and cost over \$500 were purchased. The money was raised by giving entertainments and by private subscriptions, the citizens donating liberally towards securing the instruments and paying the teacher.

About a year after the organization Professor E. Hill one of the finest teachers in America, was employed to instruct the band. Some of the original boys dropped out and new ones took their places, among them W. J. White, Henry Strouse, Timmons Hague and John Chavler. Mr. Thibault was both a violinist and cornet player. The most notable achievement of this band was at the Bridgton fair, in 1869, when it entered a contest for \$100 against the Brazil band. Although the latter had employed Professor F. Goetz to lead and direct during the contest, Rockville won the prize. This contest, Jacob Strouse was leader of the Rockville band, and W. J. White 1st B flat cornet. The prize selection on the program was a difficult arrangement of Lae de Lammour, containing a B flat cornet solo, the first one Mr. White ever played. According to his own story he was nearly half to death, but he played the solo beautifully.

The "old band," which had held together during the campaign of 1872, when it did considerable playing merely for the money that was in it, disbanded at the close of the campaign. During the winter of 1872-3 a club of young men and boys known as the "M. D. C." was organized. It met in an upstairs room in the new brick livery stable near a week, when a debate, a music recital or some other form of amusement occupied the time. It was one part of the rules of the club that every member had to attend Sunday school and contribute five cents. The class was known at the Methodist Sunday school as the M. D. C. class. A. P. White was its teacher and every Sunday afternoon, when the amount

A few changes were made soon after the organization. Sam Davis dropped out and S. D. Good was put on first alto. Dave Webb taking bass drum, Dave Strouse was then taken in to play baritone and Henry Strouse, who had been away from Rockville, returned. He was given first cornet, and Frank White took an E flat. The old instruments had by this time completely worn out. The band was asked to play for the celebration of the Fourth of July, 1874, and offered exclusive right to all refreshments. The celebration was held in the big grove, afterwards in the town square. It was a hot day and the two "bands" were surrounded by customers during the time the crowd staid on the plain ground. The supply of ice cream was exhausted long before the reading of the Declaration of Independence in the morning, and the boys were kept busy making lemonade. Soon after noon the supply of lemon water in the barrels, for some unaccountable (?) reason gave out. There was no well on the ground; the nearest water to be had was at the house of Alexander Baker near to the creek away. Wallace Baker rode to the occasion, grabbing an empty lemonade tub he asked one of the boys to go with him after water, and told Ed Good and Henry Blagwood to bring for other tubs. "We'll sell water for a nickel a glass" said Ed Wallace, and the boys started to pack, and sure enough we did. The thirsty crowd wouldn't wait for lemonade to be out and squeezed into the water, but bought it as fast as it could be dipped. When we counted out our money, on the whole we had some \$120 from the boys but Henry Strouse was pocketed out \$120 from his various pockets! All the boys had from five to \$50 to hand in. As we remember it, the band cleared over \$200 after all expenses were paid. The new instruments were then on hand.

From that time until six years later, it was known as "White's Cornet Band." In 1878 a handsome uniform of Confederate gray cloth, costing \$10 for each suit, was purchased. Frank White had the honor of being solo cornet player. I. H. Strouse was given B flat cornet and Wallace Baker, bass drum.

At this time the band was known all over Indiana and eastern Illinois as having in its solo cornet player, so artist who played with Walter Emerson at Hill Henry. Upon the best known cornetists in the country.

After eight years of continuous existence, White's Cornet Band ceased its organization. This last time it appeared on an invocation day, 1881, when it closed its career, playing the beautiful funeral dirge "Place as a Bird to Your Mountain." A year or two after the organization of White's Cornet Band, three new bands were organized in the county, the first one at Judson in 1874. This organization employed W. J. McNaumra of Bowling Green as teacher. Its members were: W. T. Kellen, Leader...1st Bb Cornet W. A. Barnes...2nd Eb Cornet W. A. Lane...1st Bb Cornet S. R. Melton...2nd Bb Cornet W. V. Buchanan...1st Alto J. S. Strong...2nd Alto L. H. Martin...Tenor R. Gatch...Baritone J. W. Connelly...Tuba H. C. Lane...Snare Drum Tom Burk...Bass Drum Annapolis in the winter of 1871 and '72, organized a band, taught by Prof. Hill, which with subsequent reorganizations held together for about ten years. Its original members were: N. J. Evans...1st Eb Cornet Horace Wheeler...2nd Eb Cornet W. H. Evans...1st Bb Cornet Homer Cary...2nd Bb Cornet C. Connelly...Solo Alto Jas. Lee...1st Alto Allen McClure...2nd Alto Leonard Wheeler...1st Tenor Chas. McCreary...2nd Tenor George Cole...Bass Drum Ed Southland...Tuba Tom Lee...Snare Drum Ralph Hunt...Bass Drum The Annapolis band developed some unusually fine musicians. The three Evans boys, Ned, Wallace, and Robert, were excellent cornetists, and the latter also played baritone even to goldsmithery, who became very proficient on various instruments, were members of the Annapolis band, which before its final disbandment could play the most difficult arrangements from grand opera as much over as Peri and Paganini. It is probable that no town so small as Annapolis ever had a better band. The members of the second band were: William J. Evans...Eb Cornet N. J. Evans...Solo Bb Cornet Thos. Goldberry...Solo Alto Ed Evans...1st Alto E. H. Myers...1st Tenor Irbt. Evans...Baritone John Woody...Tuba John Coffin...Bass Drum Warren Goldberry...Snare Drum The Grange band composed of young men of the village neighborhood was organized about this time. It consisted of 12 members. It was taught by James Davie of Montezuma and Harvey Foley of Tottle's Tero Haute band. The boys of this band were: William Cornwalthe, Edward Cornwalthe, Edmund Fisher, John Fisher, Lincoln Fletcher, Emmett Strouse, Arthur Marshall, Levi Marshall, William Gray, George Gray, William C. 'nall, James Orlean. 'nall the building of the opera house in 1883, Rockville had no band. Then Will and Frank White organized the Opera House band. Its membership was: Frank White...Solo Cornet Orion H. Farner...1st Bb Cornet A. P. Overman...2nd Bb Cornet D. M. Carlisle...1st Alto George Baker...1st Tenor

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Turkey Run

Any description of Turkey Run would be unnecessary for Parke County people, even if it were possible for us to describe this far-famed place. Just when Turkey Run was first visited by our people on pleasure trips is not known, but certainly was more than three years ago. It was made famous by an event which has become one of the many incidents and traditions connected with Turkey Run. It was in the summer of 1823 that a party of young people from Bloomington came to Turkey Run and had a narrow escape from drowning when the team and wagon broke through the old open bridge over Hoarling Creek gorge and precipitated the whole outfit into the creek. At that time a mill dam held the water of the creek at the bridge to the depth of six or seven feet. The horses were drowned, but all of the young people escaped. However, it is probable, according to the story told at the time, that the young ladies were saved, or at least their rescue by the young men was made easier, owing to their hoop skirts which kept them afloat.

Turkey Run is said to have received its name from an early settler, who followed a drove of wild turkeys into the gorge while hunting. It was ever after known by the name given it by reason of this circumstance. I remember attending an old settler's meeting when a boy and hearing Josiah Campbell tell a story about the prevalence of wolves when he first came to Parke County. He said that he was once in camp with a party of settlers on the present Turkey Run grounds. The party had built a big fire and gone to sleep, or were trying to sleep around the fire, but were greatly disturbed by the wolves. The camp was surrounded by the camp and got so close that some of the party became alarmed. Mr. Campbell said, "They made me so mad, that I grabbed a burning limb from the fire and jumped into the park trying to hit them with the fiery club, but they only ran a short distance. The campers didn't want to waste ammunition on the wolves, as it was before the County offered a bounty on their scalps. Josiah Campbell was an uncle of Capt. John T. Campbell, and at the old settler's meeting was always called on to give the Indian War Whoon as he had heard it when it "meant business."

The first bridge across Turkey Run was a rude open structure based on heavy timbers long enough to reach across the narrow part of the gorge, where the present bridge now stands. A rickety railing of 4 x 4 scantling on posts of the same size was all the protection against skittish horses and only the most daring of a wagon or buggy load of pleasure seekers would venture in the vehicle as it was being driven over the dangerous place.

Turkey Run remained as it was before when men came to Parke County, with the exception of the bridge above mentioned, until 1861 or '82, when the Indiana, Decatur and Springfield railroad company erected an eating house and furnished the place with a large number of tents. In advertising the pleasure resort the railroad company called it "Hooimingsdale Glena," a name by which it became known outside of Parke County, but here it has never been called by any other than its original and historical name.

When the railroad company ceased to operate the place its owner, John Lusk, leased it to William Hoogh-

kir, one of the few men in whom Mr. Lusk had confidence, owing to Lusk's peculiar eccentricities, one of which was a great distrust of Pree Masons. John Lusk was a son of Salmon Lusk, who in 1821 entered all the land up and down Sugar Creek for two or three miles from the Narrows. At the death of Salmon Lusk Turkey Run and all of the land of the original tract, came into the possession of John Lusk. He lived the life of a hermit in the old home after the death of

fought by the old soldiers and McCune Cadets at night.

After the death of John Lusk, when Turkey Run was to be sold, a movement was started for its preservation. Governor Hulston appointed a Turkey Run commission—William Watson Woolen, Miss Ida Newsum and Mrs. Juliet V. Strauss last winter, and subsequently added to the commission two members—Albert Cannon, of Marshall, and Richard Leiber, of Indianapolis. The latter at once began an enthu-

siasm. He was authorized to bid \$20,000 by the commission. The tract was appraised at \$18,000. Mr. Leiber offered \$24,000; the Hoosier Veneer Co. of Indianapolis bid \$30,000, when Mr. Leiber, realizing that it would be useless to offer more, ceased bidding.

Parke County people contributed nearly \$2,000 for the purchase of Turkey Run. To say that they are disappointed only suggests their feeling at the outcome of the sale. But we have not abandoned hope that our beautiful Turkey Run will yet be saved for the people of Indiana and Parke County.



A SCENE IN ROCKY HOLLOW.

his father and mother, and died last year.

Mr. Hoogbaker conducted Turkey Run from 1881 or '85 until 1910, when it was leased by its present proprietor R. P. Lusk, whose lease holds until April, 1917. Many large assemblies have gathered at Turkey Run, particularly on the Fourth of July. One of the most memorable celebra-

tion movement towards the purchase of three State parks as a Centennial Memorial. The first of these parks was to be Turkey Run. Mr. Leiber himself contributed \$1,000 to the fund, and devoted three months of incessant labor to the work of purchasing Turkey Run.

Howard Maxwell, administrator of the estate had caused the Turkey Run

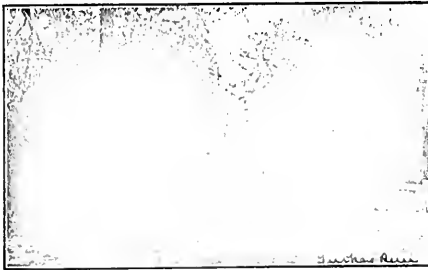
Hunting of Turkey Run

A STORY FOR THE CHILDREN.

Winter set in early along the Wash in 1825. Before the 15th of December the river was frozen over as far south as Vincennes. For six weeks all but the swift-running riffles of Sugar Creek had been "aflock as glass," according to the settlers' description of "the creek," when they talked over the strategy of the wolves which, had for the time cleared all that part of the country of every species of four-footed game that could not climb a tree.

Every night the howling yacks could be heard on either side of the stream, chasing the deer toward the ice by a wedge-shaped "drive," the fatal point of which converged where the deer would be compelled to cross the creek. The stoutest buck could not stand on the smooth ice against the assaults of his claw-footed enemies. With fiendish cunning, they would time the arrival of the howling, yelping wedge so that when the deer leaped upon the ice the wolves were upon their helpless prey.

It was almost Christmas and no snow had fallen to muffle the hunter's footsteps or to roughen the fatal smoothness of the ice. The deer were gone. The sportsman's intuition had prompted Captain Garland to locate his land claim far from the "breaks" of the creek. He had come to the Wash country on a prospecting tour in the summer of 1811, and was at Vincennes when the expedition against the Prophet was planned. He promptly offered the services of himself and horse and was assigned to Major Layless' mounted hangers. So called by a scout up Rock River, was by



PRESENT BRIDGE SPANNING TURKEY RUN.

tions of Independence day held in Parke County was that of 1880, when Judge White acted as focal number, and responses were made by Thomas N. Rice, James T. Johnston, John H. Heald, Edward Hunt, and Howard Maxwell. The Declaration of Independence was read by Henry Daniels, a concert was given by White's band and military drill by the Rockville Light Artillery and McCune Cadets. A two-days' soldier's reunion was held there in 1880, when a sham battle was

tract to be set apart so as to preserve its scenic beauty. The tract began at the Narrows and took in the creek from that point to the ledge of rock below Turkey Run, including Rocky Hollow. The sale was set for the 18th of May, 1910. At that time about 1,000 people, many of them from Indianapolis and other cities of the State, assembled at the Lusk homestead, where Col. J. R. Burke cried the sale. Mr. Leiber, through his attorney, Leo Rappaport, bid for the State

the French voyagers, he was impressed with the wild grandeur of its rocky bluffs and one gorge in particular, reminded him of his home in the mountains of Virginia. The latter mountain range named the stream *Pungassee*—the water of honey-sugar trees—and so the settlers, accepting the Indian name, called it Sugar Creek.

Captain Farland on his worn out farm in the Time Ridge had staid insisted on the settlement to be opened for settlement beyond the "ten o'clock line" which had left all north of it to the Indians. He was the first settler to build a cabin in the part of Indiana, after the Indians surrendered their claim and moved west of the Wabash. He entered a fertile body of land, and had worked hard to clear a few fields of the magnificent forest trees which covered most of the country from Ft. Harrison to the Tippecanoe.

It was counting Christmas eve when Captain Farland and his son Ned, gave up their quest for a turkey dinner next day. They had tramped far to the west of their cabin home, had crossed the creek on the ice and hunted faithfully in the "breaks" of Mill Creek, at least three miles from home. Ned had given up all hope of getting a turkey, and were returning. When they reached the creek snow had begun to fall. Ned, who was a good shot at a mark with a "real" but prone to get "muck nags" when shooting at game, had not been permitted to carry the long flint-lock rifle on this particular hunt. On other occasions when his father would allow him to shoot at squirrels, he would miss them, whereupon he was seriously admonished by his father: "Right the gun, boy! Get down in the rear sight. You shoot too quick. You know how to shoot at a mark and you must quit getting excited at live game."

When they reached the creek, the obscured sun was nearly down so Captain Farland decided to return in order to do the evening "chore" before dark. Ned begged to be permitted to take the gun and walk up the creek a mile and then go southward to his home. Directing the boy to go no farther than the Narrows and not to loiter on the way, the Captain handed him the gun and proceeded on his way home.

Before Ned had gone a quarter of a mile up the creek the snow had fallen to a depth of two inches on the ice. His footsteps were silent, and the walking was much easier. It was nearly twilight when he heard the noise of a flock of turkeys taking wing in the woods north of the creek. He stopped and stood like a statue watching for them. A hundred yards ahead he saw a turkey fly over the creek; then two, four, a dozen or more flying low and sailing as it appeared against the high rocky cliff on the south bank. When Ned was sure that all the turkeys had crossed the creek he began silently and stealthily to approach the place where the turkeys had disappeared. Somewhat to his surprise he found it to be a narrow gorge.

High cliffs of solid sandstone were on each side of him as Ned entered the gully. The green of the hemlock trees and the long ferns in sheltered places where the frost had not penetrated, were in strange contrast to the long and over-lengthening icicles hanging from projecting cliffs in single shabetsies or in jagged sheets of solid ice. The hemlocks grew in fantastic shapes, some of them leaning far out from the rock, in the crevices of which they had taken root. Ned had seen nothing like it since leaving his

native mountains, and for a moment a wave of homesickness swept over him.

It was easy to follow the tracks in the snow. Crouching low and advancing

to attempt to clamber over it lest the wild turkeys should see or hear him. He knew they were near. He hoped that at least one turkey might fly in to a hemlock tree not forty yards from

the log a big turkey took wing and flew to the very limb he had noticed. Its dark body against the green of the tree and the white snow on its foliage offered a splendid mark.

Ned's heart was thumping like a tenor drum. Noiselessly he crested the rifle on the log and quickly cast his eye along the long barrel. He was about to touch the trigger when his father's admonition—"get down in the rear of the big flock of frightened turkeys as they took wing, across the boy; the powder smoke hung over his head, and he did not see the result of his shot. He thought he had missed, but when he went to the hemlock, there on the snow, he beheld the plumage showing brilliant, lay the turkey—the biggest golden Ned had ever seen.

At last—it was only a few seconds, but it seemed an age to Ned—the front sight came squarely against the turkey. He touched the hair trigger. The report of the gun in the gully and the rear of the big flock of frightened turkeys as they took wing, across the boy; the powder smoke hung over his head, and he did not see the result of his shot. He thought he had missed, but when he went to the hemlock, there on the snow, he beheld the plumage showing brilliant, lay the turkey—the biggest golden Ned had ever seen.

Ned re-loaded his gun since the wolves might begin their nightly foray before he reached home. It was getting dark in the gully. Noticing a small stream running through it he surmised that by following this "run" he would reach the upland country and the head of the ravine. He picked up the turkey; it was so large and heavy that he could only carry it over his back. As he started up the little stream he noticed two prongs of the gully ahead of him. Intuitively he took the prong to the left. As the gorge narrowed the place became strangely warm in comparison with the outer world. No snow was on the ground here, for it melted as it fell.

It seemed a long time to the boy down in the dark ravine where twilight was deepening before the abrupt and rocky cliffs began to assume the appearance of hill sides. It was dark when at last he came out, his clothing wet with sweat. The heavy turkey and the gun made a difficult load to carry. But worst of all when Ned lashed his rifle against a tree and laid the turkey on the ground to rest himself, he realized that he was lost. Around him was the trackless snow; the cloudy sky gave no indication of direction. Just as he was becoming alarmed at his situation he heard the tinkle of a cow-bell not two hundred yards ahead. He knew the tone. The bell was on "old Iles," who sometimes wandered a mile or so from home, and Ned knew his father would be hunting for her. Iles was as gentle as a dog, and was soon overtaken on her leisurely way home. Ned spoke to her in a milking-tone and she stopped, evidently glad for his company. It was a timely meeting in more ways than one. The cow would take him home, and she would also carry the turkey home on her back.

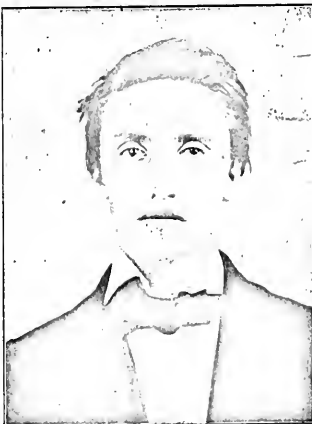
A quarter of an hour after meeting old Iles, Ned saw the gleam of fire light from the blazing logs at the hearth where his mother was cooking supper. As he approached the cabin he met his father who had heard the cow bell and was coming from the opposite direction. He had supposed that Ned had become some wild he was hunting the cow, and had therefore

Two Soldiers

The portraits of Captain George Harvey and Captain Tilghman A. Howard were not found in time to appear in the chapter on the Civil War. They are, therefore, printed on this



CAPTAIN GEORGE HARVEY.



CAPTAIN TILGHMAN A. HOWARD.

page. That of Captain Harvey is from a photograph taken in 1861; that of Captain Howard from a tin-type taken before the War.

with cautious steps, peering ahead of him and watching intently for the turkeys. Ned came to a large log. It reached from one side of the narrow canyon to the other. He was afraid

him, as it was nearing their roosting time. He was watching the tree and had picked out a certain limb which would offer a good shot, when, O, joy! Not 50 feet from his position behind

not no business as to the absence of him.

"Father, I've got one Christmas dinner," said Ned, as he proudly detached the turkey from the back of old Boss, "I'm good for you, Ned. What have you got?"

"Oh, nothing much," said Ned, "but you might be interested in a whopper," said Mr. Garland, and he took the turkey from Ned, "where'd you get him?" "In a rocky gulch up the creek about a half mile from where I left you."

"I know the place," said Ned's father, "I rode on it when I was a hunting for general Harrison. While we were in camp on Big Harroon he ordered me and another fellow to go to the Narrows where some Indians were thought to be, and we had to get around it to get to the Narrows. They were full of turkeys."

"Let's call it Turkey Hill, father." "That's a good name for it, Ned." And so it has always since been known as Turkey Hill.

Paradise Lost

We doubt if any County in the fish and game as Parke. It's wonderful forests, providing all kinds of food for game, and its numerous streams, exceptionally adapted for the natural production of fish. Literally swarmed with game and fish, Deer, Wolf, and Turkey, and squirrel abounded and the hunter had his choice of whatever game he desired. That game as small as squirrels should be killed when the same ammunition is piled for one of those smaller animals would kill a deer or turkey in doing so. For the sportsman it was to be killed to prevent them from eating up the growing crop.

Fish stories that seem fabulous are not only true, but are not exaggerated. Andrew Teubrock, one of the first settlers of the County, often in later life related a number of interesting stories of catching fish in the smaller streams like Leatherwood. The fishing party would obstruct the stream at a shallow riffle by building a dam of brush. Then they would all get in the creek wading down stream, pushing under logs, boating the water, and in every way possible driving the fish ahead of them towards the shallow riffle and the bush. So many fish would be in the shallow water and hiding in the brush that they could be scooped up with the hands or pitch forks, and thrown out on the bank.

"Fish barrels" were used to a large extent for many years, but this method of poisoning fish was nothing in comparison with the wholesale "destruction" wrought by the process of "hooking fish," that was started along Big Harroon. Dr. James Traylor, in his Antebiquarian sketches, tells that the fish along two or three miles of creek would become affected and fall an easy prey to men with gigs. Dr. Traylor tells of an expedition to get fish, consisting of twelve men with four two-bore teams, which in the late fall killed and salted down in fish that the four wagons could haul back! The one barrel of salt taken along was exhausted and more salt was brought to preserve the fish. One catch killed by the party was estimated at 1500 pounds.

Of course no such wanton destruction of fish could go on as the country became settled without completely depleting the streams of the State, so laws were passed prohibiting the use of poison and also prohibiting catching. Over fifty years ago the Legis-

lature enacted an anti-poisoning law, but at first no attention whatever was paid to it. Seining parties would be organized with skill and seen in plain sight on the streams of Rockville. They would go to Big Harroon, Sugar Creek and to the "bushes" of the Canal, and always coming back with at least a wagon load of fish. One party from Rockville went to the Turkey Hill on Sugar Creek when the red-horse were running, and at one haul filled their wagon bed, and had to throw many of the smaller fish back because they had no room for them in the wagon.

"I remember the place," said Ned, but I turn to the early fishing days with hook and line. A half century ago there were a few fishermen in Parke County who were thoroughbred sportsmen, such men as William Stanley, of Annapolis, whose favorite spot was Rockport, James Allen, who lived two miles northwest of Rockville, James Boyce, James Carlisle, Thomas N. Rice, Joseph J. Daniels, James H. Baker and many others who were devotees of the angler's art as professed by Frank Walton. In the early spring the season of fishing was begun and in the County was alive with bass. The fishing was good at all such places, but Arlesburgh was the favorite with Rockville fishermen. When a boy I caught my first bass here in the spring of 1872. While I was fishing a young man came with a "rod" to be ground at the mill. He clambered down to the creek, pulled a short line from his pocket, picked up one of the numerous poles left by other fishermen, put on a dead minnow, which was lying on the bank, and in a few minutes had hooked a bass that weighed over five pounds on the mill scale! I shall never forget the fight put up by that bass, which I watched with more excitement than I feel now who was trying to land him. It seemed to me that I had a fish that would be the champion of the year. I believe that James K. Meacham and David Strouse caught 20 bass, fishing in their overcoat, at Arlesburgh. It showed some wildie they were at the creek. So many large fish had been put on the one string they were using that they had to get away. As the fish had ceased to bite, they drove homeward in the afternoon by Mecca, where they stopped and stayed until dark, coming home with exactly as many bass as they had lost at Arlesburgh!

When we realize that such hook and line fishing is the possible one, if everybody would respect the law, it is with sadness that one contemplates the short-sighted folly that permits our beautiful streams from again becoming a fisherman's paradise.

In the realm of hunting true sportsmanship prevailed, because of the fact that no one would think of destroying game by slaughter-house methods. Game remained for many years. The last panther in Parke County was heard screaming as it passed through the woods below the creek in Grayson one night in 1862. The last dragon, swimming across a field in Washington township in 1875. The writer of this sketch killed the last wild turkey known to have been killed in Parke County in the fall of 1861, at a point two miles northwest of Rockville. This was the only one that then extended along the "breaks" from near Catlin to the Sand Creek mines.

Prior to the opening of the mines at Mecca a drove of wild turkeys "used" in the hills on the east side of the creek. The last one killed was a number of them, being at that time

the best shot and the best woodman in the County.

Park County of Parke County: You have derived from a race of hunters and fishermen. The love of gun and rod is born in you, and you look back with regret on the old days when Parke County was a hunter's and fisherman's paradise, believing that they are gone forever. But they are not. By cooperation with the State Commission it is possible to re-stock with such game as is adapted to existing conditions, and with all the species of fish that were native to our streams.

Indiana Tuberculosis Hospital

By an act of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly, approved March 8, 1907, \$200,000 was appropriated to purchase 750 acres of land as a site for a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Early in 1907 the Governor appointed Dr. Henry Moore, Jr. F. Bennett, W. S. Holman, J. N. Babcock, and Isaac H. Strouse to compose the Commission to select the site. On May 23, 1907, the members met at the Governor's office and organized, electing Dr. Henry Moore, President, Isaac H. Strouse, Secretary, and J. N. Babcock, Treasurer. After consulting the Governor and Dr. Theodore Puffer, Secretary of the 1905 Tuberculosis Legislative Commission, a resolution was passed dividing the State into five districts, one member being assigned to each district to make preliminary examination of sites offered, and to inspect their respective districts, seeking the best possible site that could be secured at a price within the appropriation.

The Commission inspected forty-three sites, and traveled many miles in search of better one, consulting the people on the many questions involved. In the inspection the Commission was to take into consideration the following points: Healthfulness of locality as shown by statistics of seven years' record of the State Board of Health; altitude above tide water and surrounding country; salubrity of air, with freedom from smoke, dust and fogs; size of building site, with slope and protection from raw and gusty winds; purity and sufficiency of water supply; drainage, scenery, landscape and water; natural advantages for the enjoyment of convalescing patients; nearest licensed saloon, nearest barrel house, nearest place where gambling and other immoral practices are indulged in; proximity from center of population, convenience of reaching site by steam and interurban railroad from different parts of the State, nearest steam road switch to building site, nearest steam and electric depots to building site, condition of roads between depot and site; acres of agricultural land, with nature and fertility of soil; acres of horticultural land, with fruit trees in bearing; nature of greenwax, with special reference to blue grass; nature of soil with reference to clover; acres of timber land, value of surplus timber, value of buildings that can be utilized, amount and condition of fencing; presence of stone, gravel, sand, clay and shale for use in building or road-making.

On the advice of many persons of national reputation in this line, the full Commission visited the States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina, and made careful examination of eleven sanitariums and their environments. Dr. Moore, President of the Commission, spent the winter of 1907 and

1908 in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. The Commission requested and authorized him while there to get acquainted with the tuberculosis situation in the Southwest and to thoroughly examine all sanitariums in California. He collected a great deal of information that materially aided the Commission in performing its duties. Of the forty or more sites submitted to and examined by the Commission, those at Laurel, Greenacres, Rockville and Spencer scored highest in respect to the points mentioned. The Commission, Governor, and Secretary Butler of the State Board of Charities accompanied the Commission and aided it in the final examination of these four sites.

The site three miles east of Rockville, known as the Rockville site, was selected. The site is one mile from Rockville on the Central Indiana Gas and Sand Creek on the Vandilla Railroad, are each about one mile from the site of the buildings. The proposed line of extension of the Interurban Railroad from Danville, Indiana, to Rockville passes through the site.

The site covers about 750 acres and cost the State \$21,000. The citizens of Rockville and vicinity paid \$700 cash and the owners threw off \$12,000 from their option price, John Adams put 80 acres of bottom land into the tract at \$20 per acre less than he could then get for it in the open market. James Myers and Gray Connolly also encouraged the movement by making a low price on their land.

L. E. Adams and William Harrison donated a free right of way to the value of \$50 for a railroad switch, and the Vandilla Railroad agreed in writing to enter into a contract to construct 2,000 feet of switch at a cost to them of \$5,750. This made a cash donation of \$4,000. The general feeling of philanthropy and friendship prevailing in Parke County for this special institution was considered worth more than the cash donation.

A test well was put down and an abundant supply of water was found, which, upon examination by the State Board of Health, proved to be of excellent quality. The lands were surveyed and a plat of 1911 made which met the approval of the Attorney-General.

All of these facts were reported to the Governor, who had already made a careful examination of the site, whereupon he ordered the money paid over and title taken according to law. The location of the site was appraised \$120,000 with which to erect buildings and equip the hospital. The buildings were completed and furnished at the close of 1910, when the Commission placed them in charge of A. T. Hoot, custodian, pending the opening of the hospital.

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Schuman, and Isaac H. Strouse, as trustees, who before the opening of the hospital appointed Dr. Harry B. Leavitt superintendent and Dr. W. C. Gekler assistant superintendent.

The hospital was opened on the 1st of April, 1911. It was soon filled to its estimated capacity, and has since that time had many more patients than its estimated capacity, but these have been cared for despite the refusal of the Legislature to enlarge the hospital.

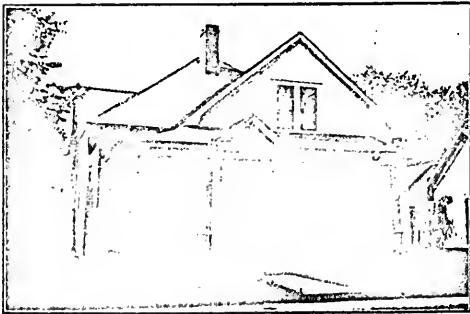
In November, 1912, after faithful and efficient service, Dr. Leavitt died. He was succeeded by Dr. Gekler, who had charge of the institution with the exception of three months in the autumn of 1913 when Dr. B. C. Pearce of Bellmore served during the superintendent's absence in Germany. In December of 1912 Dr. Henry Moore,

president of the Board of Trustees, died. H. B. Baker was appointed to fill out the unexpired term. In November, 1913, Isaac H. Strouse resigned from the board and Governor Hulston appointed John S. McFaddin; at the same time the Governor appointed Dr. Demetrius Tillotson in place of Mr. Baker. At the expiration of Dr. Schuman's term, Clay W. Metzker was appointed trustee.

In 1915 Dr. Gekler resigned the office of superintendent, and the board appointed Dr. J. C. Stevens to the vacancy. Dr. Stevens is maintaining the high reputation established by his predecessors, Dr. Leavitt and Dr. Gekler, and in spite of legislative handicap the Indiana Tuberculosis Hospital is doing as good work as any institution of its kind in the United States.



RESIDENCE OF DR. B. C. PEARCE, BELLMORE.
Destroyed by Fire 1916.

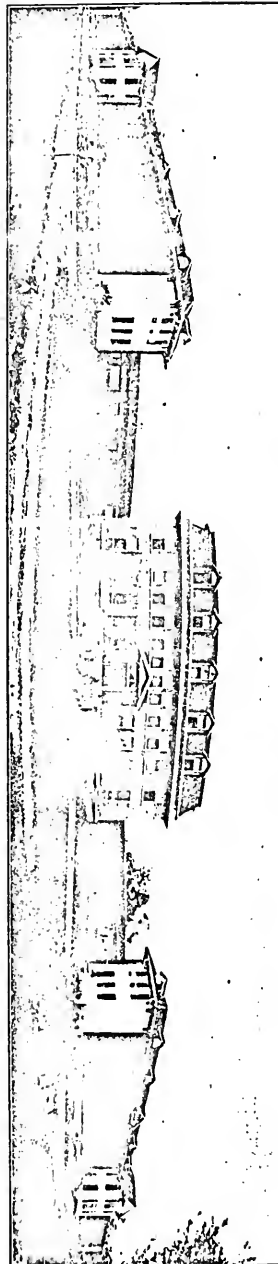


RESIDENCE OF JAMES C. BUCHANAN, BOOKVILLE.

FEMALE WARD.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

MALE WARD.



INDIANA TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

Portraits and Sketches

JAMES KERR.

James Kerr entered land in Parke County 100 years ago.

Thomas Kerr, with his three brothers, William, David and Hugh, emigrated from Ireland to the United

generous, and never refused a call for clarity. In the early days of our country, people traveling through it often had hard time to find places to be entertained, but no person ever called on him to be entertained. It made no difference how well they were

ALEXANDER KIRKPATRICK.

Alexander Kirkpatrick was born at Lexington, Ky., in 1791. His father, George Kirkpatrick, came from Scotland just after the close of the Revolutionary war, and settled in Kentucky. Alexander was the first white child born in Lexington. When the

after spending several weeks exploring the Wauhatch Valley, finally located on Big Harwood, Alexander buying the land now owned by Nathan Chapman and Elmer Murr, which he owned until within a short time of his death. He brought his family to the new home in 1810. He was a man of



JAMES KERR.



ALEXANDER KIRKPATRICK.

States and settled in West Moreland County, Pennsylvania, about the year 1770. He and Mary Young were married March 12, 1778. James Kerr, their son, was born November 23, 1781. They resided in Pennsylvania until James Kerr was eight years of age, and then moved to Fleming County, Kentucky. James grew to manhood in Kentucky, and continued to live there until 1810, when being opposed to slavery, he came to Indiana. He journeyed by the way of New Albany, Vincennes and Terre Haute, and landed on Harwood creek, where he entered a tract of land. At that time there was not a house in Parke County. A man by the name of Richardson was here cutting logs to build the first cabin in the County, just east of where James Kerr settled. After looking around a while, he returned to Kentucky and in the year 1817, he came back to Indiana and remained a while, but again returned to Kentucky. On September 10, 1818, he was married to Sarah Merrill, and in 1822 they moved to Indiana to make their home. As he settled in the timbered country, where there was not a stick unless he had plenty of hard work before him.

On August 4, 1824, his wife died and left him with two little girls and one son, but he succeeded in getting a relative to come and keep house for him and take care of his children until January 20, 1826, he was married to Mary Hartman. He continued the improvement of his farm and braved all hardships, of which he had plenty. At one time he had three horses stolen which left him without any, but he went ahead improving his farm.

He was a man of strong will and when once his mind was made up on any question it took strong evidence to change him. He was exceedingly

dressed, and never refused a call for clarity. In the early days of our country, people traveling through it often had hard time to find places to be entertained, but no person ever called on him to be entertained. It made no difference how well they were dressed, whether they had money or whether they did not, no man ever was turned away. While he was not a member of any church, in belief he was a Universalist and no one was more conscientious in observance of the Sabbath or more generous in friendship and sympathy for those of other religious denominations. While his education was limited he was a great reader of the Bible. He always tried to keep himself well posted on the affairs of County, State and Nation. In politics he was a Whig until the Republican party was formed, then he joined that and remained so as long as he lived.

He was elected five different terms to the Legislature as a Representative from Parke County. The years 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844 and 1846. He then refused to allow his name to be used any more for that position, as his hearing had become somewhat defective. He felt that he had had all the honors that he desired in that direction, and being a great home man, he preferred to stay with his family. He continued to take great interest in the affairs of his country as long as he lived. At the time of his death he owned a fine farm of 295 acres.

He was the father of twelve children—three by his first marriage and nine by his second marriage. All lived to be men and women, except one son. Names of children: Mary, Susan J., Samuel P., Elizabeth Virginia, Araminta, Zerelda, John P., Sarah, James H., Thomas J. and George W. He lived to a ripe old age of 84 years, 8 months and 17 days, leaving a widow and eight children, and at this date there are two alive, James H., 70 years old, and Araminta Dalley, 80 years old.

J. H. K.

Territorial government sent out a request for Kentucky volunteers to aid in the Indian warfare, he came with the militia and fought under General Hopkins. He afterwards went to Ohio, where he was married to Elizabeth Salmon, of Virginia, but returned to attend the land sales at Vincennes. He and his brother, George,

fine physique and strong personality, with the courtly manner of the old school. He adhered closely to the strict religious convictions of the old Scotch Covenanters and was an Elder in the *Swedenborgian* church at Portland Mills. He died at the age of 80 years, having nurtured all of his family except his grand-children.

CYRUS GOSS.

An early school teacher of Parke County.

Cyrus Goss was born in Portage County, Ohio, in 1818. At the age of 21 years he started to Parke County,



CYRUS GOSS.

arriving here in 1833, where he resided until his death in September, 1888, in his 55th year. Immediately after his arrival here he began teaching subscription or day schools, as there were no free schools here at that time. In 1841 he was married to Elizabeth Hulman. They went in housekeeping in a part of the old Stryker house in Rockville and he taught school in the old brick seminary. In one of his home-made record books we find that Pat Noel was charged with 20 cents for breaking a window glass. He afterwards moved near Hellmore, where he continued teaching. After locating on his farm he was annually elected trustee for several years, building some of the old frame school houses

and was instrumental in establishing the "graded school" just east of Hellmore. He was elected the first captain of the Hellmore Guards that were armed with muzzle-loading muskets. He was one of the elders of the church of Christ at Rockville, and afterwards assisted in establishing the church of Christ at Hellmore, of which he was an elder until his death. During his entire life he was ever interested in everything that tended toward progression, both in agriculture and education. He took an active part in the first teachers' institute held in the county, when Dr. Cutler, the author of "Cutler's Physiology," was present. He purchased the first Concord grape vine in this section and paid three dollars for it. J. H.

children came to Indiana, at that time a new country. The Mc'ord family were truly a pioneer family. John and David Mc'ord stopped in Vincennes, and have left numerous descendants in Knox County. Robert, James and Ann Mc'ord Elder came to Parke County. James Mc'ord, the Parke County pioneer, was married to Margaret Sumners, May 10, 1840. She was born

they loaded their goods on a six-horse covered wagon, with a cart for the women and children to ride in. They crossed the Ohio on a ferry and followed the trail to Vincennes and from there to Parke County. On the land they had bought they built a large log-cabin, of round logs, covered with clay boards, weighted down with weight poles. These poles were used to hold the boards in place, as nails



MARGARET SUMNERS MC'ORD.

JAMES MC'ORD.
James Mc'ord was born April 5, 1785, in New-Kentburg County, North Carolina, and died in Parke County, Indiana, Dec. 28, 1873. His father, David Mc'ord, was a native of Scotland, and came to North Carolina. He died in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1811, at the age of 72 years. David Mc'ord married Ann Shipley in North Carolina, and they had nine children: William, Sarah, who married James

after they passed the Cumberland Gap, they were attacked by six Indians, who put the company to flight and captured a little girl, Naomi Mitchell, who was 12 years old, and a cousin of James Mc'ord. One of the Indians was shot through the leg. Naomi's father shot the Indian as he was tramping her mother. The Indians made Naomi take care of the hurt Indian, and told her if he died, they would kill her. He was so mean to



JAMES MC'ORD.

Campbell, Robert, John, David, Ann, who was the second wife of Alexander Elder, James, Rosa, who was the first wife of Alexander Elder, and Mary, who never married.

David Mc'ord was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and on the morning his son David was born he was in a skirmish, within hearing distance of his home. The British were crossing the Catawba River at the time of the fight. David sold produce and stock from his farm to the militia. He owned 4 1/2 acres, and in the Spring of 1790, when his son James was five years old, he sold his farm and moved to Madison County, Kentucky.

His son William was married May 20, 1790, and the trip to Kentucky was his honeymoon. They all rode horseback, carried their goods on pack horses, and drove the stock. David's wife, Ann Shipley Mc'ord, rode a horse and carried her little daughter Rosa in her lap, and James, who was five years old, rode behind her. Just

her she almost wailed he would die. The Indians' sold her to the French, and at the battle of Fort Wayne, two years later, her brother found her and brought her home. She said that after the Indians captured the plunder of the fight, they had a free time playing with the feathers out of the birds, they only wanting the ticking. The wind was blowing enough to drive feathers every where. All the company after being scattered by the Indians, made their way to Madison County, where David had bought 1,000 acres of land, near Boone's fort. He settled there with his children around him and did much toward the development of that country. His son, William, was shot through the right arm, causing him to lose his gun, during the fight with the Indians. Heather had for a young man on his honeymoon trip. The land bought at that time is largely in the hands of his descendants at the present time.

In 1825 some of David Mc'ord's

Nov. 22, 1790, and died Oct. 20, 1873. They had 10 children, seven born in Kentucky and three in Parke County. The children were Robert Sumners, David, John, Newton, Andrew, Ellen, who married William Allen, Lelandia, who married James W. Russell, William, Martha, who never married, Nancy Jane, who married Jackson Mann and Amanda, who married twice, first to William Norris, second to William Woody. James Mc'ord came to Indiana with his brother-in-law, Alexander Elder, and they bought land from the government. On account of his mother, who lived with him, being old and not able to make the trip, James did not come to Indiana to live till after her death in 1828, when William, the father of the writer, was two years old. When the family made the trip to Parke County,

were very scarce, and had to be made by hand. They later built a double log house, made of hewed logs, a story and a half high and covered with shingles split and shaved by hand, they were of uniform width of five or six inches and 18 inches long. The building is still standing and is used as a shop and store room. The farm that James Mc'ord bought is still in the Mc'ord family, and the only changes in title have been from father to son.

James Mc'ord has two daughters living, Mrs. Nancy J. Mann, born Oct. 23, 1811, and Mrs. Amanda Woody, born Aug. 11, 1845. They are the only grandchildren living of the old Revolutionary soldier, David Mc'ord, that we have been able to find. James and Margaret Sumners Mc'ord have 104 living descendants out of 230 that were born. O. McC.

DAVID AND SARAH JOHNSON.

David Johnson was born Oct. 27, 1796, and died Feb. 3, 1878, aged 81 years. He was married to Sarah Collins in 1819. She was born Sept. 12, 1804. Died July 10, 1876, age 72 years. There were 10 children and 62 grandchildren; 18 of these died in childhood, two just as they were budding into womanhood, leaving 42 who lived to maturity. One son, George, died in the army. Later his remains were removed to the National cemetery on the site of Cutler's last stand against the Sioux. David Johnson was a farmer. He did some carpenter work, made baskets, botomed chairs and made the shoes for the family. His wife spun and wove the cloth from which she made all their clothing. She made the soap, the candles, the quilts, the coverlets, the carpets and many things of this generation know nothing of. They had been married sixteen

years and had six children when they came from Kentucky in the fall of 1835. This was not a heavy decision. More than two years had passed since Mr. Johnson had made a trip to Indiana and purchased of Mr. Troutman the farm that John H. Johnson of Greene township now owns. He paid \$1,000 for the 100 acres, or \$125 per acre. At the same time anno Zebulon Ollings and family. Already three branches of this family were living in this community when these two came to join them. Ten days were spent on the journey, counting night by the way. Each family had a four-horse wagon loaded with bedding and the actual necessities of life. They also brought some sheep, some cows and three extra horses. Mr. Collins walked all the long journey, driving the stock. His wife and sister rode the two horses belonging to him. Each carried a child in her lap and one behind. There were three boys old



enough to take them riding the hills. Three or four trips were made back to Kentucky to visit the relatives, always going in the wagon. We who are so used to the steam cars, automobiles and good roads can hardly imagine what a trip of this kind would mean.

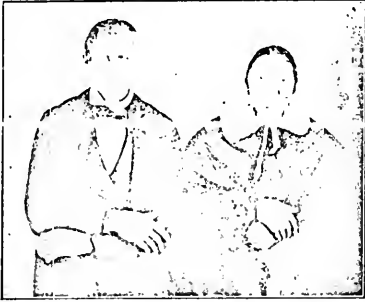
Four more children were born in

she was raised and their influence left an indelible stamp upon her life and the lives of her family.

In 1823 Mr. and Mrs. Carver with four small children emigrated to Indiana, settling in the green prairie forest of Montgomery County, where there was no timber felled, except the few trees to build their little cabin.

she spent the evening spinning, weaving and looking after the children. When her heart would go out with homesick longing to see the loved ones of her father's family back in Kentucky, she would mount her horse, take the baby in her arms, another child behind, and ride day after day over the rocks and over the hills, through the brush and fallen trees all the long, weary way to the joyful visit at home in old Kentucky. One of her brothers was Judge Milton Durham, first Comptroller of the Trans-

ury during Cleveland's administration. There were 11 children born in this family, six of them lived to maturity and were men and women of great influence in their day. They had the best education to be obtained in the country at that time; several of them were teachers. All were strong Methodists and were active in church work. The influence was always for good wherever they were located. Their names were Wesley, John, William, Benjamin, Mrs. Mary Fordice and Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson. R. C. P.



DAVID AND SARAH JOHNSON.

Indians, and here they all grew up. They had their happy times, their joys and their love affairs, and their sorrows. The parents grew old and feeble as the sons and daughters became the sturdy, reliable citizens of eastern Parke County. The oldest son, Phileas D. Johnson, was a man of superior judgment; perhaps a few men in the County were called on more frequently to assess damages on proposed highways and railroads through farms and to arbitrate questions of dispute among citizens of the county. James M. Johnson, another son was honored and esteemed by all. He served as township trustee for a number of years. William spent the most of his life in Missouri. The daughters were Mrs. Mary Jane Mills, Mrs. Elizabeth Connelly, Mrs. Francis Carver, Mrs. Martha Anderson, all excellent women, quiet and unassuming, whose children pay tribute to mother's training. All these have passed to their reward, leaving a record of a life well spent. One son, John H., still lives at the old home. All of these children and almost all of the grandchildren have been successful farmers. They have added much to the development and history of Eastern Parke County. R. C. P.

Here they toiled early and late, clearing the ground and burning the brush to make their new home in the wilderness. It was only a few years till the

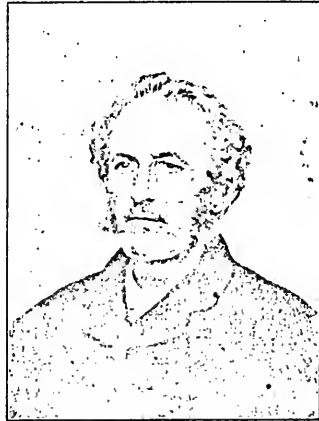


SARAH CARVER.

family came to Parke County and settled near Portland Mills, and the Pittman County line. They lived there until the death of the father in 1834, then Mrs. Carver moved to Green-

MILAN L. AND SARAH A. DOOLEY.
Milan L. Dooley was born of sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, near the historic town of Eaton, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1814. His

he had purchased and upon which he lived continuously until his death, Feb. 8, 1873. Sarah A. Landon, of English descent,



MILAN L. DOOLEY.

father, Heuben Dooley, came into the Northwest Territory in 1795, settling in what is now Preble County, Ohio. He was born in New York City, June 7, 1804. Her father, Zebulon Landon, moved to the then West in 1810, com-

MR. AND MRS. STARLING CARVER.

Among the early settlers of Parke County, who came from Kentucky, were Starling Carver and family. He was a man of noble character and sterling worth, a true Christian gentleman, whose example and precepts were far reaching and lasting in his community. Starling Carver was born Jan. 8, 1802; died Nov. 22, 1870, aged 68 years. He was married to Jane Durham in 1822, she being born Oct. 22, 1801; died May 2, 1880, in her 83rd year.

She was a native of Boyle County, Kentucky. Her father, Benjamin Durham, was one of the best known Methodist pioneers of Kentucky, his home being a rendezvous for such men as Hiram Simpson, Henry Hancock, Peter Cartwright, and others. On Mr. Durham's farm were held the summer camp meetings, which were so popular among the Methodists of that early day. Amid such surroundings



MRS. STARLING CARVER.

castle, where she spent the remainder of her life. She was a woman of strong constitution and personality. When her hard days work was done



SARAH A. DOOLEY.

He was a soldier of the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch moved with his young wife to Washington township, Parke County, to a farm which

ing down the Allegany River on a flat boat to Pittsburg, thence by same boat on the Ohio to Cincinnati. Just above Cincinnati the boat struck a

song, was overturned and all their earthly possessions lost. The family were all rescued except the little Sarah, who floated down stream and was supposed to be lost, but was picked up by a boat's crew near the worst

GREENBERRY AND LOUVISA WARD.

Among the old settlers of Parke county, who lived to a ripe old age, none were more universally honored and respected than Greenberry and Louvise Ward. They were married in Fayette County, Indiana, on the 5th of September, 1821, and two years later came to Parke County.

for her involuntary voyage. She was married to Silas K. Donley Oct. 23, 1817, one of the noble band of heroic women-pioneer mothers who helped to make Parke County. Died April 4, 1891.

It was made into one of the finest farms of Parke County, and the Ward home a two and one-half miles north-west of Rockville forty years ago was an ideal country residence.

No man in the County had a better reputation for integrity and honor than Greenberry Ward. Mr. and Mrs. Ward became members of the first Methodist church organized in Rock-



GREENBERRY AND LOUVISA WARD.

At that time Indians were still to be seen here. The young husband and wife built their cabin in the unbroken forest, two miles southwest of Rockville. To the west and south of them not another habitation was within nine miles. Six years later by indomitable energy and hard work Mr. Ward had cleared and had in cultivation seventy acres. At that time (1832) he bought the place where he and his wife lived until their death.

SAMUEL NIXON AND CATHERINE BAKER.

Elsewhere in these pages occur references to Samuel N. Baker, who emigrated from Shelby County, Kentucky, to Parke County in 1829. He was born December 10, 1769, and died July

1770, and ever remained active and consistent communicants of that church. They were benevolent in their relations to the community, warm-hearted and hospitable in their home. They were the parents of three children, only one of whom lived to comfort them in their old age—Mrs. Adeline standing, who is now living in Rockville.

Greenberry Ward died Sept. 21, 1891; Mrs. Ward died Feb. 10, 1890.

enlisted in Captain William Washington's company of Minute Men at Shepherdstown, Va., April 29, 1775—just ten days after the battle of Lexington, and as soon as the news could reach Virginia. He re-enlisted in Col. Sunilwood's regiment in January,

Such is the military record of Catherine Baker's father in the U. S. War Department; but her brother, John Moore, who left home with his Kentucky comrades when Catherine was eleven years of age has no record beyond the word "missing." He was last seen by his comrades at the battle on the River Hatesin, January, 1812, among the prisoners, and that night many of these were massacred by the Indians.

The children of Samuel N. and Catherine Baker were Mary Frances (Strouse), James Henry, John William, Samuel Nixon, Elizabeth (Cat-

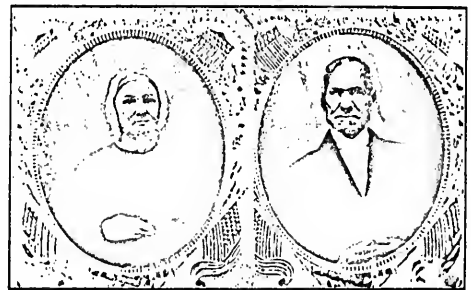
her), Charles Holiday and George Clark. Their second son was Lieutenant John W. Baker of the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, James H. and Charles H. are living in Rockville.

Samuel and Catherine Baker were zealous members of the Methodist church in Rockville. Catherine died Feb. 21, 1883, and at her funeral the Rev. William V. Allen—who was born one year before Catherine Moore's birth in the same town, and had known her for almost 80 years—paid a beautiful tribute to the playmate of his childhood and the exemplary Christian woman whom everybody held in veneration.

JOHN AND NANCY SPENCER.

John Spencer was born in Maryland in 1791. When about five years of age his parents moved to Fleming County, Kentucky, where until the hardships, common to the boys of that day he spent his childhood and youth.

1831. He found a tract of land of 2 1/2 acres in Greene township, Parke County, which he thought would make an ideal home, and returned to Kentucky with the idea of bringing his family here, but found on his return that cholera had broken out and his



JOHN AND NANCY SPENCER.

He was born on March 15, 1817, in was married to Nancy Alexander, who was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, November 28, 1801. They lived in Kentucky for fifteen years, when be-

family quarantined. He did not, however, give up the idea of obtaining this tract of land, and came with his family early in the spring of 1832, but upon his arrival he found that the



MARY KATHERINE SPENCER.

Having greater opportunities might be obtained in the far West, and having several acres to whom he desired to extend freedom, Mr. Spencer came to Indiana to find a home in the year

tract had been entered from the Government by Hinkley Davis, (father of John G.) who had cleared some two or three acres of ground and built a small log house.



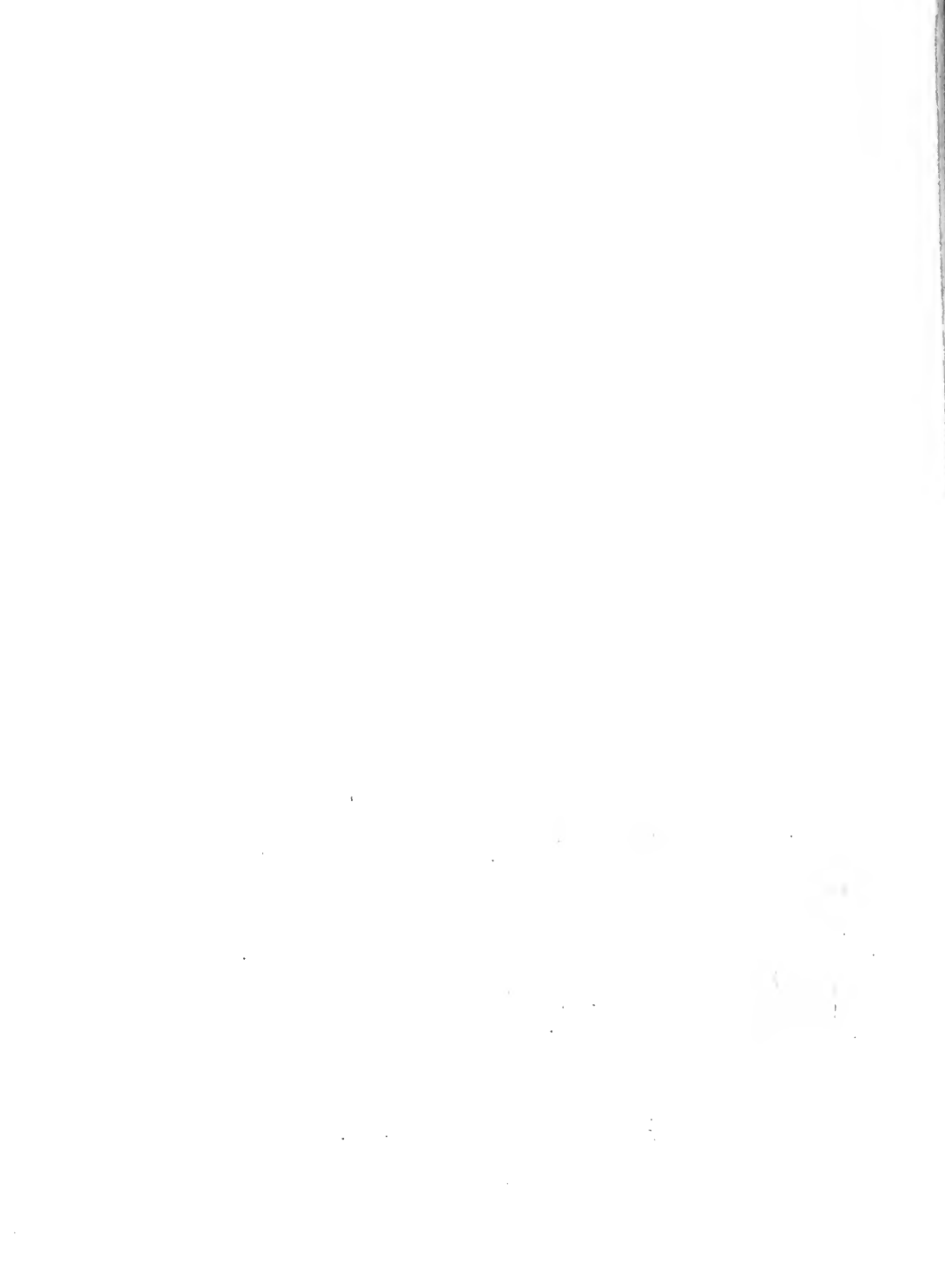
SAMUEL N. AND CATHERINE BAKER.



17, 1869. He was married to Catherine Moore in 1827. She was born at Shelbyville, June 11, 1801, and was the daughter of Abram Moore.

Catherine Baker was a real "daughter of the Revolution" and at least a "sister" of the War of 1812. Her father, who was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Sept. 4, 1766,

1770, while serving with the army then besieging Boston. He was in the battle of Long Island and crossed the Delaware with Washington, Dec. 23, 1776; re-enlisted July 1, 1777, in Capt. David Hooper's company at Frederick, Md., for six weeks. Applied for pension, 1841; pension granted, June 10, 1843; Shelby County, Kentucky.



Mr. Spencer bought this farm from Mr. Owen, paying him the sum of \$125 per acre, and took possession at once. He continued the work of clearing the land, on which grew some of Indiana's finest trees, it being covered with forests of walnut, maple and oak. Upon their arrival in Indiana the slaves were told that they were free, but they refused to leave their former master, remaining loyal to him and his family until their death. John Spencer died in 1807, his wife surviving him 43 years, her death occurring at the age of 86 years, 3 months and 12 days, in the year 1850. Washington Spencer, the present

JOHN C. HIRSBRUNNER.

John Caspar Hirsbrunner was born in Aarauwald, Canton Bern, Switzerland, September 6, 1825. He spent his boyhood here in the little mountain village, getting what education the times afforded. From his uncle, Caspar Hirsbrunner, he learned the



JOHN C. HIRSBRUNNER.

tanner's trade, afterward becoming a journeyman tanner, traveling through parts of Switzerland, Italy and France. Working at one time in the city of Zurich, Switzerland, he became acquainted with Elizabeth Weidmann, who later became his wife. He, like so many other foreigners, decided to leave his fatherland and seek a home in America.

So in 1851 he boarded a sail vessel at Havre, France, and after a voyage of fifty-three days landed at New York. For two years he worked in the East. Elizabeth Weidmann, who also came to America on a long voyage of three months in a sail vessel, joined Mr. Hirsbrunner at Grosveitch, New Jersey, where they were married February 20, 1853.

They then came to Indianapolis, and later to Ferris Blaine. In 1859 they moved to Parke County, and located about one mile north of Marshall, where he erected a tannery. In 1861 he purchased a tract of land near the Narrows of Sugar Creek of Salmon Lusk. He bought this land for the purpose of building a tannery, which he did. The advantage he saw were the number of oak trees, which would furnish bark for tanning, and also the excellent water supply, from some

owner of the tract of land above mentioned, was born here on the 25th day of February, 1819, and it is here that he has lived throughout his entire life, except for a period of two years. It was here that he was married to Mary Katherine Clark on August 21, 1842. Here they reared their family of seven sons and 2 daughters, and it was from this home that his wife was buried on October 12, 1912.

Washington Spencer during his life has seen this farm change from the wilderness covered with awaputs to its present high state of cultivation, and it is expected that the farm will remain in the hands of his family for many generations.

good springs, sufficed to run a mill for grinding the bark.

For several years he had a very successful business, but as the chances came in tanning, that of using chemicals instead of bark, thus cheapening the price of leather, and the scarcity of bark, he was compelled to give up

the work. For some years this was the only tannery, and also the last one in the County. While running the tannery a postoffice was established, and called Lusk's Springs, in honor of the original owner of the springs. Mr. Hirsbrunner was postmaster for a number of years.

In 1860 he moved with his children to Rockville, his wife having died in 1852. The remainder of his days were spent in Rockville, where he died February 4, 1916, having reached the age of 90 years, 4 months and 24 days. In the affairs of the State and Nation he was always interested. For a number of years he was a Republican, but early in the organization of the Prohibition party he allied himself with that party and earnestly labored for national prohibition. Of his children two died in infancy. Those remaining are, Mrs. J. A. Woods, of Mylunka, J. G. Hirsbrunner, of Montezuma, J. G. Hirsbrunner, of Olivet, Illinois, and Mrs. J. A. Britton, Matilda Hirsbrunner, Mary Hirsbrunner, of Rockville.

JAMES H. MOORE.

James H. Moore, long a prominent citizen of Sugar Creek township, was born in Virginia in 1823, and when a young man settled in Sugar Creek

township, Parke County, where he was afterward married to Hannah Hunt in 1848.

They lived for many years where her father, Zimri Hunt, formerly resided on Mill Creek, and until she died in 1875. He remained a citizen of such township until his death in 1911. He erected the two-story dwelling house where John Cox now resides, and their home was one of hospitality and good cheer.

JOHN BAKER.

Whose ancestors were Revolutionary patriots from Virginia and Maryland, was born in Hardtown, Ky., July 10, 1885. A short while after his

They were the parents of several children who still survive, but only two of them, Nelson and Sam, are now residents of Parke County, residing at or near Annapolis. He was afterward married to Emma Ingram, sister of Wm. Howlings, and lived on the farm adjacent to the Rock River high house, where many of the Hunt and Moore family reunions were held prior to his death.

R. H.

citizens. He died on the 10th of November, 1843, ago 70, James S. and Frank N. Baker, of Evansville, and Mrs. Ida Engles of Ferris Blaine, are his surviving children.



JOHN BAKER.

oldest brother, Samuel N. Baker, came to Parke County, John Baker, then a boy, came here and became a member of the family, until his marriage with Miss Eliza Peters, March 2, 1844. He learned the chateau-maker's trade and worked at it in Rockville. For many years he was a Justice of the peace for Adams township, and he held the office of Tyler in the Masonic lodge for forty years. Until the outbreak of the Civil war he was a Democrat, and during the war and afterwards until the organization of the Prohibition party he was a Republican; he then became a Prohibitionist.

John Baker was one of the young men of Parke County who had a profound respect and great admiration for Fitchman A. Howard. It was one of the keenest disappointments of his life when General Howard was defeated for Governor in 1846. In a campaign long afterwards the Republicans were making a feature of 1846 voters who supported General Howard in the "log cabin and hard cider campaign." This political error caused the defeat of General Howard and "Squire Baker, although a Republican at the time, still held it in resentment. So he remarked in the quaintly humorous way that characterized him, "When they get to looking for 1846 voters who didn't vote for General Harrison, send them to me."

"Uncle John," as three generations of Rockville children affectionately called him, while modest and to a degree diffident, had a great fund of humor, and was always a welcome addition to any company of his fellow

PERLEY PEARSON.

Perley Pearson was the son of William and Mary (Anderson) Pearson, who in 1828, came to Parke County from Miami County, Ohio, and settled in Penn township, on the banks of Leatherwood, west of Bloomington.



PERLEY PEARSON.

where Perley was born March 2, 1830. During his minority he worked on his father's farm, attended school in log school houses at different points in the township and for two terms was a student at Bloomington Academy. He later took up school teaching for a short period. In 1851 he was joined in marriage to Eliza Elizabeth

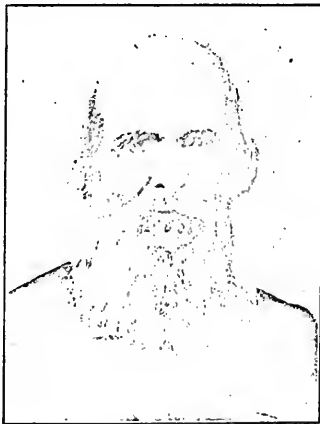


Daughter of James and Susannah Cook, of Elser County, Ill., in whom he found an industrious, upright and self denying wife, always ready to lend a helping hand.

Mr. Pearson was resident of the township all his life with the exception of 3-12 years, which time he spent in Fountain County, Ind., returning an account of milk sickness and the general unhealthy conditions resulting from the wet and then undrained land, but which today is probably as valuable farm land as can be found in this part of the State. Mr. Pearson was many years a Free Mason and was known for his temperance and morality, his industry and activity, for his honesty and integrity.

JOSEPH C. SMITH.

Joseph Colson Smith was born July 13, 1818, near Charite, Indiana. He was the youngest of a large family of children. He moved with his parents to near Hoekville when he was



JOSEPH C. SMITH.

seven years of age. He was a carpenter and contractor by trade, and remembered when the first house was built in Hoekville. He did much of

WILLIAM HUNT.

William Hunt, who for half a century was a staunch, influential, and progressive citizen of Sugar Creek township, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, in 1811, and died in Penn township, Parke County, in 1881.

He was one of the ten children of Zimri and Mary Dix Hunt who emigrated from North Carolina to Indiana when William was a youngster, and about the year 1830 settled on Mill Creek, one-half mile north of its entrance into Sugar Creek, where they erected the large two-story log dwelling house and other log buildings which still stand on the hill overlooking the Wilkin's Mill site.

Such was the home of the Hunt family in the primitive days when the country was being settled by emigrants from other States, and many were the social, religious and industrial meetings had at such home, until the ten children were married and all lived to have homes and rear families of their own in the northern part of Parke County.

In those earlier years the settlers of

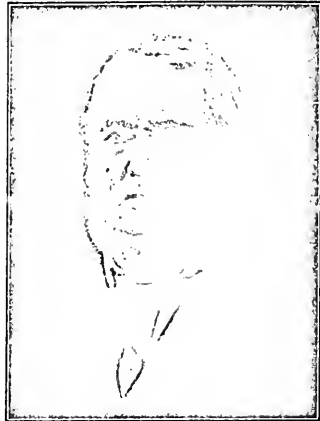
Based upon this foundation he faithfully cared for a large family, and became the owner of near 500 acres of land, which was the fruit of many years of hard work, and the result of the help of a good wife, whose death occurred Jan. 2, 1913.

In early life Mr. and Mrs. Pearson became members of the Methodist Episcopal church, performing an active service, both religiously and materially during the remainder of their lives. Mr. Pearson succumbed to pneumonia April 20, 1914.

The father of Perley Pearson established one of the early mills on Leatherwood and the facts given on page 99 were written by Mr. Pearson in 1880.

the carpenter work on both the old and new court house. He made several trips on flat-boats to New Orleans in the flat-boat days. He died November 11, 1904, at the age of 88 years. He was the first man to re-

but one lived to maturity, and five of whom still survive, but only two, Emily, wife of J. N. McLaughlin, and Elwood Hunt are now residents of the State of Indiana. Emily was the old-



WALTER C. DONALDSON.

et child, and Elwood, now at the age of 72 years, is County Attorney and the only living member of the Hoekville bar.

They, William and Nancy Hunt, were active and earnest Christian people of the old and substantial type, and their home in Sugar Creek township was for many years, an open house for religious and social gatherings, for old and young alike, and their patriotism and devotion to their country was not only openly and earnestly expressed, but evidenced by the services of their sons, Cyrus and Elwood, in the war for the Union.

They were also active workers and advocates of the common schools, and one of the proud accomplishments of

William Hunt and some of his neighbors, was the erection of a log school house near his home, where his children could have the advantages of schools before such places were pro-

vided for by law, and their hospitable home was the usual bottling place of Hoekville schoolmasters in the days when the teachers boarded around with the patrons.

WALTER C. DONALDSON.

Judge Walter C. Donaldson was born in Clark County, Ky., Aug. 22, 1862. In addition to the facts printed elsewhere it should be stated that he was married July 21, 1927, to Miss Harlet Thomas, of Shelbyville, Ky., who died in 1930. He then married Ellen M. Cook, by whom he had six children. She died April 17, 1973. Judge Donaldson served for three terms as a member of the State Board of Agriculture.

MRS. MARY HARRIS.

Mary Wilson, daughter of Hugh and Sarah Wilson, was born Feb. 11, 1808, April 9, 1823, also was married to Hor. John S. Thomson, who afterwards became a professor in Washish college

In 1817 she was married to Peralta E. Harris, and resided in Hoekville until her death Nov. 21, 1867, William J. Thomson, of Hoekville, her son. In her address at the 80th anniversary of the Presbyterian church, Mrs. Juliet V. Strassler and Mrs. Harris:

"I will speak first of Mrs. Mary Harris, because of her never failing Christianity—the sterling quality of her religion. She was one of the few church members who always extended her hand to our family and claimed her Christian citizenship with us through the dark days of the Civil war and was one of the very few church members who attended the funeral of my grandfather of a time when our family was in disgrace with the church. This was genuine religion."

LEVI D. LANEY.

Levi Laney was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, Feb. 11, 1811; died Jan. 12, 1911, in Florida township. He was the son of James W. Delaney and Elizabeth Davis Delaney, who were born in Old Virginia, the former in the year 1792, and the latter in 1765. Joseph Delaney, father of James W. Delaney, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the party which accompanied Daniel



MRS. MARY HARRIS.

and author of "The Land and The Hook." Hor. Thomson died in 1863.

the new country, located on water courses, where mills and small factories could be, and were run by water power, and for that reason William Hunt's father settled on Mill Creek, where he and his brother-in-law, Solomon Jessup, erected a saw, grist and carding mill, near the site where the Wilkins mill was afterwards located, and where they also had a boat yard for building flat boats, and William was an active worker in all of such places, as well as on the farm, before he was married to Nancy McMaisters in 1830.

She was the daughter of William McMaisters, who was a captain of a North Carolina military company in Randolph County, before he and his wife, Kitturah Edwards, moved from that State to Parke County, and settled on Sugar Creek, near Hoekport Mills, in 1833.

After the death of her husband, Nancy Hunt resided with her son, Elwood and wife, in Hoekville until 1898, when she died at the ripe old age of 91.

William and Nancy Hunt were the parents of ten children, all of whom

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

home to the Territory of Kentucky, and was one of the first settlers of the new Territory. The parents of Levi Laney were married in Kentucky in the year 1811, and came to Indiana during the winter of 1825, settling in Florida township, where Levi remained until 1852, when he with his

by all his life by the name of Level D. Laney, his real name was Level Delaney. The omission of "De" being due to the fact that his father, James W. Delaney, could neither read nor write, not having had the advantage of any schooling during his early life. When the family arrived in Florida

with the family of his step-father who located near Clinton Falls in Putnam County. On the 15th of April, 1811, he was married to Miss Rebecca Maddox, and together they happily journeyed through a long and successful life. Rebecca Maddox was also born in Shelby County, Kentucky, just three days before her husband with whom she lived for 67 years. They were the parents of seven sons, and had been married 63 years before a death occurred in their family. This son was Dr. O. P. Collins, who died in Mexico, Feb. 10, 1864. The six sons living are Archibald, Dr. S. P., Dr. Howard P., A. J., Nori, and William B.

Spotsard Collins was greatly beloved by his fellow citizens. He was a man of kindly temperament, and was always ready to endorse or to help along that which would be to the wel-

fare of the community in which he lived. He was a member of Mount Moriah Baptist church for 47 years, and a life-long Democrat whose counsel was often sought in the days when he took an active part in politics. He was a councillor in a community that stood high in Parke County, and his advice was always timely and good.

There can scarcely be a doubt that Spotsard Collins is well as all of the numerous families in Parke County are of blood kin to the Zebulon Collins and the other men and women of that name who flared in the Oregon coast massacre in 1812, as told in the first pages of this work. The names Zebulon, Lydia, and others mentioned in the history of that tragedy occur in the Parke County Collins family records, but no connection is given in the latter.

MARY CROWELL.

Mary Crowell was born in Connecticut Nov. 21, 1795. She was united in marriage to Heuben Loree of Pennsylvania in 1814. They moved to Sharon, Schuyl County, New York, where he built a house and they lived for four years. When Mr. Loree, whose business was following the sea, was

remainder of his life. More than twenty years later, after the marriage of her daughters and she had grandchildren, in May, 1817, Mrs. Heuben Loree married James Justice. They moved to Rockville, where she lived until her death, Oct. 21, 1848. She was a relative of the Crowell's of the Crowell Publishing Co.



LEVI D. LANEY.

family moved to McDonough county, Illinois. He returned to Parke county August 23, 1852, moving into a log house on the farm of his father, James W. Delaney, which the father had owned since 1826, and where Levi Laney died, Jan. 12, 1891. During his residence in Illinois Mr. Laney was licensed as a local preacher in the M. E. church. Upon his return to Indiana he became affiliated with the Missionary Baptist church, of which he was a member and preacher the remainder of his life.

While Mr. Laney was known near-

township, in 1823, they were known and recognized by the name of "Delanays." Gradually their neighbors began to call them "Lanays," which name was finally adopted by the whole family. A writer of this sketch was in Kentucky a few years ago, in Lincoln county, the original home of the Delanays, and found that the name was being used as of old. All of them still retaining the "De." The father and mother of Level D. Laney died on the farm, in Florida township, which they had entered, the former Jan. 11, 1872, and the latter July, 1892.

SPOTSARD COLLINGS.

Spotsard Collings was born in Shelby County, Ky., May 21, 1821, and

died June 28, 1911, age 90 years, 1 month and 7 days.

He came to Indiana when a child



MARY CROWELL JUSTICE.

boat at sea, leaving his wife a widow, with two children—little girls—Charles Minkner, afterwards Mrs. Evelyn T. Brown of Florida township, and Lucinda, later Mrs. Henry Rockwell, of Terre Haute. Mrs. Loree, of course, was heart-broken, and then could not quite give up his return, and in fact did not entirely do so for many years. In 1829 Heuben Loree's brother, David D., who named Florida township for the township from whence he came, with his wife, some of his wife's people and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Rebecca Loree, and her children, of whom he took full charge and care after his brother's death, as they had no children of their own, started West. They were one year on the road, being detained in Cincinnati three months on account of Mr. Loree's illness with fever. They started again on the water, but the boat stove in two. Then they bought wagons and brought the families on, returning later to Cincinnati for their goods.

Mr. Loree went to the land office and entered 100 acres of land in Florida township. He built a double log cabin at first and lived there the re-

CHARLES MINKNER LOREE.

Charles Minkner Loree was born in Sharon, Schuyl County, New York, Aug. 29, 1816. She came with her people to Parke County, Ind., in 1829, where she lived until her death July 23, 1865. She was married to Friend (Frier) Brown Aug. 21, 1842, and they were the parents of eleven children, five of whom are living, namely: Mrs. T. of Florida township, who was a soldier in the Civil War, Lonca E., wife of Dr. Jno. T. Rice, of Attica, Ind., Mrs. Emilly H. Hukes, of Rose Dale, Ind., Martha, wife of John Elliott, of Indianapolis, Iowa, and F. J. Brown, of Florida township, who resides on the old home place about one mile northwest of the John T. Brown farm. Among those deceased was James Marlon, who several years ago, was recognized in the Hookville National Bank. They were also the grandparents of the author's, Katherine Holland Brown. She often related very interesting stories of the pioneer days. Sometimes of the few Indians then still to be seen in that part of the country, and especially of the notorious "Johnny Green," who boat-



SPOTSARD COLLINGS.

of he had sculpted 30 children and intended getting the fourth before he died.

She and her sister were terribly afraid of him, and often in concealing themselves hid in the very most dangerous places imaginable, thinking

mel and Tabitha Carter Brown, was born July 16, 1805, in Nelson County, Kentucky. He came with his father and family in Rockport, Ind., in 1835, where his father bought a farm and they lived until his father's death. Sometime afterwards his mother mar-

people of their little town and community. Gave the ground and most of the means to erect a church, which they both helped support so long as they lived. Mrs. Johnston, a zealous member of the M. E. church, organized the first Sabbath school in Jackson township and superintended it for a number of years. During the rebellion, she found time (among her manifold duties of home) to go into a hospital at Louisville, Ky., and care for the sick and wounded, the outside part of her life was (with the help of some of her neighboring women,) to rid the town of a saloon, which had long been a curse to the community. After a life of good deeds, she passed to her reward, aged 88 years and 11 months.

S. H. Johnston, while not a member of any religious organization, held

kindly toward all. His home always was a stopping place for all Christian people. He was widely known, and much respected by all. Obedient Johnston, as he was familiarly known, was honored by some important trusts at the hands of the people of Parke county. The first was as Representative in the General Assembly in 1840. In 1845 he was elected to the office of County Commissioner, and re-elected in 1848. In this capacity he discharged his duties in a manner honorable alike to himself and his constituents. A man of sterling qualities, who stood for the right in all things, with a kindly, loving heart, that went out to all his family and friends and to every animal and creature that came under his observation. A man among men. Gave up his life at the age of 81 years and 11 months, loved and respected by all.



FRIEND CARTER BROWN.

CLARISSA NOBLE BROWN.

like the earth. If their heads were out of sight they were safe. However, no harm ever befell them from this source.

FRIEND CARTER BROWN.
Friend Carter Brown, son of Sam-

uel and Tabitha Carter Brown, was born July 16, 1805, in Nelson County, Kentucky. He came with his father and family in Rockport, Ind., in 1835, where his father bought a farm and they lived until his father's death. Sometime afterwards his mother mar-

WILLIAM AND MILTON HOBSON.

William Hobson was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, in 1797. He was married to Ruth Newlin in 1822. They, with a few others, moved in wagon to Parke County, Indiana, in 1828. There were born to this in-

Ruth Hobson, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, in 1821; moved with his parents to Parke County, Indiana, in 1828. He married Charity Matilda Davis the 15th of May, 1847. To his union were born thirteen children: William Esau, Orpha Jane, George Washington, Mary Ann,



MILTON HOBSON.

ten children, viz: Emilee, married Shoon Hatley; Eliza, died 1842; Milton, married Charity Davis; Vienna, married Frank Hockett; Cynthia, married Fainess Hockett; Rhoda, married George May; John, married Mary Hundy; Infant; Eli, married Mary Woody; William, Jr., married Jane Woody. William Hobson was an honest, prosperous farmer of his race; was a member of the Quaker church and a living example of its teachings. William died in 1849. Milton, oldest son of William and

Harriet, Emily, Michael, Matilda, John Richard, Joseph Davis, Ruth Annand, Martha Vienna, Rhoda Carolina, Wallace Marcell and an infant son. Charity Hobson departed this life April 22, 1861. Milton Hobson inherited a heterick membership in Friends church and maintained its principles with such consistency and interest that he was known and respected for his honesty and strong convictions of justice to his fellow-men. He departed this life June 28, 1861.

MARCEL H. JOHNSTON.
Was born in Wytheville, Wythe County, Virginia, Jan. 21, 1805. At the age of 23 years he came to Parke County in company with the Rev. Father McNitt, one of the pioneer preachers of the Presbyterian church of Rockville. December 15, 1831, he was married to Miss Jane A. Kelley, whose birthplace was Newton Brad-

ern, and a number of smaller buildings long since demolished. After the birth of their two daughters, Rose K. and Mary A. Johnston, they removed to Dixon's Mills (Manfield) where he took possession of the farm, and built the house now owned and occupied by his son, J. R. Johnston. His life on the farm was a very arduous one, with many dread places



MARCEL H. JOHNSTON.

Ireland. To them were born eight children, three of whom survive—J. B. Johnston, of Mansfield, Mrs. Jane L. Hill, of Minnora, Iowa, and Mrs. A. Keeney, of Rockville. His occupation, that of brick mason, he pursued for a few years, constructing or helping construct some of the old time brick buildings, notably, the old court house, the Andrew Ray law-

to overcome, but with earnest endeavor and will that knew no defeat, he went forward earnestly and conscientiously, giving to everyone his just due, and helping in many ways those less fortunate than himself. In his choice of a companion he was eternally blessed, as they ever stood together for all things in common; stood for the improvement and uplift of all the

ALEXANDER ELDER.

Alexander Elder was one of the early settlers of Washington township, coming to Parke County from Madison County, Kentucky, in 1823. He was born in Kentucky in 1780, his parents having been natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent. The family came to Parke County with a four-horse wagon, a cart and a yoke of oxen. Mr. Elder entered three quarter sections of government land, erected a rude cabin and spent the re-

minder of his life on the farm, his death occurring in 1849. His wife was Ann McCard.

He was a man of strong character and very tenacious in his view of what he thought to be right. In politics he was a Democrat. He was one of the men who helped organize Pleasant Grove church, an organization of Pre-arrangement Baptists. The meeting house was erected on the farm of John Overman on the Marshall and Rockville road, and was one of the old land marks of the town-



HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

ship until recent years, when the building was removed.

JAMES M. ELDER.

James M. Elder, son of Alexander Elder, was three years of age when he came to Parke County with his parents in 1825. He spent his entire life at the old homestead, taking charge

he was married to Sarah A. Burford, daughter of William D. and Mary Noel Burford, who came to Parke County in 1827. They were the parents of nine children, three sons and six daughters. One son died in infancy. William A. died in 1877, and Flora, wife of Dudley McWilliams,

He was filled with the spirit of charity. His sympathies were deep and

often expressed by the silent eloquence of tears.

WILLIAM W. AND SUSAN MARCIA HUMPHREYS.

William Woods Humphreys was the second son of Captain John and Betsy Woods Humphreys, who came to Parke County in 1834, when their son William was a lad. Captain John Humphreys was the son of David Carlyle Humphreys, who crossed from Ireland to Augusta County, Virginia, soon after the Revolutionary war. He married Miss Margaret Finley, who was a woman of remarkable intellect.

in Edgar County, Illinois, by the Reverend John Steele. She was a woman of wonderful mentalty and very wide information, a decided gift for literature and was a brilliant conversationalist and a fine linguist.

On Dec. 27, 1847, William Humphreys, who was a man of extraordinarily fine character, died very suddenly, leaving his young wife with four children, the eldest only a little past six years of age. There were three little girls and an infant son, William Gamaliel, who died when he was four



ALEXANDER ELDER.



WILLIAM W. HUMPHREYS.



SUSAN MARCIA HUMPHREYS.

of the farm operations at the early age of eighteen. He also was a member of the Presbyterian Baptist church, and was a faithful and regular attendant for sixty-five years. The married career of James M. Elder was his kindheartedness, his love for and his profound interest in his neighbors and fellowmen generally. He had not a single enemy.

died in 1841. Emma, wife of Wilson Cummings, died in 1915. The other members of the family are: Elizabeth, wife of John D. Overman, of Rockville, Anna, wife of Joseph D. Adams, of Indianapolis, Ella, wife of Wilbert Blue, of Monticenu, Laury, wife of Dr. G. W. Parver, of Hammond, Ind., and James E., the occupant of the old homestead. James M. Elder was a

John Humphreys settled first in Rockville in the house now occupied by Charles Harrison, but moved soon to the farm south of town, now the home of his grandson, Frank M. Humphreys.

William Woods Humphreys was married Dec. 25, 1850, to Miss Susan Marcia King, daughter of Austin and Louisa King, of Grandview, Illinois. The Kings were from Wales and Mrs. Louisa King was a Smith, her grandparents of the Spragues of Scotland, who came to the State of New York shortly after the Revolution. Susan King received a classical education in a private school kept near her home

years old. Mrs. Susan Marcia Humphreys lived a widow in Rockville for over forty years. She was of a very retiring disposition, but those who knew her well will always remember the charm of her most unique and brilliant personality. She died January 7, 1922, leaving three daughters, Mrs. G. D. Lind, of Greenwood, West Virginia, Mrs. I. R. Strouse and Mrs. W. N. Carlisle, of Rockville. Mrs. Isaac R. Strouse, second daughter of William Woods and Susan Marcia Humphreys, is known throughout America as "The Country Contributor."



JAMES M. ELDER.

F. W. DIXWIDDLE.

Franklin Weems Dixwiddle was born on a farm in Adams County, near

Gettysburg, Pa., July 14, 1818; died April 25, 1916, at his home in Rockville, Ind., at the age of 92. Nov. 11,



F. W. DIXWIDDLE.

He had the respect and high esteem of every one with whom he came in contact. He was a hard and patient worker, supporting and supplying well not only a large family, but for years furnishing a home for many relatives and friends.

It was on these whose counsel grew out of the ripened experiences of a long life. He was a man of faith. He believed in humanity. He was a Democrat, both in the ordinary and in the broad sense. He believed in God. He was progressive in every enterprise. He was liberal in his thoughts of others.

In 1844, at the age of twenty-five,

1845, he was married to Miss Deborah Jane Robinson, of York Springs, Pa., who died in Rockville, May 13, 1907.

Of this union there were six children, Mrs. Maria Louisa Foxworthy, Indianapolis; James M., deceased in 1890; Franklin A., deceased in infancy; George T., of Frankfort, Ind.; William Colfax and Ed R., of Sheridan, Wyoming.

In October, 1847, Mr. and Mrs. Dinwiddie removed from Gettysburg, Pa., to Greenastle, Ind., and in May, 1848, came to Rockville to make their home. He was deputy County Clerk under George Thompson, and for years was a

ALEXANDER BUCHANAN.

Alexander Buchanan came to Parke County with his father, James Buchanan, in 1827. He was born in Mercer County, Ky., Nov. 25, 1813, and was therefore in his 8th year when



ALEXANDER BUCHANAN.

his father settled on the land near Judson, which has ever since remained in the Buchanan family. No cabin or habitation of any description existed between the mouth of Sugar Creek and the Buchanan settlement when a bride with knicker, as the "Buchanan troll" was called in 1822.

GEORGE T. HOWELL.

George T. Howell, who for many years was a familiar figure to all of the people of Parke County who traded at Rockville, and especially to its citizens, was the son of Illinois pioneers who came to that State from New Jersey in the late thirties. He was born in Godfrey, Ill., on June 11, 1818. The only education he had was obtained in the common schools in Illinois; but being naturally of a quiet and studious disposition, he acquired an excellent practical education for himself. He was always a lover of nature, and in his later years devoted all of his spare time to the study of the mushrooms growing in the vicinity of Rockville. In his investigations he discovered several unclassified varieties of mushrooms, and was honored by having one of his discoveries named for him. Mr. Howell came to Parke County in the early seventies, about the time he attained his majority, and was first employed by the late

member of the Town Council. Was elected County Treasurer for two terms; afterward for 10 years was bookkeeper for the First National bank of Rockville, and was then elected County Treasurer for two terms. In all these positions he was faithful and his clear penmanship can be seen to this day.

He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in September, 1845, in Gettysburg, Pa., and was a charter member of Howard Lodge No. 71, Rockville. In politics he was an ardent Whig, afterwards a Republican. Both he and his wife were life-long members of the Presbyterian church.

Alexander Buchanan was married, January 24, 1839, to Miss Harriet Allen, a sister of Rev. Wm. Y. Allen. He was born in Shelbyville, Ky., and came to Parke County in 1841. Their three children were Joseph C., Ella

who is a lawyer, and resides at Ball Lake City, Vtch. Mrs. Howell died a few months before her husband. At the time of his death Mr. Howell had been continuously engaged in business

by the same man at the same place. Mr. Howell will probably be best remembered for his love of nature. He was a very quiet, reserved, and conservative type of man, a good busi-



GEORGE T. HOWELL.

on the East Side of the square in the same room for thirty-two years, and his business was probably the oldest in Rockville continuously carried on

new man, a good citizen, and a good husband and father. He died in Rockville on August 4, 1914, and his remains rest in the Rockville cemetery.

HARVEY ADAMS.

Harvey Adams was born in Itona County, Ohio, July 4, 1825. His parents moved with their family of four children to Vigo County, Indiana, in 1834. Soon after they came to Parke County, and settled on Little Rowan, three and one-half miles east of Rock-

many subjects, which was really remarkable. He was intensely interested in the religious and educational development of his neighborhood and County, and was liberal in his donations for such purposes. In 1849 he married ELIZA A. CARPENTER, to which union eight children were born, five



HARVEY ADAMS.

ELIZA A. ADAMS.

Stinn Ferguson and his associates in a saw mill near Union. Later he worked for Mr. Ferguson in the saw mill now owned by Ferguson Brothers, and still later for Ott, Moore & Lloyd, leaving the employ of the latter firm to go into the grocery business in partnership with Cheever Lloyd in the room on the East Side of the public square in Rockville, where he was in business at the time of his death. He continued the grocery business for a number of years, and then added a hardware department. Later he discontinued the hardware department and started a dry goods and notions department, eventually going out of the grocery business altogether and devoting his entire attention to the dry goods and notions business, in which he was engaged at the time of his death.

In 1875 he married Mary Rogers, daughter of the late James R. Rogers, a pioneer of Parke County. Of this union one son was born, B. R. Howell,

villie. The home place consisted of 84 acres of virgin timber, with a clearing of only 15 acres. By dint of hard work and privation the timber was cleared and the land now is part of one of the best farms in the County. His education, like many others of the pioneer days, was of a rudimentary character, but served as the foundation for a general knowledge of

of whom are living. Probably few persons have been permitted to enjoy more of a degree of success. His passed away in April, 1901. Much of his success was indirectly achieved through the indomitable courage and perseverance of his wife, who died in June, 1912, and was laid beside her husband in the cemetery at Rockville, Ind.



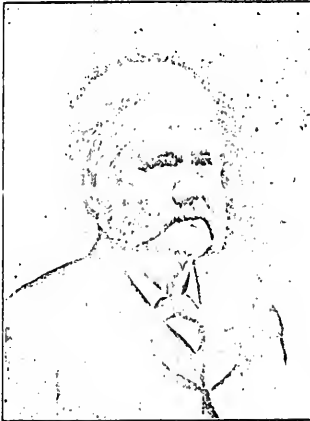
JAMES E. MORRIS.

James Edmondson Morris, son of William and Betsey Morris, was born

who settled on a farm near Leatherwood, about four miles northwest of Rockville. He later acquired a farm about a mile east of Colton, which

teaching in this county. He had bought land in this county as early as 1819, and immediately after they were married came to Jackson township, where they began the task of opening up a farm in the forest of this town-

try, they, along with other settlers began to erect more comfortable houses. At Mr. Goodin's death Feb. 28, 1848, he owned over one thousand acres of land in Parke and Fountain counties, but most of it yet in virgin



JAMES E. MORRIS.

near Stauntonburg, Wayne County, Virginia, October 29, 1821. In 1828 he came with his parents to Indiana.

O. P. BROWN.

O. P. Brown was one of the most widely known men living in Parke

he successfully conducted until his death, which occurred in 1887. Mrs. Isaac N. Ott is one of his children.

the largest land owner in the County. Mr. Brown in speaking of his success always gave much credit to his wife's help. He was married in 1810 to

ship. Their first income was a very crude affair, another earth for a floor, but as time went on and they began to realize something for their Indu-

fort. Mr. Goodin continued to live on the old homestead until her death April 13, 1829. She was loved and respected by all who knew her.

GEO. HOWELL HANSEL.

George Howell Hansel was born near Mansfield, July 7, 1831. Died at the soldiers' home in Danville, Ill., May 9, 1913. Mr. Hansel was the first man in Parke County to enlist at the

recovered from his wounds re-enlisted in Co. "F," 10th Indiana Infantry, and served the remainder of the war. He was married Aug. 1, 1860, to Sophronia Martin, who was born Nov. 22, 1841, near Mansfield. Mr. Hansel



O. P. BROWN.

MRS. O. P. BROWN.

County. He was born Nov. 18, 1823, near Venice, Ohio, and was brought by his parents to Heersce township in 1824. As a boy he assisted in clearing the land his father bought. In 1850 he started out for himself, buying 200 acres of land, and by close application he paid for this and added to it until at the time of his death he was

Mary, daughter of John and Rebecca Moore, honored pioneers of this State. She died in 1856. His second wife was Nancy Warner, daughter of Susannah and Joel Warner, who were early settlers. Mr. Brown died Oct. 19, 1901, and his wife died Feb. 29, 1901. Five daughters are living; the two sons having passed away.

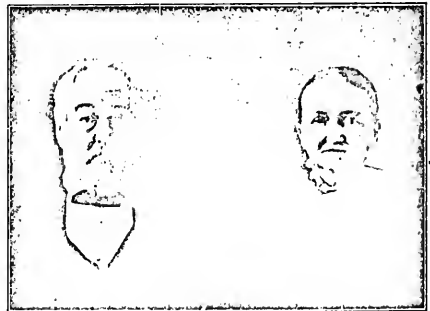
MARY (HULL) GOODIN.

Mary (Hull) Goodin, the subject of this sketch, was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, April 1, 1818. Her mother died when she was a small child, but she found a good home with a Christian family by the name of Gregg, who gave her the kind, same attention and treatment as one of the family. At the age of eighteen she was married to William Goodin, ar,

at that time an Irish schoolmaster. His parents having educated him for a Catholic priest but after completing his education did not take to that faith very strong, but came to America where he took up the profession of school teaching. He taught in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, and was one among the first teachers in Parke County. Ex-United States Senator Harlan was one of his pupils when



MARY (HULL) GOODIN.



GEO. HOWELL HANSEL.

SOPHRONIA MARTIN HANSEL.

beginning of the Civil War, walking twenty-four miles to enlist. His rose to the office of Second Lieutenant of Co. "K," 43d Indiana Infantry; was wounded and returned home. When

was a tinner by trade and for a long time kept a general store at Mansfield. He was also postmaster for several years. Mrs. Hansel died Oct. 21, 1912.

JOHN LINEBARGER.

Was of German parentage and was born in Pennsylvania in 1780. When twelve years old he went to North Carolina, where he lived until 1820, when he came to Indiana, near Indianapolis. In 1822 he came to what is Heersce township, and a permanent settlement was made here.

It was soon after his coming that

church and school life were established. At first religious services were held in his home, but later through his efforts a church was built and it was called Linebarger Chapel.

In 1847 the work of John Linebarger was finished, but it was taken up by his sons, John and Andrew, his other children having moved away. After a few years Andrew was left

alone and he worked as his father had done.

Andrew Lincolner was born in North Carolina in 1815, and was a small boy when his parents came to Indiana. The boy settled later, became the father and advisor of the

JOHN MUIR.

John Muir was born December 1, 1812, in Kithwarock, Ayrshire, Scotland. He was educated in the parish

community, for this was his home until death called him when almost ninety-two years of age. He reared a large family. His son, Levi Lincolner, lives on the old home place—a place that has been known because of its generous hospitality and kindness.

America in 1841, eventually came to Parke County, where he bought 500 acres of land. Mr. Muir continued to work at his loom and to deal in real



JOHN MUIR.

schools, and at the age of twelve took up the trade of his father, learning to weave cotton, wool, silks, and the celebrated Paisley shawls. He, with his wife and four children came to

estate. He was married three times and was the father of sixteen children, one Mrs. Otis Ames, living in Jackson township. Mr. Muir died June 21, 1892.

ZOPHER COLEMAN.

Zopher Coleman, son of Zopher and Emily Coleman, was born September 6, 1825, near Mansfield, and was prob-

28, 1845, to Telitha Pruett, daughter of Stephen and Naomi Pruett. Mrs. Coleman was born April 9, 1820, in Kentucky, but moved to Parke Coun-



ZOPHER COLEMAN. TELITHA PRUETT COLEMAN.

ably the first white child born in Jackson township. He reared a sturdy pioneer stock, and during his long life saw much of the development of Parke County. He was married April

ty when but a child. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, nine of whom are still living. Mr. Coleman died Aug. 27, 1897, and Mrs. Coleman died July 21, 1915.

SAMUEL FINLEY MITCHELL.

Samuel Finley Mitchell, son of Robert and Margaret Almira Mitchell, was born in Harwood township, March 17,

from Virginia in 1820. They have three living children, James A., of Seattle, Wash., John H., and Mary J., wife of A. T. Coleman, who reside in Jackson township. A daughter, Anna,



RHODA PAYNE MITCHELL.

SAMUEL FINLEY MITCHELL.

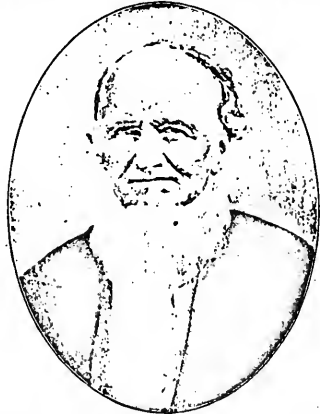
1825. Mr. Mitchell spent all of his life in Parke County. He was married March 4, 1851, to Rhoda C. Payne, daughter of James and Sarah Ellen Payne, who came to Parke County

who died April 20, 1887, and two infants preceded their parents to the life beyond. Mrs. Mitchell died Oct. 31, 1895, and Mr. Mitchell died Nov. 24, 1908.

SOLOMON B. GARRIGUS.

Solomon B. Garrigus was born in New Jersey in 1803. He came to Parke County when a young man and settled in Jackson township. He was

of the Democratic party. A man of intelligence, integrity and patriotism, he did much towards the development of the County and leading his civic government along the lines that



SOLOMON B. GARRIGUS.

one of the earliest school teachers in the County, was a justice of the peace for forty years, served as County Surveyor, and was prominent in the coun-

ty gave Parke County the reputation it had in the days of its greatest ascendancy in the State. He died May 18, 1877.

EZEKIEL B. WHITE.

Ezekiel B. White, grandson of Thomas White of Revolutionary fame, was born July 10, 1820, in Huntington County, Penn. Mr. White and his wife, Mary Nugent White, came to

Jackson township, Parke County, in 1825, where he taught several terms of school and served as trustee two terms. Mr. White was one of the pioneer thrashermen of Parke County, owning one of the first traction en-

glass in this part of Indiana. Mr. White traveled extensively and visited most of the States in the Mississippi Valley. He made several trips

from not unusual at that time for one of good attainment. As a pioneer of Parke County he recognized its splendid resources and possibilities and labored earnestly for their development, at one time organizing a stock company for the importation of fine stock; at another producing the largest yield of corn per acre produced that year in the State, and at still another merchandising in dry goods and pork on an extensive scale for that day.

His most distinguished characteristics (as his biographer has aptly said) were not along the line of material development. Alfred Hadley was a reformer, not impetuous and fanatical, but cool and calculating, he pursued the object of his reform with determination, which was ultimately sure of its goal. Through force of circumstances in part, and with the professed co-operation of his liberty-loving wife, who together with himself included an eternal hatred for slavery while living in the South, they maintained a station on the Underground Railroad near Bloomingsdale, and assisted slaves to Canada and to freedom from almost every slave State in the Union. They were generously and bravely assisted in this by Dr. Horace Cannon, whose activities were along reform lines. He was greatly interested in education. His ideas along many lines were ahead of his day. They lived to see the triumph of the principle and cause they espoused and for which they suffered denunciation and persecution and loss of property. Alfred Hadley was a life-long member of Friends church and strongly in sympathy with the anti-slavery and earnest protest against slavery, war and intemperance. Peace was the next great principle to which this brave pioneer gave special emphasis, but not

through persecution and peril of life and property as in the struggle for freedom for a race, for that question had not yet reached its crisis. But in his dying hour "peace, peace" was his theme of thought and utterance.

Rejoicing that labor in the law of our lot, he became one of the founders of "Western Manual Labor School" (now Bloomingsdale Academy.) A law or principle then too eagerly recognized for immediate success in an educational way, but which is now coming to its own in manual training schools and similar institutions. Feeling the need of some help in teaching small children he made a primer and a primary grammar.

Alfred Hadley was born in Guilford County, N. C. September, 1800, died 1874. Rhoda Hadley, wife of Alfred Hadley, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, May 20, 1805, and was five years younger than her husband. She was a woman of strong character, and was deeply animated with the spirit of philanthropy. She died March 8, 1892.

JAMES WARD AND ELIZABETH BRIGHT BEADLE.

James Ward Beadle, a descendant of an exile from the tyranny of Charles the 2nd of England, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Sept. 20, 1801, and moved with his parents to Clark county, Indiana, when a small boy, but returned to his native State when grown to manhood, and June 2, 1832, was united in marriage to Elizabeth Bright, who lived in the county of the Ohio River for a short time, then moved to Ghenton County, Ky., where he rented a farm with seven slaves. (None of the Beadles or Brights ever owned slaves. In 1835

the family left for Indiana and lived two years on land he bought before marriage. Said this and moved to Liberty township, Parke County, in 1837; William H. H. and John H. were born here. He then bought the farm one mile northwest of Howard of 200 acres. Esquire Beadle went into business in Howard just as the boom days caused by the building of the canal began. He had been a Justice of the peace five years.

James W. Beadle stood 6 feet, 2 inches and was a powerful man, severely just in all his relations of life, but most genial and complimentary to friends. He passed away April 18, 1870, aged 72 years and 4 months.

The writer of this approaches the subject of Mrs. Elizabeth Bright Beadle's life with loving reverence for she was a wonderful woman, gifted in mind and as a conversationalist and a helpmeet indeed. She was a daughter of Capt. John Bright of Mt. Mary's, Maryland, and Elizabeth Burroughs Bright of Glasgow, Scotland, and the Burroughs from England. Born 1805 near St. Mary's, Maryland, where her parents were living during the war of 1812. Mrs. Beadle had a vivid recollection of the siege of Baltimore and of the landing of the English troops, as General Ross made their hour his headquarters, and tried to coax Mrs. Beadle away from her parents and take her to England, endeavoring to find her a little husband. All declined with thanks. Mrs. Beadle died, in 1880, just after her 85th birthday, her twin sister, Ann Hazzard, of Liberty township, dying a short time before. My love and veneration for the Clara and Miriam Beadles on my mother's teaching. It was a mutual daily occurrence to see us gather around her chair to listen to the story of battle and siege. J. W. H.



EZEKIEL B. WHITE.

down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers on flat boats. He was the father of thirteen children, eleven of whom are now alive. Mr. White died December 3, 1884.

ALFRED AND RHODA HADLEY.

Alfred Hadley and family (of a wife and three children,) came to Indiana about the year 1830, and to Parke County from Morgan County a few years later. Having had unusual educational advantages, for a short time he was engaged in teaching. Later he studied and practiced both law and medicine and surveying. He served as County Surveyor a number of years while living in his native State of North Carolina, a cus-

Early Settlers and Prominent People

In the following columns brief sketches are given of early settlers and people who were prominent citizens of the County. The writer had hoped that this and the foregoing department would be much larger than they are. He realizes that many men and women have been omitted who are worthy of a place here; but he particularly desires it to be known that the omission in no event is due to any intention on his part, and that he is in no way to blame. Three appendices were published in the County papers for data; as much time was available was devoted to personal consultation by the editor and by David Straine who greatly assisted in obtaining the material for what appears. Mr. Straine wrote many letters to descendants of pioneers now living in the County, but even when postage was enclosed for reply his request was in some instances ignored. It is to be regretted that some of the descendants of pioneers, now enjoying the heritage of comparative wealth, the result of privation and toil of their ancestors, are utterly indifferent to the opportunity to pay them a tribute and to perpetuate their memory. Happily this is not true of many others who have contributed portraits and sketches to the preceding pages in memory of their fathers and mothers. The following sketches have been obtained in various ways—from

previously published biographies, from obituary notices, and from personal knowledge and inquiry:

ADAM TOWNSEND.

ALEXANDER PUEBT, youngest son of Alexander and Judy Moore Puebt, was born in Burke County, N. C., January 15, 1809, and married Elizabeth J. Puebt and Mrs. Lucy Bates, now living in Rockville. Mr. Puebt was a man of high ideals and a successful farmer.

JOHNSON PUEBT, brother of Alexander Puebt, came to Parke County at the age of sixteen and went to work on a claim. He became, through industry and economy, the owner of a large farm in the eastern part of Adams township. He married Miss Patsy Noel, and they were the parents of seven children, the only survivor, Elsie A. Puebt, of Long Beach, California, being the youngest.

JAMES McEVENS was born in Pennsylvania, March 20, 1802. In June, 1829, he was married to Miss Susan Ingen, of Crawfordville. He was the father of ten children, three of whom are now living; Charles S., Mrs. Margaret J. Nye, and Mrs. Mary Frances

Safely. His father, James, belonged to a militia force and was sent to quell the whiskey insurrection in Western Pennsylvania in 1794, and was also in the war of 1812. He was an ardent Presbyterian, who lived in the faith.

HUBERT McEVENS was born in Pennsylvania, June 10, 1820, his name with his brother, James, to Rockville, and the two started a tavern, which was a flourishing industry at that time and they continued that business for about twenty-five years. In 1847 he and his wife united with the Presbyterian church, in which he was an elder for over forty years. By industry and careful management, he accumulated considerable property. He was a charitable, public spirited citizen. Miss Mary McEvon, his daughter, and granddaughter, Miss Emma Potts, now reside at the old homestead in Rockville.

FRANK E. HARRIS was born Nov. 20, 1801, in Wilson County, Tenn., and died Oct. 3, 1867, aged 66 years. He came to Rockville, Ind., in the year 1829, and engaged in the dry goods business on the North Side of the public square for nearly thirty-five years.

DAVID WOODRUFF STARK was born in the year 1800 in Mason County, Ky., and died May, 1885, aged 70 years. He came to Rockville in January, 1830, and bought out John S. McMorry's

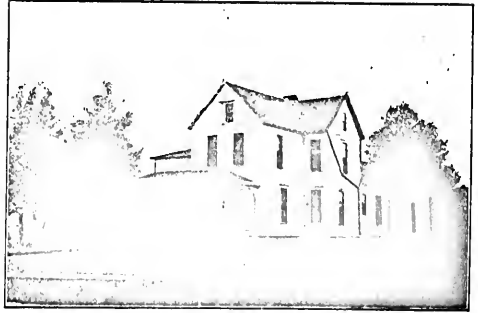
interest in the firm of Allen & McMorry's dry goods store, and continued in the mercantile business in Rockville on the East Side of the public square until about the year 1870, when he retired from active business.

JAMES ALEX., who came to Parke County in 1825, was one of the sturdy pioneer characters of his time. His father was killed in battle with the Creek Indians in 1801, and his mother died two years later, leaving him a boy of 12 years to make his own way in the world. He worked for six years for his board and clothing in North Carolina, at the end of which period his employer gave him a horse and a rifle. With these possessions he started over the Blue Ridge mountains to Indiana. When he crossed the Ohio River he had one dollar, two and one-half cents in money. He came to Parke County in 1825 to the neighborhood afterwards known as Bruin's Cross Roads and there worked for Thomas Bruin. By the utmost frugality and hard work he accumulated enough to buy some land on Little Lick Creek. Not long afterwards he sold this land and bought a half section on Williams Creek. He acquired various tracts of land including 500 acres northwest of Rockville, which he divided among his children. In 1808 he built the house two and one-half miles northwest of Rockville, where he lived until his death.

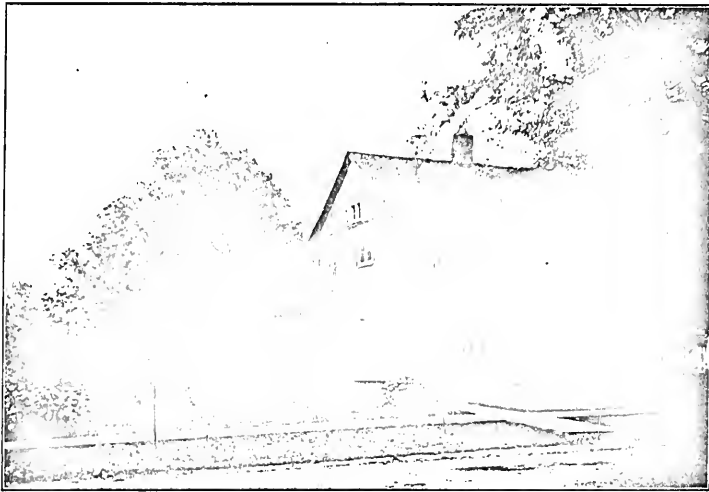
PARKE COUNTY HOMES - NINETEEN-SIXTEEN



RESIDENCE OF JOHN NEEB, ADAMS TOWNSHIP.



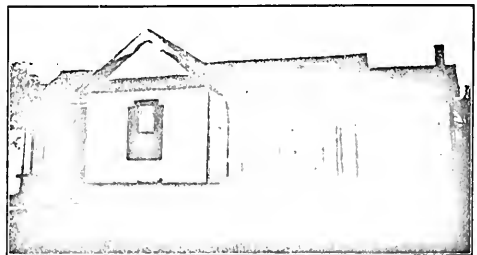
RESIDENCE OF HUGH AICMAN, MONTEZUMA.



RESIDENCE OF F. H. NICHOLS, ROCKVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES AND JOHN RYAN, ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

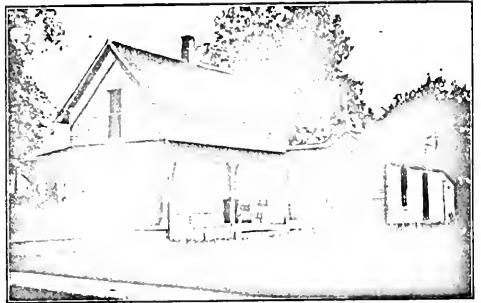


RESIDENCE OF VOORHEES HUXFORD, FLORIDA TOWNSHIP.

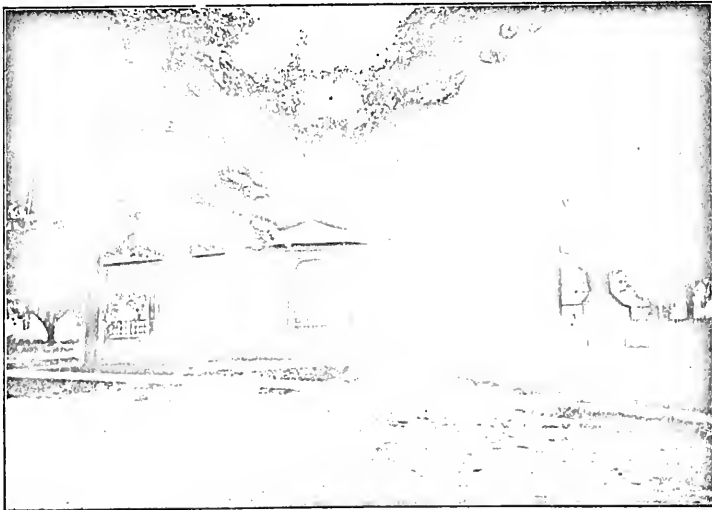
PARKE COUNTY HOMES - NINETEEN-SIXTEEN



RESIDENCE OF JOHN T. BROWN, FLORIDA TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM S. COX, HAZOMIN DALE.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. MAMIE PUETT AND B. F. MAX PUETT, ROCKVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE HOLDEN, ROSEDALE.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES RUSSELL, BRIDGTON.



Few of the first settlers of Parke County began with so little and acquired so much property as James Allen. He was a man of iron constitution, and none of the men of his generation, strong as they were, could

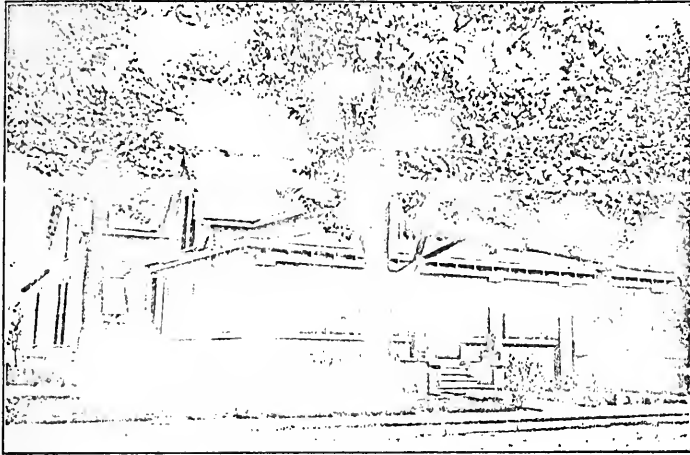
death, Sept. 21, 1810, a man of great prominence in both County Seat and County. He built the brick residence which all older people of Rockville will remember at the South end of Jefferson street. Here most of the

Boyd was a younger brother of Harrison, and came with his father's family to Parke County at the same time. He died several years ago, and left the following children now living: Wm. A., James, Edwin, Wiley, Mrs.

Discovery road, three miles southeast of Rockville. He moved from the County and resided for a few years in Illinois and Clay County, Indiana, and returned to his farm. In 1872 he was elected County Commissioner. He was for several years postmaster at Rockville. Mr. Striker was a man of high ideals, loved and respected by everyone who knew him. His life, part of which was as a Trustee of the Rockville Methodist church, and as a member of Howard Lodge I. O. O. F., was full of good works in the cause of humanity.

JAMES JACKS was born in North Carolina in 1830. He came to Parke County in 1850 with fifty cents in his pocket. He worked at such jobs as he could secure until, by economy and odd work, he accumulated enough to make his first payment on a farm located about five miles southeast of Rockville. He first sold corn at six cents a bushel. He worked day and night, and by his energy and good judgment accumulated over five hundred acres of good land. He was a positive man, a deep thinker and reasoner, keeping in touch with current events. He was an ardent Union man, whose influence did much in the cause during the War. Mr. Jacks was honored and respected for his neighborly qualities and kindness of heart. His son, George W., now owns the home farm.

JARVIS FLETCHER was born in Ohio in 1838. In the fall of 1820 he came to Parke County and settled on a farm in the southwestern part of Adams township, at which time his nearest neighbors were three miles distant. He lived in a tent until the following spring. Wolves were quite plentiful to keep him company. At his death, many years ago, he had accumulated five hundred acres of land.



RESIDENCE OF J. S. MADDEN, ROCKVILLE.

surpass him in hard work. He died March 9, 1870, at the age of 72.

MORRIS NOEL came to Parke County in 1825, with a dog and gun as his sole possessions. He became identified early in the mercantile affairs of Rockville. In 1830 he was elected Justice of the peace for Adams township, and with the exception of four years held the office for over forty years. He was postmaster here for twenty-two years. Mr. Noel conducted both offices in a highly creditable and satisfactory manner. He and his wife, early in life, became members of the Methodist church, and both were honored and respected by people in all walks of life. He was a notable figure, being over six and a half feet tall, and with the plug hat which he always wore looked much taller.

HARRISON ANDERSON was one of the early settlers in Parke County. In 1825 he located on land one mile north of Rockville, where he resided until his death several years ago. Mr. Anderson was a man of strong physique, steady going, of fine equilibrium. For many years he had a deer park near the highway and raised many deer. He loved animals and nature as well. Mr. Anderson also was a student of weather conditions. For many years he was the representative of the Smithsonian Institute, making regular reports to the bureau of temperatures, precipitation, etc. Mr. Anderson was an honest, upright citizen, whom all appreciated though they might have differed from him in politics, religion or otherwise.

TYLER S. BALDWIN came to Rockville in 1830 and became the partner of P. D. Harris in the dry goods and grocery business. At that time this store did the largest business in the County. A few years later Mr. Harris retired and Geo. W. Hill and James Dewey became partners of Mr. Baldwin under the firm of Tyler S. Baldwin & Co. Mr. Baldwin was, until his

family died. All have tombstones in the old part of the Rockville cemetery. With this exception there is nothing of record concerning a family once among the social leaders of this community.

Fred Inett, Mrs. Houier Lang, Mrs. David Myers and Mrs. Bert Welch.

CHARLES W. STAVKER was born in Clark County, Indiana, July 28, 1824. In 1844 he came to Rockville and engaged in the mercantile business for



RESIDENCE OF J. J. DANIELS, ROCKVILLE.

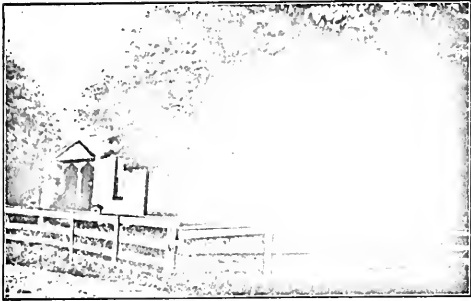
HARRISON BOYD, son of William Boyd, was born in Tennessee in 1808, and came to Parke County and settled in Adams township in 1830, and at the time of his death he owned a farm near Sand Creek station. His children now living in Parke County are: Dr. James, Lewis, Albert H., Elbridge, and Mrs. Anna L. Kent. John

two years. In 1810 he married Nancy Jane Adanson, whose father, Eliaba Adanson, had the contract for erecting the Putnam County court house, and Mr. Striker went to Greensboro to superintend its construction. Afterwards he returned to Parke County and settled on a farm, where he died a few years ago, near the New

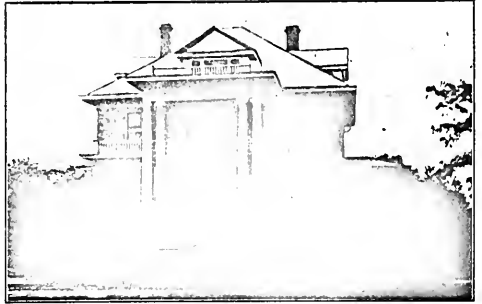
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN D. COLLINGS was born in Parke County in 1810. He was the son of William and Elizabeth (Johnson) Collings, who came from Kentucky and settled on a farm in Union township the year John D. was born. The subject of this sketch worked on his father's farm in early life.

PARKE COUNTY HOMES -- NINETEEN-SIXTEEN



RESIDENCE OF LEONAR E. OVERPECK, ROSEDALE.



RESIDENCE OF C. M. AYDELOTT, ROCKVILLE.



PARKE COUNTY ASYLUM, ELBRIDGE BOYD, SUPERINTENDENT.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, PENN TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF ISAAC N. OTT, ADAMS TOWNSHIP.



attended school and acquired a good common school education. He served from 1870 until 1882 as County Commissioner, during which time the present court house was built. He owned a farm of over four hundred acres in Washington township, when he died several years ago.

WILLIAM D. BROWN was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, September 10, 1798. In 1826 he entered a tract of land in Washington township, but soon left to settle in Shelby County, and settled there in 1827. In 1822 he was married to Mary Noel, who was born in Washington County, Ky., in 1800. The family were consistent members of the Baptist church. Mr. Burford was a good, substantial citizen, whose influence was extensively in behalf of ethical righteousness.

Wm. HARRIS came from Kentucky and settled on a farm near the present town of Judson in 1828. When he arrived, there were but few white settlers and the county was occupied in part by the Delaware and Miami Indians. His son, Edward, was born in Boone County, Ky., in 1822, was part of the family of several children. At the age of 23 Edward rented a farm and grew mill on Little Toccoon from his father, which he ran for many years. He also made several trips down the river to New Orleans on flat boats with pork and produce. For several years he was part owner of a pork packing establishment at Indianapolis. In 1845 he was married to Miss Sarah Brubaker, daughter of Daniel Brubaker, and she was born in Parke County in 1822. Wm. Harris was the father of Thomas, Monroe and Lafayette, who is the last surviving child. There are quite a number of the descendants of his children now living in Parke County.

ELI AND AMERICA CLARK, deceased, came from Tennessee to Parke County and settled on a farm in Greene township in 1829. The farm was one of the first entered there. Mr. Clark was born in 1800 and died in 1864. His son Robert worked at the carpenter's trade, but later devoted his time principally conducting a farm of about 200 acres, until his death a short time ago.

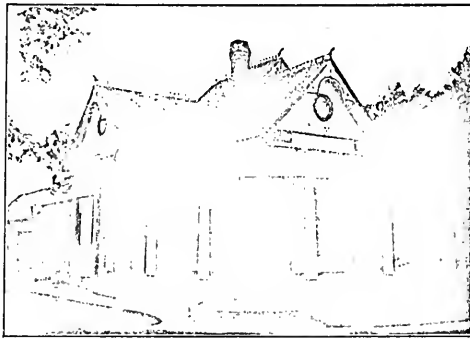
JOHN S. McMURRY was born in Grant County, Ky., August 29, 1770. He came with his wife to Parke County and settled on a farm in Washington township in 1825. He entered 380 acres and bought 180 acres of land in 1833. His children born in Parke Co. were Mary A., who was married to H. C. McWilliams, Alexander R. David, John S., James H., and Margaret. John S., who resides at Marshall, is the only survivor. In 1841 he was elected land appraiser and served a term as Township Trustee, County Commissioner, and for several years Justice of the peace.

JOHN EVERMAN was born in Wayne County, North Carolina, July 7, 1810. He came with his parents to Parke County in 1822. In 1823 they settled on a farm three miles northeast of Rockville, and by hard work and frugality, became before his death the owner of over three hundred acres of first class land. Mr. Everman was always esteemed as an honest, upright citizen, and was for many years an honored, faithful member and supporter of the Old School Baptist church, that long stood near the old farm. John D., of Rockville, Charles W., of Judson, and William H., of Indianapolis, are his surviving children.

RANDOLPH A. McCAMMELL was born to Shelby County, Ky., January 21,

1812. He first came to this County in 1832, and not finding a suitable location, he returned home and bought a farm. He attended Hanover College in Clark County, and taught in the primary department of that school prior to settling in the County. He acquired nearly 500 acres of fine land east of Marshall before his death. He raised a family of nine children; James N., who has resided in Rockville, for many years, and who was in the 9th Indiana Battery in the Civil war is a son.

JOHN D. HIX was born in Wayne County, Virginia, April 13, 1813, and came to Parke County with his parents and settled on a farm in Washington township in 1822. His father, William Hix, was born in Pennsylvania, February 22, 1788, and died on



RESIDENCE OF WM. RAWLINS, MARSHALL.

the farm in 1836. He helped clear the farm and hew the logs to build their first house. The Hix family were honest, hard working people, who had the confidence of neighbors and friends. His son, John H., owns the old Tenbrook farm about one mile west of Rockville.

JOSHUA AND RACHEL ENGLE moved to Parke County in 1823, and settled near the old Ward Mills in Sugar Creek township. In 1845 they moved to a farm in Washington township, where they lived until 1853, when he went to Illinois and died there two years later. They blazed the way to help establish in the surrounding country a high class of men and women who made the community an ideal one in every respect. His son, Benjamin F., who was born in Vermillion County, Illinois, in 1822, was a baby when his parents came to this County.

JONATHAN SWAIN was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, October 10, 1810. Came to Parke County in 1827 with seventeen dollars in money, good health and lots of energy and in his lifetime accumulated a farm of about 600 acres. His parents, Daniel and Hannah Lamb Swain, were born in North Carolina in the latter part of the 18th century. In 1818 he went back to the old home and brought his aged father, who lived on his farm until his death in 1860.

JAMES W. RUSSELL, son of William and Cynthia Russell, was born on a farm in Nelson County, Kentucky, in 1824, where he worked until he was twenty-one years of age, receiving in the meantime a good common school education. In 1840 he came to Parke County and settled on a farm in Washington township, which he left in 1860, removing to Rockville. He did

a general business at Rockville and Ardenwood in dry goods, milling and pork packing on quite a large scale. The several associations required considerable capital. He was married in 1818 to Lucinda McNeal, both of whom died several years ago. Of nine children born to them, Scott, living in the State of Washington, James in Sullivan, Indiana, Mrs. T. H. Bryant and Mrs. W. C. Henkle, Talladega, Alabama, survive him.

GEORGE A. AND THOMAS M. BUCHANAN were born in Washington township, where their father settled on a farm in 1821, coming here from Mercer County, Kentucky. Father and sons continued as residents of Parke County until their death. They were Presbyterians. The sons were for many years members of the Odd Fel-

lowship Trustee in 1880. He died on his farm several years ago.

JOHN W. AND ELIZABETH BOACH settled in Sugar Creek township in 1831, and located on a farm in the north part of the township. Mr. Boach was a native of Kentucky, and his wife, whose name was Morgan, was a native of Virginia. They were the parents of William M. Boach and Henry L. Boach who was born in Both County, Ky., in 1817.

WILLIAM AND MARGARET KATLEFF settled in Sugar Creek township in 1827, in the forest and erected a log cabin on the farm their son, Thomas H., was born in 1831. He succeeded to the farm of his father, and made additions, until at his death he owned nearly four hundred acres of well improved land, upon which he built a large, commodious brick house. Another son, William A. was in Company "A," 85th Regiment, and was killed at the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

DR. DAVID SMITH was one of the early settlers of Liberty township, coming there in 1829. He was born in Georgia. At the time of his settling there, the land was heavily timbered, without roads, schools, or any other facilities. Friendly Indians had their camp near the location. Deer, wild turkeys, wildcats, wolves and wild dogs were numerous. Hardships, toil and danger, were the common lot of the pioneers who settled there. He died in 1861.

JOHN RICHMOND, pioneer, came to Liberty township in 1823, from Butler County, Ohio, and secured a tract of land in north part of the township. His son, Hiram J. Richmond, was four years old when the family came, and he was an extensive farmer and also made several trips to New Orleans on flat boats.

JAMES MARKS was one of the first settlers in the Both Creek township of Liberty township. He was born in Nelson County, Ky., October 18, 1818, and came to this County in 1829, and to his future home in 1830, on 100 acres of land he entered. His son, George, now owns the farm. Mr. Marks was a man of integrity and a useful citizen until his death November 20, 1876. Thomas Marks, another son, was one of the leading citizens of Parke County. He died a few years ago.

ISAAC HOBBS was born in the State of North Carolina and settled in Liberty township in 1828. He was a farmer, and worked at that trade, also conducted a small store, a rare business in those early days. His son, George, was born in Liberty township in 1832, and secured a farm of 170 acres.

DAVID LINDEY was born in North Carolina in 1803, and settled in Liberty township in 1822. He bought a farm, which he improved and brought to a high state of cultivation. He was a model citizen and life-long member of the Friends church.

THOMAS LINDEY located in Liberty township in 1830, coming from North Carolina, and settled on a farm where he remained until death, May 6, 1860. He was a member of the Society of Friends and helped organize the Sugar Creek meeting of Friends. Mr. Lindsey was a model man, whose influence was potent for the best things in life.

NATHAN DOWDELL, deceased, settled in Liberty township in 1820, going there in a kral-boat up the Wabash River. He was the father of Isaac B.

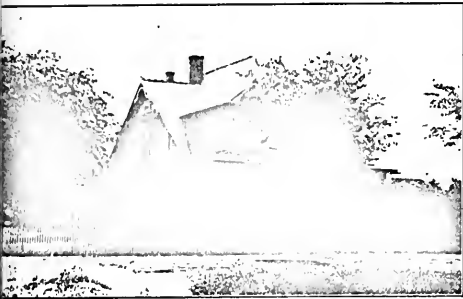
lows Lodge. All were honorable and respected citizens, whose influence was exerted for the best interest of the community.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

FELIX BARKER was born in Kentucky in 1820 and came with his parents, Jesse and Annie Day Barker, to Sugar Creek township in 1827. He received his early education in the first school house built in the township. In early life he taught school for several years. He acquired a farm of 120 acres of well improved land. He held the office of township assessor for several years.

DANIEL DEWITT was born in Sugar Creek township in 1833. His father, John Heath, was born in Franklin County, Indiana, in 1811, and settled in this township in 1825, and was one of the pioneer preachers in the United Brethren church, who went like the early apostles, "without money or without price" in all kinds of weather and preached in the log houses and barns of the pioneers. Daniel got his limited education in a log school house. He bought a farm of 280 acres upon which his Uncle Eliasa Heath settled in 1826, acquired through his own industry and economy, characteristic of the early settlers who did things.

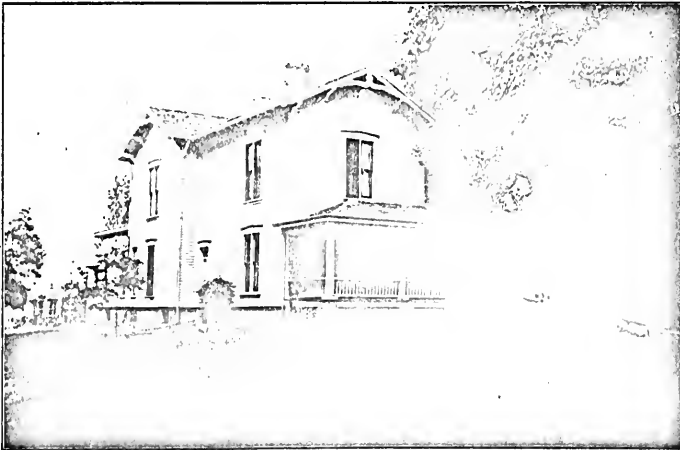
DR. W. J. McKEY, son of Elias and Mary Harrison McKee, was born in Tennessee, July 4, 1820. He came to Annapolis with his parents in 1830. The father was one of few physicians in Parke County at that time. He received his early education at the district school and later at Bloomington Academy. In 1847 he moved to Sugar Creek township and located on a farm near Russell's Mills, where he acquired a large practice. He was elected



RESIDENCE OF H. H. HUNT, ROSDALE.



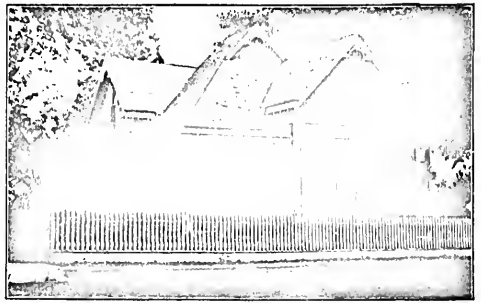
RESIDENCE OF HENRY ALDRICHT, ROSDALE.



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL COBLE, ROCKVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF RUSS LEE, BELLMORE.



RESIDENCE OF DR. A. MARTIN, BELLMORE.

Dawson, deceased, who was a member of Company "A," 53rd Regiment, and was wounded in the battle of Spring Hill, also Dallas, Georgia. Father and son were both worthy citizens.

BEREA TOWNSHIP.

CONRAD BREWER, M. HISSON was born in Virginia in the year 1813. He came with his father, William M., and settled on a farm near Rockville. At the age of twenty-one he taught school. In 1831 he entered the general store of Donaldson & Lowe in Rockville, and in 1837 purchased the store for one year. In 1839 at the age of twenty-six, he was appointed County Treasurer, was enrolling clerk in the Legislature in 1841-2. In 1843, he with James H. Hill, and Joseph T. Stillborn, went into the dry goods business at Amesbury. He went to Montana in 1846 with Hon. John W. Davis and engaged in mercantile and general business and finally for many years he conducted a large business at Montana.

EDWARD G. WILSON, deceased, was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1815, and moved to Amesbury in 1839. When a young man he became a clerk in the store of Benton and Davis at Montezuma. In 1850 he went into the dry goods business, which he continued until his death. He was a self-made man of good business ability, and with energy and honesty made a success.

DR. JAMES C. HILL, moved from Ohio to Montezuma in 1839, where he practiced medicine. Two of his children were Samuel H. and Susan W. Both of whom received a common school education and were until their deaths identified with the mercantile and other business. They were men of high standing, honest and upright in all their business relations. Samuel was for several years township trustee of Berceve township.

REV. THOMAS GRIFFITH was born in South Wales in 1810, and spent his boyhood in college there. He arrived in New York from Liverpool in 1840, and went to Charleston. He graduated at Lane Theological Seminary in 1841. He went to Montezuma and was pastor of the Presbyterian church until he went into the army and served as Chaplain of the 71st Regiment and 6th Indiana Cavalry until September, 1865. He then preached two years at Clinton, after which he became pastor of the church at Montezuma, which he served until his death a few years ago.

JOSEPH HURON, son of James and Mary Huron, was born in Ohio in 1822. He came with his parents to Parke County and settled on a farm near Amesbury in 1828. When he arrived at maturity, he began building and running flat boats, which he continued for several years. In 1810 he located in Montezuma, and ran a ferry boat over the Wabash River for several years. He finally engaged in the manufacture of a superior quality of fire brick at Jilledie. He associated himself with Mr. R. L. Frank, and continued to carry on the business, which has grown to large proportions. Mr. Huron died a few years ago, honored and respected by all who knew him.

MORON T. DAVIS, son of John and Heathy Davis, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1827, and came to Berceve township in 1828, settling on a farm. He worked on his father's farm until of age, attending district school during the winter. He was a Justice of the peace for several years,

and a good all round business man of integrity and influence.

WICKLIFFE and **SEYMOUR VANLANDINGHAM**—lifelong citizens of Montezuma. The former operated the ferry over the Wabash for many years. The latter was engaged in mercantile business.

WABASH TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM HISSON was born in Lincoln County, State of Kentucky, Dec. 15, 1801. In 1825 he moved with his parents to Vincennes. Soon after that

AGUIA PUNTENSEY, pioneer, was born in Ohio, and came to Wabash township in 1818, being one of the very early settlers in Parke County. He acquired a tract of land upon which he reared a family and died on the farm in 1878. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812. His son, John H. Puntensey, was born on the farm December 14, 1841.

THOMAS J. FREEMAN, deceased, was a pioneer settler in Wabash township, and began his career as all other earlier settlers, in acquiring government

Arthur and Jane Patterson, was born in Clayborn County, Miss., in 1841. When James was six months old they moved to Virginia, going sixteen hundred miles on horseback. In 1824 the family settled in Rockville. For the next twenty years James was a member of the family disposition, lived in nearly every part of the Union, engaging in various kinds of business. Part of the time he was a captain on an Ohio River steamboat. In 1845 he settled in Amesbury, where he ran the flour-mill until he retired a few years before his death, which occurred there several years ago. His brother, a lumberer V. Patterson, became a good lawyer and was several years Judge of a Circuit composed of Parke, Vermillion, Vigo and Sullivan Counties.

AGUIA JAMES was born on the 15th of April 1801, in Iowa County, Ohio. He was the son of Aguia and Margaret Justus. The family came to Wabash township and settled on a farm in 1822. He was an industrious young man and got his start by making rails and other articles. It was necessary with the pioneers who made good. Mr. Justus made twenty trips to New Orleans with flat boats. He served as Justice of the peace and one term as County Commissioner. He was an active member and liberal supporter of the Montezuma Methodist church and a man of force and influence.

AGUIA LAVARY was one of the widest known men of Wabash township. He was a soldier in the 1st Indiana, and at the time of his death was the largest land owner in the County with the exception of O. P. Brown.

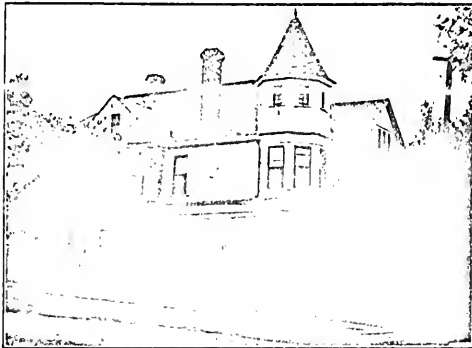
FLORENCE TOWNSHIP.

JAMES JOSEPH WALKER entered land near Nunn in Florida township, and was known to be a man of strong character and influential in bringing to a full fruition a community of people that were imbued with earnest desire to make the western part of the township most desirable to live in.

SEBA H. CASE settled on land in Florida township in the early days, and in 1818 he erected a substantial brick house, which is now in a splendid state of preservation, in which his son, Marvin H. Case, now in his eighty-first year, has since resided. Mr. Case accumulated by thrift and industry a large tract of land. He was known to be a man who possessed high ideals, exemplified in all business transactions. He was a charter member of Parke Lodge No. 8, Free and Accepted Masons, which was organized under dispensation issued May 30, 1844, and was his first Junior Warden. After the beginning of the war when the government was needing money, bonds were put upon the market, but few of them were taken by the people because they did not think they were of any value. Mr. Case, being a very patriotic man, purchased the first government bond offered for sale in Parke County. He died many years ago, an honored and respected citizen.

JOHN HOATMAN was born April 10, 1811, in Lincoln County, Ky. In 1820 he came with his parents, who settled on Walker's Prairie in Florida township. In 1824 he acquired 100 acres of land in Section 28, which was a solid mass of heavy timber, which he cleared in due time. He became a minister in the Christian church and for forty years he preached that faith, serving well and faithfully until his death.

BENJAMIN DAILEY was born in But-



RESIDENCE OF MRS. E. S. HILL, MONTZUMA.

his parents died. During the years 1811 and 1812 he spent most of his time in Fort Gibson, near Vincennes, where all the settlers were compelled to go for safety from Indiana. At one time he was surprised by a band of Indians, but succeeded in reaching the fort unharmed. In 1823 Mr. Hillson settled on land in Wabash township, where he died in 1870, after a long

land. His son, George W. Farham, lately deceased, was born in Wabash township on the house farm, November 8, 1830. He was a member of Company "B," 53rd Indiana Infantry.

JAMES L. BROCKWAY was born in Liberty township, September 30, 1835. His parents, William S. and Jane Laverty Brockway, settled on a farm in this township in the pioneer days.



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL KEETZER, WABASH TOWNSHIP.

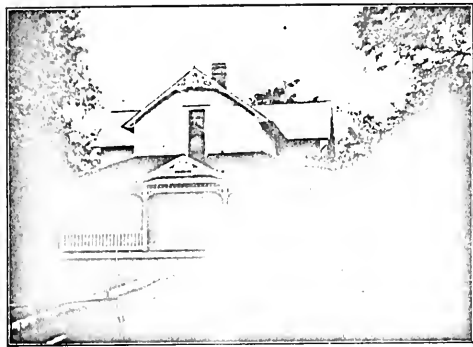
and useful life, honored and respected, leaving a large number of descendants.

ABRAHAM D. BOWEN, deceased, was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, in 1809, the same year Lincoln was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky. In 1824 he came with his family with his stepfather to Wabash township. He began working by the month, and in 1830 bought some government land in Section 17, which he improved. His nice white flat boat and went several times to New Orleans. He was a millwright and built the first mill at Amesbury. He accumulated about 1,000 acres of land, 600 acres of which he gave to his children before he died.

James afterwards located in Wabash township, and by his energy, coupled with practical knowledge acquired by experience, accumulated over three hundred acres of valuable land before his death, about one mile southwest of Amesbury. Mr. Brockway was an honest, upright citizen and served honorably as Trustee and Justice of the peace in Wabash township. He left arriving: John, William R. and His Halldwin, who became the owners of the farm. John was elected County Commissioner on the Republican ticket in 1914, but died before his term of office began.

JAMES PATTERSON, oldest son of

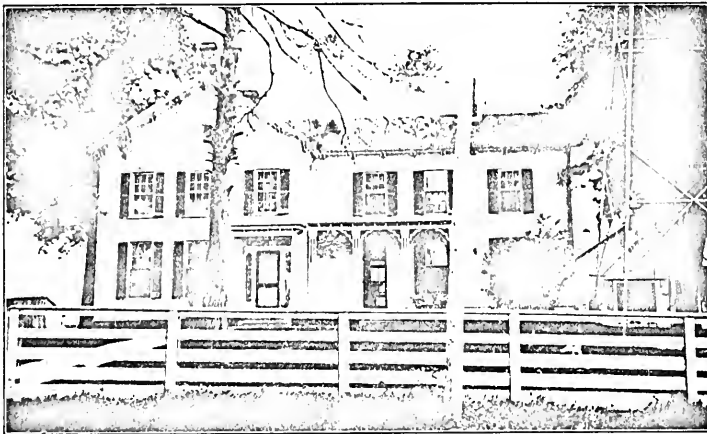
PARKE COUNTY HOMES - NINETEEN-SIXTEEN



FARM RESIDENCE OF EDWARD H. CROOKS, ADAMS TOWNSHIP.



"LONGVIEW," HOME OF L. EDGAR ADAMS, ADAMS TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM FLOOR, PENN TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES DAILY, FLORIDA TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF JACOB GILLIAN, HAMMONDALE.

ler County, Ohio, in 1803, and came to Florida township in 1827. He entered 88 acres of land, paying for it by hauling corn to Roseville and making other necessary turns. By perseverance and strictest economy, he finally accumulated several hundred acres of good land. He was an elder in the Methodist church for many years. He was honest and always stood for the square deal among men. His son, Charles, now owns a fine farm near the old home.

JERRE B. VUHMANN was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, October 18, 1828. In 1827 he settled in Florida township. In 1830 he acquired land which he worked until he was elected Sheriff in 1839. After his two terms of office expired, he returned to his farm, where he lived until 1877, when he moved to Grayson County, Texas. A son, James, who now lives in Clinton, was a member of Company "C," 12th Regiment during the Civil War.

RACCOON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN CALVIN GIBSON was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1819. He came with his parents and settled in Racoon township in 1821. He was active in civic affairs, being a man of high ideals. He was frequently called upon for counsel and advice. He built a saw mill in 1837 at the ford which bears his name on Little Racoon, six miles southeast of Rockville. During most of his adult life, he was a justice of the peace, which office he filled with more than ordinary legal and business ability. From 1838 to 1840 he built several fine boats, which during the spring freshets were floated down to the Wabash river and sold.

THOMAS MILLER was born in Frank County, Virginia, November 30, 1790. In 1805 he located in Union County, and in 1821 came to Racoon township, raised a crop, returned to Union County and returned to Racoon for permanent residence in 1823. He was married to Margaret Robinson, January 8, 1823. He was County Commissioner eight years, Justice of the Peace fifteen years, and several years Township Trustee. He was a consistent member and liberal supporter of the Methodist church. He and his wife experienced all the trials and privations of pioneer life and did well their part in teaching civic righteousness and fair dealing. His son, John H., was born in this township, and was a successful farmer, and was elected County Treasurer in 1838. He also represented Parke and Montgomery Counties as Joint Representative. The family of his son, James N. Miller, deceased, are nearly all living in Parke County. Joseph and John now own good farms of the original acquisitions. Alice Clements, Mrs. W. J. White, and George C., children of James N., now live in Rockville. Dick Miller, the youngest son, resides in Indianapolis. Mrs. William Goodin, a daughter, lives in Jackson township.

JOHN H. MILLER was born in Racoon township August 25, 1819. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth Miller, settled there in 1817. He began farming for himself when at the age of 22. He was an industrious man and highly esteemed. He was a practical farmer, but took an interest in all enterprises for progress, and improvements to better existing conditions. He was the first white child born in Racoon township.

HOWARD MITCHELL, settled in Racoon township and began farming in 1817 or 1818. His son, Robert, was born on the land May 8, 1853. His father was about three years older, so he and his brother Abel,

yet living, became managers of the farm, as about four hundred acres. They cleared much of the land and also engaged in stock raising. The Mitchell's were men of high ideals and got much in helping make their neighborhood what it is today.

THOMAS M. SEYBOLD settled in Racoon township on a farm in the pioneer days. His son, Dempsy C. Seybold, yet living was born in Racoon township in 1817, where he resides at

ing to U. S. when a child, then removing to Pennsylvania, thence to Ohio, where the major portion of the John family were born and reared. In the 30's he removed to Indiana, thence to Brazil, where he laid out a major part of that city; thence to Postland Mills, Parke County in 1851, where he operated a country store, his son Jacob, being bookkeeper and clerk; thence to Starfield where he died in 1862. Grandchildren and do-

and stock raiser of the pioneer days, at times owning considerable property and then losing all in a live stock deal, as the prices of stock had a wide range of values in pioneer days. At time of his decease he had financial reverses and left a debt of \$2,000 for his son, Jacob John, to discharge, which was done, before making a start for himself. In war times, 1861-'64, Jacob John was associated with Samuel Mironau in supplying large



RESIDENCE OF J. E. JOHNS, RACCOON TOWNSHIP.

the time of this sketch. He was a man of sterling character, who did his part well in the early days.

GEORGE CROOKS was born March 7, 1813, and settled with his father's family in Racoon township in 1823. While a youth he kept a canoe and rowed people across the Racoon for a small sum. He was drowned while crossing the same stream below the dam at Bridgton in 1838. Mr. Crooks was a farmer and his daughter, Mary, widow of the late Captain Joshua L. Hayes, resides on part of the old homestead.

REV. ISA MATER was born in Butler County, Ohio, June 11, 1822, and located on a farm in Racoon Township in the early days. He was one of the pioneer ministers of the United Brethren church, who helped establish a Christian civilization in the Wabash Valley. During his travels as a circuit rider he passed through some trying and interesting experiences. His son, Dr. Jacob H., deceased, was a successful practitioner for several years at Bridgton. He was a corporal in Company "H," 14th Indiana Infantry. Rev. Mr. Mater was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends for his kindly Christian character and devotion to his ministerial work. He was a writer of more than ordinary ability, and a few years before his death published a volume called "The Prompter"—a collection of his contributions to the press for a period of forty years.

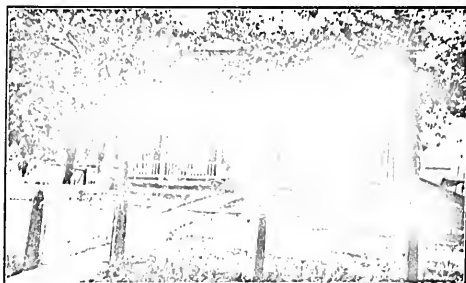
JOHN JOHN was a pioneer of Parke County; was of Welsh stock, emigrat-

endants of Grandfather John now living; J. J. Johns, attorney of Rockville, J. H. Johns, member county tax board, reviver, Bridgton, Frank Johns, lumber dealer, Montezuma, Murla McCutcheon, Bridgton, and Sarah McCutcheon, Kentland, Ind., Sam'l P. Johns, lumber-

contracts Mr. Mironau with the U. S. government for stock and supplies for the army, and were close and intimate friends until death.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

ABRAHAM GARDNER was born in New York October 22, 1815. He came to

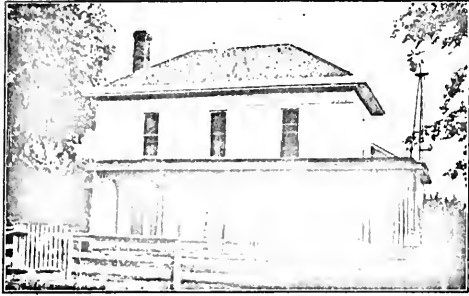


RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM HATFIELD, JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

man, Seville, Mo., Stephen Johns, Litchfield, Kan., Emanuel Johns, Seattle, Wash., and Robert Johns, Paoli, Ill. There is but one living child of John John—Isaac John, of Sedan, Okla., now in his 90th year. John John was a merchant, farmer

Parke County and settled in Jackson township in 1824, and was married to Solomon B. Garrigue August 6, 1837. She was one of the pioneer women of strong will power and sacrificing devotion to the task of making the wilderness fruitful fields. Mr. Garrigue

PARKE COUNTY HOMES -- NINETEEN-SIXTEEN



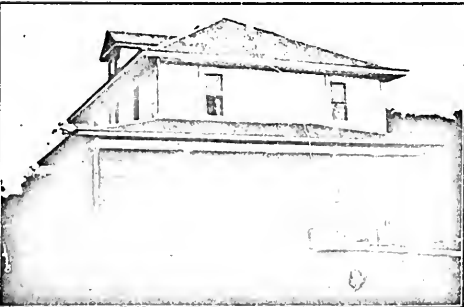
RESIDENCE OF DANIEL M. SWAIN, UNION TOWNSHIP.



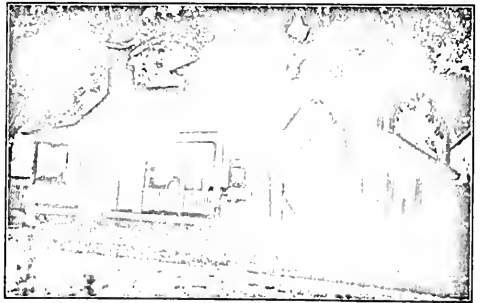
RESIDENCE OF JOHN TOLAN, ROCKVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF C. E. LAMBERT, ROCKVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF BENJAMIN F. BELLERS, RACINON TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF W. R. DENCKE, CATLIN.

was County Surveyor for many years, also a Justice of the peace for a number of years, and filled both positions with honor and fidelity.

NAMBLE WOLVERTON, son of Cyrus and Jane Wolverson, who were among the very early settlers in Parke County, was born in Adams County, Indiana, January 30, 1828, nearly ninety years ago, and hence was a pioneer lady. He was born and raised on a farm amid all the surroundings of the trials and privations of pioneer life. They were members of the Christian church, shortly before his father had donated the ground, and Mr. and Mrs. Wolverson donated money and material to build Union church and cemetery. He was possessed of all the attributes that conduce to morality and honesty.

JAMES DAVIS was the son of Jesse Davis, and was born in Kentucky in 1800. His father removed to the mountains from Virginia with the first United States troops and died at the age of 105 years. Mr. Davis lived in Kentucky until 1819, where he learned to be a shoemaker. In 1828 he moved to Jackson township, settled for a short stay, went to Montezuma, and served seventeen years as Justice of the peace.

WILLIAM KEMPER was born in Virginia, February 12, 1810, and settled in Jackson township in 1838. His father, Elias Kemper, was in the war of 1812, and his son, Elias, was a member of Company "D," 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery in the Civil war. He accumulated about 600 acres of land and raised a large family of children, of whom Elias, of Mansfield, Mrs. Mary A. Hunt, of Rockville, Robert A. Hinkle, Sr., of Jackson, and John A. Hinkle, Jr., were all living. He was married to Lavina Gildevell, who was born in Franklin County, Indiana, in 1821.

MICHAEL PERRY was born in Tennessee, November 17, 1803, and settled on a claim in Jackson township in 1820. His son, Calvin, deceased, was born in Whitley County, Kentucky, in 1828, and was a year old when his parents came to this county and worked for his father on the farm. At the age of twenty-one he learned the carpenter's trade, followed it for two years, and returned to farming, which, with the exception of a few years as a silent partner of John H. Jasser in a general store at Mansfield, he continued until his death. He was the first man in Jackson township to be made a Master Mason. He was a practical, matter-of-fact man of influential community, and was the father of John M. J. of Rockville.

WYNON FURFRESHIP.

JOHN MARTIN POWERS arrived at land office in Terre Haute in 1820, half of Section 23 in Union township, settled on it with his wife and eleven children in 1821, coming from South Carolina. They built a log house and at once began clearing away the forest. He was a blacksmith and gunsmith and often repaired the guns of the Delaware and Miami Indians passing along the trail, who frequently camped on his land. Mrs. Martin made clothes for the children out of buckskin. The boys had frequently got drunk, but one of the bunch would remain sober. At the age of sixteen John Martin, Sr., served under Washington in the Revolution. A number of his descendants are now living in the east part of the County.

THOMAS WOLVERTON also purchased land in the name of John Martin, did, in Sections 20 and 30, some of which, is now owned by his descendants. March 1, 1827, he married Eliza

been Crawford, age sixteen, in Franklin County, Indiana, and at once came on horseback to this County, and began life in a little house he had built. Charles W. Aydelott, who lives in Rockville, was one of the original farm owners, and him through his mother, who was a daughter of the subject of this sketch.

JAMES NOBLE was born July 20, 1823, in Shelby County, Ky., and came to Parke County with his parents, James and Sarah Noble, the same year. He was married to Martha Stage in 1851, she was a farmer; several times Justice of the peace, assessor of Union township, leaving to his children at his death several hundred acres of land.

JOHN COLANES was born in Shelby County, Ky., April 22, 1795. He and his wife settled in Union township in 1833. Their son, John, was then four years of age. He had a farm of his father's farm, which he possessed until his death. At the age of 21 he married Sarah A. Connelly, both of whom were faithful members of the Missionary Baptist church.

GREENE TOWNSHIP.

JAMES F. PAYTON was born in Mason County, Ky., in 1825. His parents settled in Greene township in 1828. His grandfather, Thomas Payton, was an associate and playmate of George Washington, and served in the Revolutionary war. He was married in 1817 to Elizabeth Irish, a daughter of Abraham Irish, who came to this County with her parents in 1829. Mr. Payton and his wife were members of Mt. Moriah Baptist church. He was a good citizen and successful farmer.

JAMES H. JACK was born in Ohio in 1804, and came to Greene township in the formative period of this County and settled in what is known as Lion Thicket. He was a farmer preacher in the old order of Christians, known as Reformers, established by Barton W. Stone. When he came to this County, there being no church near, he invited his wife and children to the place, and they had and took an active part in erecting two church buildings at Portland Mills and one at Parkville. He frequently preached, but did not devote his whole time to the ministry. He was a man of high honor and raised a family of several children, Martin S., John T., Adam K., Mary E., who married Isaac N. Blake, and Elizabeth J., who married James Snyder.

SAMUEL R. HAMILTON was born in Bourbon County, Ky., May 17, 1797. His father was born in Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America in 1781. He came to the State of Ohio and settled on land in Greene township in 1825. His grandfather fought in the battle of the Boyne under William the 111 in 1690. His maternal grandmother lived to be 110 years of age, and when she had passed the century was blind, with three miles a day, and could see all print without glasses. He served as County Commissioner nine years and Justice of the peace for fifty years. He began life on eighty acres and at his death owned two hundred acres of fine land, and was the oldest man in Greene township, honored and respected by all.

MARTIN L. DOOLEY, son of Heuben and Rachel Martin Dooley, was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1812. His name to Greene township in 1825, and settled on a farm about one mile north of Union, which he possessed until his death several years ago. In his early manhood he taught school whilst running his farm. His son,

Jerome H., was in Company "G," 78th Indiana, and also in Company "A," 40th Indiana Regiment in the war of the Rebellion. He was for more than forty years a deacon in the Christian church and a member of the association there. He died in 1904. A son, was born in 1847 in Greene township and owns a farm near Milligan.

THOMAS BURNSIDE was born in Madison County, Ky., January 21, 1804. He came to Greene township and entered land there in 1820. His parents, John and Mary Denton Burnside, came in 1820. His father served under General Gates in the Revolution, and was in the battle of Camden. When she was seven years of age, his mother, one of the pioneers of Kentucky, was captured by the Indians and was held by them for seven years. He had a farm of 200 acres, which by sacrifice and hard work by himself and his wife and family, was brought to a good state of cultivation. He and his wife were long members of the Associate Presbyterian church near Portland Mills.

THOMAS J. HANNA was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1802. He settled in Greene township in 1827, and owned 320 acres of government land. In 1828 he married Miss Ann McCormick and they were the parents of eight children. He was an active member of the Methodist church and lived to a ripe old age.

WILLIAM J. COLLINGS was born in Kentucky in 1821. He was the son of Zebulon Collins, who came to Parke County and settled in Greene township in 1825. His grandfather went to Kentucky from North Carolina in 1780, and he had a cabin in Louisville, and the settlere were living in blockhouses. He owned a farm of 100 acres in Section 15 and was quite an extensive breeder of Shorthorn cattle and thoroughbred horses. He was a member of Mt. Moriah church, and a man of high honor, making a success in life.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

PERRY MITCHELL was born in New Hampshire October 13, 1795, and settled in Penn township in 1821 on a tract of land purchased from the government, which he immediately began to clear and build a log cabin thereon. Deer, wolves and bear were plenty in the neighborhood, and also bands of Kickapoo and Miami Indians. The whole population of the County at the time did not exceed two hundred. In 1825 he built a carding machine and two saws, and in 1826 he had a mill operated several years. He died in the old settlement in 1878. His sons, George and Prof. Andrew Mitchell, are living on the Pacific Coast.

ANDREW TEBBROCK was born in Pennsylvania, August 8, 1801, and came with his father's family in Penn township, settling there in 1823. The tract, he was in the adjacent country, was then a dense body of woods, traversed only by what was known as bridge path. The family was compelled to camp in the forest until a log cabin was built. Andrew was married to Rachel Hoyer at the age of twenty-five and bought land near the Walnut River, and at the death of his father, moved to his father's farm. In 1840 he was elected a member of the Legislature. During the Civil war he had three sons in the army, one of whom, John A., now living in Tuscola, Illinois, was a Corporal in Company "A," 8th Regiment. The late Mrs. David Paxter (H) was a daughter.

NATHANIEL NEWLIN settled in Penn township in 1820, coming from North

Carolina, where he was born. There were twelve in the family. He remained a resident of Penn township until his death in his one hundredth year. He was for seventy years an elder in the Friends church, and was a member of the Friends Association in the life of his other high qualities of virtue. His son Eli was born in Orange County, Indiana, in 1810, and came to this County with his parents in 1820, and became the owner of the farm now owned by his father. He died several years ago in Illinois. He also was a life member of the Society of Friends.

CHARLES OVERMAN was born in Wayne County, North Carolina, in 1813, and came with his father, John Overman (born in North Carolina in 1777) and settled in Reserve township in 1822, about three miles west of Rockville. From there they moved to the farm now owned by James K. Elder three miles north of Rockville. In 1848 he moved to Old Bloomington. He was a very industrious and honorable man, and was known to everyone. He was a faithful member of the Friends church until death.

ZACHARIAH MORRIS was a native of North Carolina, and settled in Reserve township on land near Coloma in 1820. He was the father of Cornelius P. Morris, lately deceased. Cornelius was born on his father's farm in 1817, and at his death owned about 300 acres of well improved land about three miles northwest of Rockville. The Morris family were splendid, high-minded men, all of whom were life members of the Friends church, except Knoch. Living on his farm were three miles northwest of Rockville, and Josiah, who now lives in Bloomington, are sons of Zachariah Morris.

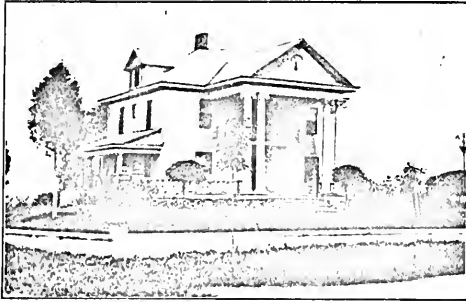
ENOSH MORRISON, a native of North Carolina, settled in Penn township in 1820, and died in 1883. He was a member of the Friends church. His son, John, was born in North Carolina in 1824. He lived on a farm and worked at his trade as a carpenter. There are many buildings in the county that are proofs of his skill as a good, honest workman. He was a consistent member of the Friends church until his death.

MATTHEW NEWBY was born in North Carolina in 1800, and came to Penn township in 1820, from Vigo County, where he went in 1818. He died on his farm in 1870. His son, Joel, was born in Vigo County in 1825, and came to Penn township with his parents in 1820. He owned and operated a fine farm of 250 acres. Both father and son were men of sterling worth, whose influence for good was pronounced.

DR. JAMES P. TUCKER was born in New York in 1810, in 1831 he came with his father to Parke County. At the age of 19 he started out for himself and worked on a farm. From 1835 to 1840 he studied medicine, and became a successful practitioner. He finally located on a farm north of Hartsville, in Penn township, and was one of the best of his kind in the county. He was one of the oldest men in that township, being elected Mayor of his lodge sixteen consecutive times.

HON. ROBERT KEELY was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, April 10, 1810, and came to Penn township with his parents and settled in 1820. He held several offices of trust and represented his county in the Legislature in 1840, and was one of the delegates at large from the State of Missouri in the National convention that nominated General Grant for the second term

PARKE COUNTY HOMES -- NINETEEN-SIXTEEN



RESIDENCE OF LEVI LINHARD, RESERVE TOWNSHIP.



"THE PINEA," HOME OF A. EDGAR M'CORD, ADAMS TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF MISS MATTIE BROWN, RESERVE TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF ELLSWORTH PHILLIPS, OBENE TOWNSHIP.



"ALLEDALE," HOME OF W. D. COLLINGS, ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

in 1872. He was an especial friend of the "peasants of temperance and education," which he supported with much energy.

JOHN NEWLIN CARTER, son of John and Ruth Newlin Carter, was born near Hillsboro, N. C., March 17, 1810; died at his home in Bloomingsdale, Sept. 27, 1912, age 102 years, 6 months, 18 days. He came with his father to Parke County in 1820. In 1824, he was united in marriage to Mary Taylor, with whom he lived until death claimed her, Feb. 3, 1910. For more than four-score years Uncle John was familiar with the affairs of this community. As a boy he frequently made long journeys on horseback to some grain mill for meal or flour. For years he was a teamster, and hunted prairie to Cincinnati, Evansville and Litchmond and brought back new-fangled to the villagers. In this respect he also undertook a trip to New Orleans on flat boats, loaded with grain, pork and other produce. He had many other interesting reminiscences to relate of pioneer times.

ISA GLASSON was born in Orange County, North Carolina, Aug. 13, 1823. Before he reached the first annual fair of his birth his parents, having heard of the possibilities of the great possibilities in the far West, started on that long, tedious journey, which brought them to Orange County, Indiana. In Orange County Ira Glasson grew to manhood and in 1845 was married to Sarah C. White. In 1855 he brought his family, which consisted of his wife and five small girls to Parke County. Here he lived until his death, which occurred May 18, 1913. When he arrived in Parke County he located near the then thriving town of Annapolis, and for several years lived near that place. In the early seventies he moved his family to a farm near Rockville and in this community he spent the remainder of his life. Had he lived until August, 1913, he would have reached his ninetieth birthday. He was a long life well spent. His friends know him as an honest, industrious, moral man, charitable and obliging.

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW J. MYERS was born in North Carolina in 1819, and came to Howard township in 1829, with his parents, Daniel and Mary Myers, in 1820. His father was in the war of 1812. The family began clearing the forest, the usual vocation of all the pioneer settlers. Mr. Myers by hard work and sacrifice acquired a farm of about two hundred acres. There are at present a number of fine farms, owners large tracts of land in the north part of the township.

CHAS. C. DELP came to Parke County and settled in Howard township in the early period. He and his children were tillers of the soil. Mr. Delp, like all the other early settlers, began clearing the forest, which he so devoted to Howard township and near Sugar Creek. He afterwards built the mill which stood near the present "High bridge." He died many years ago.

HOWARD CLARK, son of Israel and Frances Clark, was born in Honan County, Kentucky, in 1810. In 1829 he came to Howard township and settled on a farm in the northeast part of Howard township. He became one of the most extensive farmers in that section of the County, and at his death several years ago owned a fine farm, which he had inherited, well improved. He began life as a poor man, but by splendid business tact and

industrious habits, made a pronounced success in life. He raised a number of children and the land is now in possession of some of his family.

WILLIAM HILLO was born in Kentucky in 1787, and settled on a farm in Howard township in 1820. He was a blacksmith, a very necessary occupation. In those early days in every town there would be a blacksmith shop and general store established. The latter usually possessed a stock of goods consisting of a bolt or two of calico, muslin, blue jeans and a few

pounds of sugar and coffee, a little tinware, etc. There were no peddlers except at the County Seat, No. 10 Main. The letters were forwarded and the postage, about twenty-five cents, would be paid in cash, eggs or other commodities. Mr. Hillo had twelve children. Archibald was in Company "B," 1st Regiment, and was wounded at Fort Donelson, February 13, 1862. He son, Benjamin, was also in the Civil War and was killed at the battle of Jenkins Ferry, April 30, 1864.

Parke County People

WILLIAM M. ARIN resided in Montgomery. Represented the County in Legislature.

HOBERT KELLY was a prominent citizen of much force in Penn township, and Representative in the Legislature 1878.

JOHN E. WOODARD, of Penn township, was Captain of Co. "F," 11th Indiana Cavalry. Represented County in Legislature two terms.

GEORGE W. HONORS, born in Parke County; served two terms in the Legislature, and represented Parke and Vermillion Counties in the State Senate 1861-1865.

JOHN MARRHALL, of Adams township, was a farmer and man of influence. Held the office of Probate Judge; lived on an advanced old age three miles southwest of Rockville.

DANIEL THOMAS was a prominent farmer in Greene township. Represented the County in the Legislature, 1874. He was one of the early settlers in Union township.

JOHN R. MILLER, son of Tobias Miller, born in Parke County, and was elected Treasurer in 1858; afterwards represented Montgomery and Parke Counties in the General Assembly.

DR. ISA G. GILLEM, prominent physician living at Sylvan, represented the County in the Legislature, 1880. He removed to Illinois several years ago and continued the practice until his death.

GEORGE E. HANNA, born in Greene township in 1808, was a progressive farmer and public-spirited citizen. Served one term in the State Senate from Parke and Montgomery Counties in 1807-1810.

WILLIAM KNOWLES resided for some years in Portland Mills and Rockville. Represented County in Legislature 1882 to 1884. Was prominent in the Union League of Parke County, and took great interest in affairs pertaining to the lectra platform.

JOHN L. LINDSEY was reared in Parke County and graduated at Bloomingsdale Academy. He was the last Captain of Company "F," 11th Indiana Cavalry. He served two terms as County Treasurer in 1858 and 1860, and took part in the State Senate from the district composed of Parke and Vermillion Counties in 1882. He died at the Hamilton Hotel in Indianapolis December 29, 1861, where he and his wife were living.

GEORGE B. CHAPMAN was born in Penn township over eighty years ago. He was a farmer, went in the 11th Indiana battery and was wounded at the battle of Shiloh. He afterwards served in Company "F," 11th Indiana Cavalry, of which he was commissioned First Lieutenant. He was also with Shortt's Parke County in 1874 and was re-elected in 1876. He located at San Diego, California where he re-

sided for about twenty-five years, and died there about four years ago.

ZIMM D. MARSH, son of William and Abigail Maris, was born in Annapolis in 1815. He went to Deserue township in early life, where he was a farmer until elected Sheriff of Parke County in 1858, which office he held for two terms. For fifty years he has been a local preacher in the Methodist church, and a man widely known and highly esteemed in this county. Although Rockville is his legal residence, since the death of his wife, he was spent most of his time with his married daughters in the South.

PARKE'S PEOPLE AWAY FROM HOME.

JAMES HARBAN, born in Clark County, Illinois; came to Parke County with his parents, Silas and Mary Harlan, when they were first settled at Liberty University in 1845; went to Iowa in 1847. Was President of Iowa Wesleyan University. Member United States Senate 1855-1863; also from 1868 to 1873 was Secretary of Interior in Lincoln's last Cabinet. Was also a member of the Alabama "Chain Commission." Died at his home Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, October 5, 1890.

GEORGE E. HAWKS, son of Ilev. John Hawks. Raised in Rockville, and is now General Manager of the El Paso & Northwestern Railroad Company.

JAMES R. HOLLOWAY, with his father, created a mill on Little Lake, near what is known as the Adams Ford, about three miles east of Rockville, after the war. At the first call for volunteers for three months service, he enlisted in the 11th Indiana Regiment. He again entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company "I," of the 31st Indiana Regiment, and was its last Colonel. He studied law in the office of Rice & Johnston in Rockville and in 1830 settled in Kanawha County, where he was a prominent lawyer, and was for several years United States District Attorney. He was a candidate for Congress and was defeated by Jerry (Sockless) Simpson. He died near Crawfordville, Indiana.

HIRSH E. HANEY, born in Liberty township, graduated at Earlham College, located in State of Washington, where he was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Declined re-nomination, and resumed his law practice.

HORACE G. HURT, born on a farm about one mile west of Bridgeton and attended the State Normal schools. At age of fifteen his family moved to Terre Haute. He went into railroad service, and from 1808 to 1914 was President of the Union Pacific railroad; 1800-1900 consulting engineer; 1801 receiver, Chicago, Great Western railway; 1911 chief engineer, Chicago Association of Commerce. His death occurred some months ago.

JOSEPH G. CANNON, came to Parke

County when a boy from North Carolina. Graduated from Bloomingsdale Academy. Moved to Illinois. Member of Congress over thirty years; was its Speaker three times, and is now a member of Congress.

JOHN E. HUMPHREYS practiced law in Rockville and Crawfordville from where he went to State of Washington and held the office of Judge of the New York County of King County. Died several years ago.

HARLOW LINDSEY, born in Liberty township in 1875. Graduated at Bloomingsdale Academy. Identified with many State and National Educational organizations. Wrote a book on the Government of Indiana. He entered the University of Wisconsin and the Chicago University and is now Head of the Department of History and Political Science of Earlham College.

WILLIAM H. DUNN resided in Parke County, for several years and appointed by President Grant to Pension Department, Washington.

THEOBALD McCAMMELL, born in Washington township; graduate of Walmah College; was circulation manager *Woman's Home Companion*, Springfield, Ohio; went from there to New York City where he edited Bonner's publications; organized the Ladies' Home Journal Pattern Company, and active in offer New York enterprises.

JOHN F. MEACHAM, born in Rockville. Was Adjutant of the 31st Regiment, and was later in Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Died at Washington, where his widow yet resides.

JOHN F. ENGLE, born on a farm in Penn township, near Annapolis. Attended Bloomingsdale Academy; graduate from State Normal; received degree from University of Chicago and University of California. Held chair of Sociology in Federal School at Loxon, Washington. Now at head of high school East Auburn, Calif.

ROBERT L. KELLY, born in Theola, Illinois in 1835. Came to Parke County in 1850. Graduated at Bloomingsdale Academy 1851. President of Penn College in Iowa and is now President of Earlham College.

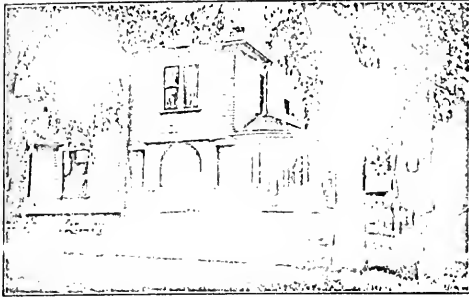
CONRAD AND EDWARD DUNN—brothers of Rockville. Went to Wyoming when it was a territory. The former was superintendent of the Sheridan City Hospital; the latter a member of the State Legislature.

WASHINGTON T. ENOLE, born on a farm near Annapolis. Attended Bloomingsdale Academy; attended school at Louisville, Ky. Studied medicine with J. A. Smith, M. D., and was head teacher at the Illinois University.

WILLIAM H. EASON, born in Parke County. Was County Superintendent here and later Superintendent of the city schools, West Superior, Wisconsin, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Cleveland, Ohio. Came to Rockville school book, which is being used in many city schools. He resigned the superintendency of the Cleveland schools, and is now devoting his time in connection with his publication.

JOHN C. BISHOP, served in the 38th Indiana Regiment. Came to Rockville from Waverland at close of the War. Was a prominent lawyer and assessor of the revenue under the war income tax.

EDWARD DANIELS came to Rockville with his father's family in 1841; when a child attended Rockville high school. Graduated from Wabash College, and attended Columbia Law School. His law under the late Judge Arad F.



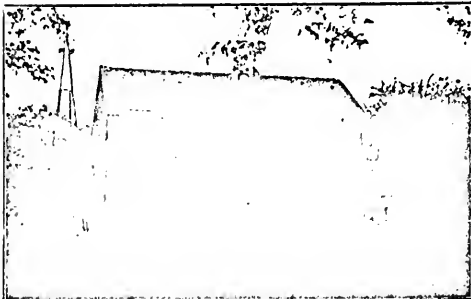
RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM H. CHAD, ROCKVILLE.



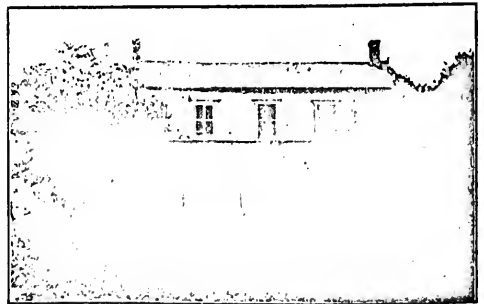
RESIDENCE OF JESSE, A. C., AND JOHN RYDING, GREENE TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF BEBA CARP, RACCOON TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF C. J. CANNON, BELLMORE.



RESIDENCE OF E. O. HARRIS, NEAR JEROME.

WILCOX, located in Indianapolis and became a member of the law firm of Baker, Board and Hendricks. Has attained high rank as a lawyer, and is now Master in Chancery of the Federal Court for District of Indiana.

DUKE MILLER, born in Parke County, represented County in Legislature 1857, was President of Indiana Democratic club, and now resides in Indianapolis.

WILLIAM H. SHAWNS, born at Portland, Maine, moved to Kansas, where he was a prominent lawyer. Was State senator and Representative in the Legislature.

MONROE HOWES, born in Parke County at Nashville in 1825. Prolific for the Indiana National League club. Attained a national reputation as a great pitcher, and is known as "Three-fingered Brown."

HOWARD SANDOZ, born in Rockville. Moved to Terre Haute, where for years he has been a member of the faculty, and is now Vice President Knox College.

ALVANUS McCUNE, graduated at Princeton 1822; was captain Princeton base ball team which won college pennant; now a successful lawyer in Minneapolis, Minn.

LIS H. HADLEY, born in Liberty township. Graduated at Earlham College, was superintendent, Rockville schools, went to Washington, Member of present Congress.

JOHN B. DOWN, went from O'Fallon as a Sergeant in Company "D," 8th Indiana Regiment; was afterwards commissioned a captain in the 14th Indiana Cavalry "Colored Troops." He located in Rockville at the close of the war, where he was postmaster several years. In 1882 he went into the War Department at Washington, D. C., where he now resides. He was permanently injured in the collapse of the roof of the building where Lincoln was assassinated. His son, Carl, is now deputy postmaster.

WILLIAM C. COFFIN, prominent citizen of Penn Township. Was a public speaker of much force. Member of the Legislature and appointed Indiana Agent in the West in 1841.

Parke County has had but one cadet in either the Military or Naval Academy who completed the course and obtained a commission—Nelson Cook, son of John Cook, of Union township and who is now a Lieutenant on board the U. S. S. Fishhawk.

NATIVES OF PARKE CO. OVER 75 NOW LIVING.

Mrs. Mary Carmelinda Stout was born in Union township, Feb. 6, 1830, age 77 years.

John T. Brown was born in Florida township, where he has always resided, May 9, 1811.

Henry Jeffrey, of Hellmoro rural route writes: "I am 75 years of age this June 1, 1887."

Nancy Mann was born October 23, 1811, in Washington township. Resides near Salem, Ore.

Mary E. Harlan Brown, wife of John T. Brown, was born in Adams township, Feb. 13, 1810.

W. P. Stout was born in Union township, July 31, 1818, where he now resides at the age of 78 years.

Mrs. Ellen Bruce Nevena was born October 30, 1810, in Adams township; resides now in Union township.

Kratus Nevena was born December 4, 1810, in New Discovery, Adams township. He now resides in Union township.

Mrs. Amanda Woody was born in

Washington township, Aug. 11, 1815; daughter of James and Margaret Sowers McClard.

Mrs. Martha E. McMillin, of Rockville, daughter of James and Elizabeth Stevenson; born in Howard township, Nov. 10, 1810.

Mrs. Nancy Webster, of Rockville, born April 6, 1810, aged 75 years, born in Rockville township. Her maiden name was Nancy Crabb.

Charles Bailey of Florida township, was born Sept. 10, 1825, and has resided there since that time. Mrs. Charles Bailey was born Oct. 21, 1810.

Solomon B. Woodard, son of Elias H. and Emily Woodard, born March 27, 1828, in Reserve township, near Coburn. Present residence Bloomington.

Emily E. Swain was born in Greene township, July 9, 1831; daughter of Alexander and Lydia Barker Lano. Mrs. Swain has lived all her life in Parke County.

Matthia B. Nichein, widow of Major J. M. Nichein, was born in Rockville Oct. 10, 1823; daughter of Robert B. McCreary, now a leading citizen of Parke County.

Charles W. Sappenfield, whose father established water mills in the County very early in its history, was born in Greene township, July 9, 1831; resides in Rockville.

Elizabeth Pithoud Niekell, born in Sugar Creek township, Nov. 10, 1831; resides at Marshall; daughter of France and Catherine Pithoud, who came to Parke County during its first settlement.

George Strong, born on land near Mt. Merriell, Union township, entered by his father, Dec. 31, 1831, is one of the oldest of well known citizens. He resides with his sons, John and A. P. Strong, on his fine farm in Greene township.

George Hinton Linberger was born Dec. 20, 1823, in Reserve township, having resided there continuously excepting a brief period in Greensburg during school years. June 10, 1871, moved to Rockville; son of Andrew and Elizabeth Burton Linberger.

John McElharty was born in Rockville, Oct. 11, 1828, and moved to the farm in Washington township in 1810 with his father's family. He resided in that vicinity until a short while ago when he went to Grandfordville, where he is now living with his daughter.

Martha McCall Connelly, daughter of James S. and Jane Songraas Rogers, was born in Rockville, Jan. 25, 1811, and has continued as a citizen of the County. She was married to William S. McCall in 1824, who died in Austin, Texas, in 1877. She was married to Jesse B. Connelly January, 1882.

Mrs. Margaret J. Nye, the oldest native born resident of Rockville, was born Sept. 20, 1831. She is a daughter of James McEwen, one of the first settlers of Rockville. A brother of William S. McCall, and an elder, Mrs. Mary McCall, who resides with Mrs. Nye, are also surviving children of James McEwen.

Mary Seybold, wife of Dempsey Seybold of Itasca township, was born June 23, 1828, in Itasca township, where she has passed all her life of 78 years. She is a daughter of Nathaniel Hines and Charly Nelson Kelley. Her father was one of the early settlers of the township and was one of the best old-line singing teachers in Parke County.

Maria L. Chow was born on the 24th

day of September, 1825, on a farm on Leatherwood creek, near the site of the Rock Hill mine. When she was three years old the family moved to a farm her father bought just west of Benjamin Phillips place. In 1825 she was married to John Naylor and moved to Abatezton, where she is still living.

William N. Burford was born in Rockville, May 7, 1830, and is the oldest man in Rockville now living who was born and raised here. Starts in a log cabin in rear of Howard property on Howard avenue. Mr. Burford's father, James, sold the property to Tullahoma at Howard. James Burford was one of the first settlers of Rockville and lived to a ripe, old age.

"I was born in Itasca township, Parke County, three miles north of Bridgeton, on Feb. 8, 1814. Was six years old when John and John W. Williams, moved to Union township, two miles south of Hellmoro. I was married to Samuel Garrigus on September 4, 1830. Was a war widow from '61 to '65. I now live with my husband on 84 1/2 acres of land, Mahan, in the town of Flouss, Hamilton Ind."

Jesse B. Connelly, son of David and Susan Ware Connelly, was born in Washington township, Dec. 1, 1828, and has lived continuously in the County. Was a member of Co. "I," 3d Indiana Volunteers during the Civil War. Was elected trustee of Penn township after the war; was elected Auditor of the County in 1871, and continued in office until the completion of the court house and jail in 1882.

Thunna H. Overpeck, born in Parke County, near Adams township, July 22, 1810, died June 22, 1878. His father, Valentine Overpeck, and mother, Martha Harshman, were born in Virginia. In 1832 they came to Parke County and entered a farm of 320 acres now owned by the above named Overpeck. They were a hardy, cheerful and hearty, and makes several trips with his old family horse each week to his farm, now numbering six hundred acres.

James H. Baker, son of Samuel N. and Catherine Baker, born Oct. 18, 1829, in Section 21, Reserve township, near Leatherwood creek, where his father that year established a pottery. Three years later he came to Rockville when his father moved the pottery to this place. Mr. Baker has lived in the County Real 63 years, a longer period than anybody now living. He was 15 years president of the Rockville town council; has been an Odd Fellow 63 years and a Mason 62 years.

"I was born Nov. 10, 1838, in Itasca township, Parke County, Ind. Three miles southwest of Bridgeton, I grew to manhood in eight or ten years. When I went to work for Ira McElvory in Union township, south of Hellmoro, in which neighborhood I was united in marriage to Florina Williams on the 4th day of September, 1859. I enlisted in Co. "H," 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, in October, 1862, and was discharged in January, 1863, when the regiment was mustered out. My present home is at Washburn, Ind."

Samuel Garrison. Milton Itobinson was born in Parke County in 1831, and still lives on a farm he has owned from early manhood in Adams township. He has a fine mill north of Marshall. He has been a successful farmer, who never appeared to possess a large tract of land but kept well cultivated a smaller one. His brother, James P., was born in

Parke County in 1836, and also owned a farm. He was a Justice of the peace for several years before his death. Their parents were early settlers in this township, and the parents and sons were influential, honorable citizens.

Abel Mitchell, a native of Itasca township, was born Dec. 18, 1821, in the son of Robert and Elizabeth Bell Mitchell. His father, a Virginian, settled in Itasca township in 1818; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was associate judge at the time of his death. Abel Mitchell began a farming life when twenty years old and still directs the cultivation of his large farm on which he has lived since an infant. He has been a stock buyer and shipper for many years and now at the ripe, old age of 84 years is still actively engaged in that business. Mr. Mitchell has served his township as trustee and for a number of years held various offices of the Itasca Union Agricultural Society.

Dempsey Seybold is the oldest native born man in Itasca township now living. He was born Sept. 8, 1828, and will soon be 88 years old. He is a son of Dempsey and Elizabeth Kerr Seybold, pioneers of Itasca township. Mr. Seybold has passed his entire life at or near his birthplace, following his occupation of farmer. He has served in the County of Itasca, township for six years, held the position of secretary of the Bridgeton Union Agricultural Society for over twenty years and as administrator has settled more estates than any other man in this community. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity many years and in point of age is now the oldest Mason belonging to Bridgeton Lodge No. 109, P. and A. M.

Isaac N. Kelley was born Oct. 15, 1832, in Itasca township, and is now in his 55th year. He is the son of Nathaniel Hines and Helene Hammond Kelley, who figured in the early pioneer life of Parke County. His father came to Itasca township from Ohio when 19 years of age and John H. Boyle records that Nathaniel used to wrestle and have other sports with "Indian Bill," one of the Indians who helped raise Dickanna's Mills. Mr. Kelley enlisted in Co. "A," 11th Indiana Volunteers on April 23, 1861. He participated in several if the great battles of the Civil War, was wounded three times, and after recovery from the third wound, which he sustained at Gettysburg, he joined the 2nd Invalid Corps and completed his enlistment.

Caroline Kelley, the oldest native born woman of Itasca township, has lived all her life near her birthplace, which was on the farm in Pleasant Valley now owned by C. E. and A. O. Beeson, but which at the time of her birth was owned by her grandfather, Nathaniel Tennon, an early pioneer. She was born March 21, 1829, and is in her 87th year. Her father was Nathaniel Whittington Benson and her mother's maiden name was Priscilla Riley. Mrs. Kelley was married to Abraham Kelley, a son of Nathaniel Hines and Rebecca Hamer. His maternal grandfather, Abraham Hammond, was a Dutchman and served in the Revolutionary war directly under Washington as one of his minutemen. Abraham Kelley was a soldier in the Civil War and died in the mountains of Georgia.

James H. Kerr, of Bridgeton, was born on his father's farm in Itasca township on August 22, 1830. His parents were James and Mary Hartman Kerr. Mr. Kerr passed fifty

of his life on this farm. He enlisted in Co. "H," 41st Regiment 2nd Indiana Cavalry; was in the battle of Shiloh and was honorably discharged July 15, 1862, on account of general disability. Mr. Kerr has been a Mar-

tor over fifty years and with the exception of Rev. S. H. Deal is the only man living who belonged at the time he joined the Bridgeton Union Lodge. He has always taken an active interest in politics, has been twice elected

township trustee, the first man since 1848 to be so honored, served two terms as township assessor and for six years was a member of the Board of County Commissioners. For twenty-one consecutive years he was treas-

urer of the Bridgeton Union Agricultural Society. Mr. Kerr is a member of the U. A. H. and was one of the few old veterans who held Merion Killely Post together for a number of years and until its recent disbandment.

The Rockville Chautauqua

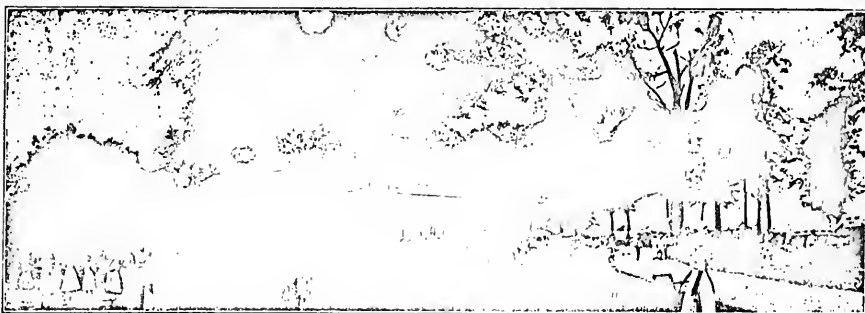
By MAURICE MURPHY

From New York, where a full page was devoted to it in the *New York Times*, in Washington, from where no less a Chautauqua lecturer and platform manager than Prof. Maynard Lee Jagay, has written to Rockville friends praising its merits, the fame of the Rockville Chautauqua has

never had been held in Parke County. The program was unusually big and for a beginning Chautauqua, and it drew a large crowd. The white savane, opened the first day; Rev. W. A. (Billy) Sunday drew a Sunday crowd of 3,500; Rev. Er James S. Montgomery of Minnesota,

ternoon. However, he succeeded in reaching Rockville Monday morning, and delivered an eloquent address on "The Making of a Man," that never will be forgotten by those who heard it. Onlo Head, the Sadler and Hooker T. Washington delivered great addresses. Hellenjain Chapin presented

qua, however, was Innes' land, which gave two wonderful concerts the second Sunday afternoon and evening. Madame Youlton, soprano, E. A. Franklin, flutist, and H. L. Williams, baritone, were specially people with the hand and all were consummate artists. For the first time the audi-



SCENE AT THE ROCKVILLE CHAUTAUQUA.

spread. It has achieved this fame in only five years, as it started in 1911.

George H. Hicknell, of Indianapolis, a promoter of Chautauqua, went to some of the business men of Rockville in the summer of 1911. The citizens were divided on the question of a street fair, but Mr. Hicknell won the support of both sections toward a Chautauqua. "From that time on," he said, "the task was easy. In a day's work, I got twenty signatures to a paper, each agreeing to stand a possible loss on a program up to the amount of fifty dollars. This made a guarantee of a thousand dollars against possible loss."

The Chautauqua association was organized with the following officers: John A. Lineberger, president; William E. Ferguson, vice-president; C. E. Lambert, secretary; Frank H. Nichols, treasurer; J. M. Johns, H. E. Marks, and John H. Spencer, directors. These officers have been honored for their zealous and efficient work by being re-elected every year.

The program was made up, and the time and place selected—Aug. 4-13, at beautiful Beechwood park. Dr. Jacob E. Meeker, then one of the leading Congregational ministers in St. Louis, was employed as platform manager. The event was well advertised in all the papers in Rockville and surrounding cities and towns, and Parke County fairly was deluged with souvenir programs. Auto caravans with the Citizens' band gave the Chautauqua publicity in Vermillion, Fountain and Montgomery Counties.

The first Rockville Chautauqua was really an experiment, as such an event

Prof. George I. Christie of Purdue, Elijah P. (Ham's Horn) Brown, and that picturesque hero of the plains, Capt. Jack Crawford, also were among those on program for addresses. The entertainment features were varied in character, but all were of a high order. Dr. Meeker captivated everyone by his wonderful personality. His learned, stimulating Bible talks and addresses, and his all-round ability as platform manager. The location was ideal, and the social life delightful. Above all, \$21.50 was left after all expenses were paid. The Chautauqua was no longer an experiment; it was an established institution in Rockville.

After permanency was assured, came incorporation. The Rockville Chautauqua association became a corporation on August 17, 1911, with the old officers and directors, the four of them being also directors. The capital stock was fixed at \$1,000, with shares of \$5 each, and soon was subscribed for. None of it was collected, however, as the net surplus was ample and the subscription simply meant liability to the amount of stock held in case of a deficit. The principle that no individual should receive a profit has always been held by the association.

The Chautauqua of 1912 was even bigger and better. The crowds were greater than the year before, and the number of camps was nearly doubled. Edward Amherst Ott delivered two great lectures. William J. Bryan, owing to a series of accidents in Missouri, disappointed a crowd of about 5,000 by failing to arrive Sunday af-

ternoon. However, he succeeded in reaching Rockville Monday morning, and delivered an eloquent address on "The Making of a Man," that never will be forgotten by those who heard it. Onlo Head, the Sadler and Hooker T. Washington delivered great addresses. Hellenjain Chapin presented

his great impersonation of Lincoln. The entertainment kept up the previous year's standard. The crowds sometimes exceeded the capacity of the tent, and the net profits amounted to \$2,354.27. Then started a long list of park improvements. A new auditorium seating 3,500 people was erected in the course of the year, and the association went in debt for a large per cent of its cost. The triangle in front of the park was beautified by a fountain and shrubbery. Under the supervision of Park Superintendent Frank E. Stronec, a series of improvements and landscape gardening transformed Beechwood park from what was hardly more than a village grove to a beautiful, up-to-date municipal park. Even the allees and devices for the amusement of the children were kept as permanent.

The new auditorium proved none too large for the Chautauqua of 1913. The splendid programs each day brought large crowds, and scarcely at no time was the auditorium less than half filled. Of many fine lectures, among the best were those of Dr. Stanley J. Krebs, Edward Amherst Ott, Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth, who drew a capacity audience on the first Sunday, Judge Frank K. Sadler, Henry A. Adrien, the Burbank man, Mrs. Deane Breckinridge, who gave one of the first suffrage lectures ever given at an Indiana Chautauqua, and the ever delightful Strickland W. Gillilan. Margaret Stahl, said by some to be America's greatest reader, gave a finished rendition of "Strongheart." The feature of the Chautau-

quarium was unable to hold the crowds; between 6,000 and 8,000 people, it is estimated, were present, the largest number on one day in the history of the Chautauqua, except that day last year. When all expenses were paid, there remained in the treasury of the Chautauqua association, \$1,077.20.

Still further improvements were made on the park, and arrangements perfected for a greater Chautauqua than ever the next year. The success of the event each year made the management certain of no financial embarrassment in securing the very best talent. The number of camps kept increasing every year, the crowds kept coming from a wider radius, and the Chautauqua of 1914 was on a larger scale than ever before. The music was better, and the leading musical attraction was the Chicago Operatic Co., a quartet and pianist, probably not excelled in the Middle West. Arthur M. Sullivan, since has been famous as a member of the Metropolitan Grand Opera company, of New York. All the lectures were splendid, and the lecturers included such men as Senator James K. Vardaman and Elbert Hubbard, who were here on Sunday, Dr. Herbert S. Hiclow of Cincinnati, Rev. Dr. Arthur Walwyn Eaves, Rev. George H. Stewart, and Lincoln Whit, the noted explorer. One novel feature was the camp-fire for soldiers on Thursday afternoon, and Capt. A. H. Craunton, then State commander, was present and spoke. Dr. Meeker did not return for this Chautauqua, and the platform manager was Dr. Earl Douglas Hols, who brought to

the place a pleasant personality and quiet ability. However, he was not re-elected, and the management secured Dr. M. H. Eichler, of Hattiesburg, Md., a pastor and platform manager of great and widely-known ability, for 1915.

An account of the financial success at previous Chautauquus expense did not enter into the 1915 Chautauquus. The entertainers were the very best the bureau could send, and the speakers were of the highest ability, among them, Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, Congressman James L. Slattery, of Texas, Hubert Wace of New York, who addressed two great conferences on the first Sunday, James A. Burns (Burns of the Mountains), Henry A. Adrian, Miss Maud Thomas Curry, and Dr. Eichler himself. Ex-President William Howard Taft spoke on "The Presidency in Power, Dulles and Heismannville," to an audience of 5,000

fine speaker and a courteous and efficient platform manager, and the announcement that he would return in 1916 was greeted with applause. We should give the many good things in store for 1916, but a historical sketch is retrospective, not prospective.

The Rockville Chautauquus has appealed to all classes of people. The talent has been varied enough to satisfy different tastes, while the tendency each year has been to cultivate an appreciation of better lectures, better music and better entertainment. Special instructors, besides games and detours have kept the children busy and happy. Teachers of some economics and suffrage lectures for the women have been on program. Since last year the teachers' institute has been combined with the Chautauquus, and special institute speakers have spoken in the morning before the beginning of the regular program. Ex-

Chautauquus. The local band has been on program nearly every year. The Chautauquus orchestra the second year contained some of our best musicians, and was aided by C. M. Hengen. For the last two years the ever-popular White's orchestra has furnished music on Sundays and special occasions. Miss Mary Culvert gave several pleasing readings on the 1914 program and last year Mrs. I. Russell Sandford gave a finished vocal recital on Woman's day, preceding Mrs. Curry's address.

"The Rockville Chautauquus," says Secretary Lambert, "is the confidence of everyone. The whole county co-operates with the officials, and the fact is made known that all profits go to the Chautauquus association, and never to an individual person. The secretary is the only salaried officer. This has been always behind the wonderful growth of the institution. I

never have been holding short two-day Chautauquus at Turkey Run, although last year it was held at Rockwood park, Rockville. Some of the best Prohibition speakers and musicians in the country have been on their programs, which included also an oratorical contest on some phase of the temperance question by a class of academy and high school students, previously trained in oratory. This year, however, the movement came under independent management, and a very successful four-day Chautauquus was held at Turkey Run, July 1-4. The entertainment features were enjoyable, and the speakers included such noted men as Hon. James E. Watson, Editor-in-Chief John Temple Graves, of the Hearst publications, Wheeler McMillen and Governor Samuel M. Halston.

Merca held a six-day Chautauquus last year, during the last week of



FROM A PICTURE PRINTED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES.

on the second Sunday, the largest audience ever in Rockville since 20,000 people saw General Sherman at the famous soldiers' reunion of 1875. Senator John W. Kern presided over the meeting, and other notables were present, among them James E. Watson, Joseph G. Cannon, and Ralph W. Moss. Dr. Eichler proved to be a

very prominent public question or national issue has been discussed by different speakers, often from different points of view. Days have been set aside for the farmer and the soldier, and every class has had some feature especially for them.

Rockville talent has contributed in some measure to the success of the

find also that the Chautauquus has developed a sense of civic pride in Rockville, and has helped in that way. The success of the Chautauquus is assured — no longer secure the best we can for the money, we secure the best available, regardless of cost."

FRANK CRUZATUQUAN.
The Prohibitionists for several sum-

August. The attendance was good, and the talent was of high-grade ability. The "headliner" was Count John Bonafek, of Minneapolis, who lectured on "Friend," Count Bonafek, besides being a lecturer of eloquence, is a descendant of the old Polish royal family, and this enhanced the interest in his lecture.

Revolutionary Soldiers

It is to be regretted that the request made to the township vice presidents of the Centennial celebration to identify the graves of all Revolutionary soldiers in the County failed of its purpose. It is probable that a score or more soldiers of the American Revolution came to this County in its early days, died here and are buried in the old cemeteries of that day or in the private grounds then so common. The most notable Revolutionary soldier of Parke County was Captain Daniel Stringham, although it is not remembered that he acquired that rank in the Continental army, for he was only 18 years of age when the war ended. Daniel Stringham was the father of Rear Admiral Silas H. Stringham, who, it is said erected the stone in the old Challa cemetery in Florida township to the memory of his father and mother. One side of the stone reads:

DANIEL STRINGHAM
Died
Aug. 6, 1811,
Aged
70 Yr., 2 Mo., 1 da.

On the reverse side of the stone is inscribed:

ABIGAIL STRINGHAM,
Wife of
D. STRINGHAM
Died
April 12, 1842,
Aged
128 Yr., 1 Mo., 9 days.

The following letter from the Navy Dept. gives the record of the son of Daniel and Abigail Stringham:

March 27, 1816.

Sir:
In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, you are advised that Silas H. Stringham was appointed a Midshipman at the Naval Academy, November 15, 1800; was promoted to Lieutenant, December 10, 1814; to Commander, March 3, 1815; to Captain, September 8, 1815; was transferred to the Retired List of Officers of the Navy, December 31, 1801; was promoted to Rear Admiral on the retired List, July 10, 1801; and died February 7, 1870.

The Navy Register for January 1, 1803, shows that the late



RESIDENCE OF ORA A. JEFFRIES, OZARK TOWNSHIP.

Rear Admiral Stringham was born in the State of New York, November 7, 1777, and was appointed to the Navy from the State of New York.
Very respectfully,
W. S. DENSON,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.
Isaac R. Strouse, Collector, Internal Revenue, Terra Haute.

One Revolutionary soldier, John Dunman, is buried in the Rockville cemetery; another, William Mitchell, is buried in the New Discovery cemetery. No others were reported. Captain John Humphreys, who commanded a Virginia company in the War of 1812, is buried in the Rockville cemetery.
Henry Nevins, a soldier of the War

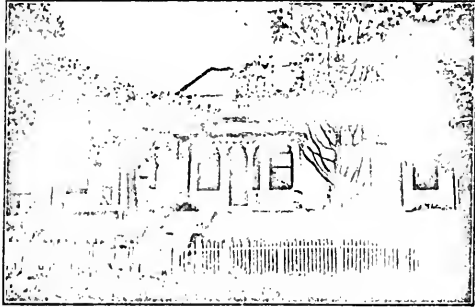
of '12, is buried at Now Discovery.

Two soldiers of the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania during Washington's Administration, are buried in the Hockville cemetery—Samuel S. Smith and William Vaintor.

Soldiers of Frontier and Indian Wars buried in Hockville cemetery—Alexander Kirkpatrick, Nathan Admison, Hugh Nelson, Andrew Hay, William P. Bryant, Henry Stacey, Joseph Latta, William Green.

COVER PAGE.

The cover of this book is the work



RESIDENCE OF MARVIN H. PARK, FLORENZA TOWNSHIP.

of Mrs. Mary Harvey Hadley—"Mollie Harvey" of our school days in Hockville. She is the daughter of Captain George Harvey and Martha Thompson Harvey, and was born in Parke County. It attests the talent of

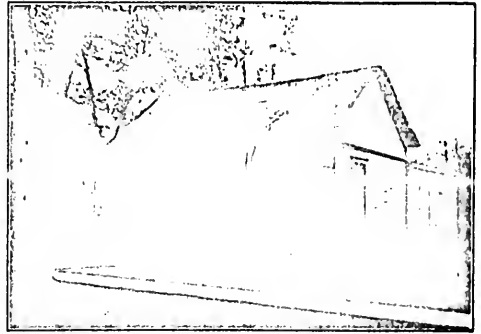
Mrs. Hadley, who is among the best of Indiana's artists. Every detail of the sketch is historically correct. It depicts the scene which, according to well-established lore, took place around the rock in the forest when Hockville was "christened" in February, 1821. The trees have a mid-winter aspect, the costumes of the three commissioners and the bystanders are of the period when Parke County was organized; the long, whole-stock flint-lock rifle, powder horn and bullet pouch are absolutely correct; even the bottle is of the type used in those days.

CONCLUSION.

The writer at the end of this work desires to re-state what he wrote at the beginning—seven months ago—that this is not a History of Parke

newspaper duties. This much in the way of apology.

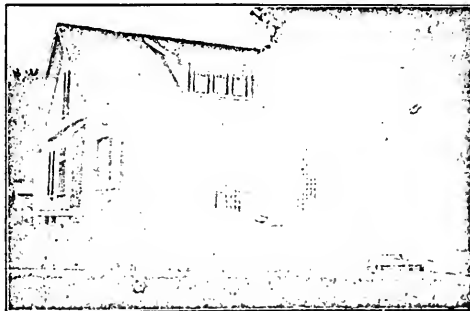
But there is much for which no apology is needed. This part speaks for itself, and it is the work of Parke County people, from the artistic cover



RESIDENCE OF DR. C. C. MORRIS, BOCKVILLE.

County. No one is more conscious of its incompleteness than he. There are many mistakes, but these mostly are due to the failure on the part of the people who were from time to time appealed in for data and assistance, it being absolutely impossible for the writer to go over the County himself and procure material. The work of writing, proof reading, superintending the making of engravings, and many other things, all had to be done together with regular official and to the last line in the book. With the exception of Dr. W. H. Hillum every contributor is a native of the County, and Dr. Hillum has practiced here for 43 years. It was printed in Parke County, by Parke County printers. It tells the story of Parke County—a record in which we all take pride in this Centennial year of our beloved State, and we offer it as our contribution to this important epoch. May our future be as bright as our past has been glorious.

Isaac R. Strouse.



RESIDENCE OF E. F. SEADLE, BOCKVILLE.





